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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN
LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS AND ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE

1871.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1871.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Thirteenth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

It is with much regret we announce that since our last Report we have been deprived of the valuable services of Dr. W. A. F. Browne, one of the Medical Commissioners, through resignation in consequence of loss of sight. Dr. Browne was one of the original members of the Board, and was well fitted, from his extensive knowledge and great experience of insanity, to take an important part in the organization of the new system of Lunacy administration in Scotland. His place has been filled by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, formerly one of the Deputy Commissioners, in whose stead Dr. John Sibbald, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Argyll and Bute Asylum, has been appointed.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1870, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, were as follows:—

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2237	2224	4461	476	438	914	1761	1786	3547
„ Private „	107	196	303	92	157	249	15	39	54
„ Parochial „	211	342	553	...	...	...	211	342	553
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	229	345	574	...	...	...	229	345	574
„ General Prison, .	34	15	49	...	...	...	34	15	49*
„ Training Schools for Imbeciles .	77	36	113	59	24	83	18	12	30
„ Private Dwellings,	666	852	1518	22	27	49	644	825	1469
TOTALS,	3561	4010	7571	649	646	1295	2912	3364	6276

* Maintained at the expense of the State.

Statistics
of Insanity.

It thus appears that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1295 were maintained from private sources; 6227 by parochial rates; and 49 at the expense of the State.

Of the unreported insane maintained by their friends in private dwellings we have no certain knowledge; but we estimate their numbers at nearly two thousand, of whom the larger proportion belongs to the classes little removed from pauperism.

In the manner of distribution the following changes occurred in 1869:—

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 36 private and 384 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 1 private and 253 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 102 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 1 pauper patient.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was an increase of 6 private and 4 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth there was a decrease of 1 female patient.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 14 private, and a decrease of 31 pauper patients.

The following Table shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and at first January of each of the ten years 1861-1870, excluding the inmates of idiot-schools, who are not certified as lunatics:—

	1858.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	2380	2712	2820	2822	2919	3125	3207	3519	3874	4041	4461
„ Private Asylums, . . . }	745	907	921	927	872	788	812	672	501	557	303
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	839	845	838	878	910	925	1008	998	1007	1024	1127
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . . . }	26	31	29	30	32	36	46	45	45	50	49
„ Private Dwellings,* . . . }	1804	1809	1762	1700	1658	1630	1589	1573	1549	1535	1518
TOTAL,	5794	6804	6370	6357	6391	6504	6662	6807	6976	7207	7458

* Under official cognizance.

Since the 1st of January 1858 the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5794 to 7458. In the manner of distribution the following changes have taken place:—

Statistics
of Insanity.

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2081	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	...	442
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	288	...
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison,	23	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	...	286
	2392	728

These figures show that of the increase of 2369 which has taken place in the number of patients in public and parochial asylums, 442 arise from the decrease in private asylums, and 286 from the decrease in private dwellings, leaving an increase of 1664 ascribable to the growth of lunacy, or at any rate to the increased number of lunatics in asylums. It thus appears that of the accommodation which has been provided in public asylums since 1858, the room required for 1664 patients is occupied by the increase since that year. The cost incurred for the accommodation of this number, calculated at the average rate of £150 a head, amounts to £249,600.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January 1858, and of each of the ten years 1861-1870; and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females:—

	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PRIVATE INSANE.								
At 1st January	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As single Patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20			
1861	1595	1875	3470	799	988	1787	479	513	992	9	13	22			
1862	1624	1924	3548	769	972	1741	511	520	1031	8	13	21			
1863	1668	1936	3604	748	931	1679	507	516	1023	8	13	21			
1864	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	491	527	1018	8	13	21			
1865	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	521	534	1055	8	13	21			
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21			
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25			
1868	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28			
1869	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	541	587	1128	15	20	35			
1870	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	568	595	1163	22	27	49			

This Table gives an increase of 1775 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 151 in that of private patients similarly disposed of, since 1st January 1858. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 315 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of 29 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of the Board. The results of 1870 alone give an increase of 234 pauper and 35 private patients in establishments. We have no

Statistics
of Insanity

trustworthy knowledge of the number of private patients living with relatives or others without having been intimated to us. We cannot therefore institute a comparison between the total number of the private insane and the total number of the pauper insane; but of the two classes resident in establishments at 1st January 1870, the proportion per cent. was 20 private and 80 pauper. This proportion at 1st January 1858 was 25 private and 75 pauper. In other words, a fourth of the patients in asylums at 1st January 1858 were maintained from private sources, and at 1st January 1870 only a fifth.

It appears from the Table which follows, that on an average of the ten years 1861-1870, of every 100 patients sent to asylums, 26.1 were private, and 73.9 pauper:—

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	181	169	350	513	558	1071	694	727	1421
1865	198	221	419	484	559	1043	682	780	1462
1866	235	210	445	538	585	1123	773	795	1568
1867	210	235	445	597	663	1260	807	898	1705
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
1870	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
AVERAGE PER YEAR	201.8	210.5	412.3	542.9	626.9	1169.8	744.7	837.4	1582.1

On the other hand, an analysis of the following Table shows that in the same period, of every 100 patients discharged recovered, 25.4 were private and 74.6 pauper; of every 100 discharged not recovered, 44.2 were private and 55.8 pauper; and of every 100 that died, 18.1 were private and 81.9 pauper. It thus appears that the ratio of recoveries among private and pauper patients is in close accordance with the ratio of admissions. A much larger proportion of private patients, however, are removed unrecovered; and as a consequence the mortality of private patients is in a lower ratio, when compared with the admissions, than that of paupers. We shall, however, afterwards see that the results afforded by the individual asylums vary greatly, apparently according to stable influences which react on the bodily and mental health of their inmates. The operation of such influences is best illustrated by the different rates of mortality which prevail in different asylums, and which seem to be more dependent on something connected with the site and buildings, than on the condition of the patients on admission, or their subsequent medical treatment. For instance, Dundee and Glasgow are both manufacturing towns, and the physical condition of the patients admitted into the public asylums of both is probably

much alike; but on an average of many years, the mortality in the Dundee Asylum is about a third less than in that of Glasgow. It appears, however, from the Table on p. lx that the number of patients who die within the first year after admission is considerably greater in Glasgow than in Dundee.

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YEARS.	Removed recovered.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1861	167	502	147	149	70	319	384	970	1,354
1862	137	439	148	144	76	362	361	945	1,306
1863	161	452	123	205	82	301	366	958	1,324
1864	155	429	101	172	63	335	319	936	1,255
1865	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1,242
1866	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1,371
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1,066	1,469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1,075	1,474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1,243	1,639
1870	197	646	117	173	92	449	406	1,268	1,674
TOTALS,	1,731	5,105	1,258	1,586	800	3,628	3,789	10,319	14,108

We have in former Reports repeatedly expressed the opinion, that the difference in the ratio of removals of unrecovered private and unrecovered pauper patients, depends chiefly on social causes, and little, if at all, on any peculiarity in the form of the mental malady. We pointed out that when the cost of maintenance is defrayed from private sources, and especially when the family of the patient is in straitened circumstances, a powerful inducement is held out to remove him from the asylum as soon as all hope of recovery is past, or the malady has assumed a manageable form; whereas, when the cost of maintenance is defrayed by the parish, there is no pecuniary motive affecting individuals to prompt to removal. On the contrary, as the family of the patient, as well as the inspector of the poor, are relieved of all trouble and responsibility in connection with the case, a considerable inducement is held out to leave him in the asylum. The consequences of this state of matters are every day assuming an aspect of greater gravity. It is difficult to believe that any real necessity has arisen for the detention of 504 pauper lunatics in asylums at 1st January 1870, above the number of those detained at 1st January 1868; especially as in the same period we find an increase of only 5 in the number of private asylum patients. On this account, as well as for other reasons, we are led to believe that the increase of pauper lunatics is in great

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measure due to the artificial fostering of legislation. It should, however, be kept in view that the number of private patients is to some extent kept down by the withdrawal of those who lapse into pauperism.

In a considerable degree, however, the increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums is owing to the unwillingness of the superintendents of those establishments to undertake the legitimate responsibilities of their office. This unwillingness, it appears to us, arises in great measure from a misconception of their duties. In a general way, asylum superintendents are ready enough to admit that many of the patients under their care do not require the special appliances of an asylum, either for their own welfare, or for the safety of themselves or the public; yet, as a rule, they abstain from taking the steps pointed out by the Statutes for the removal of such cases from the asylum. The procedure to be followed for this purpose is laid down in the 17th sect., 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, and in the 7th sect., 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51. The former section is to this effect:—

“When it shall appear to the superintendent of any asylum or house that any lunatic detained therein has so far recovered that he may be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or the lunatic, such superintendent shall grant a certificate to that effect, or procure one from the ordinary medical attendant of such asylum or house, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the person at whose instance such lunatic is detained, or, in the absence of such person, to the nearest known relative of the lunatic, and in the case of pauper lunatics to the person or parish by whom the expense of the maintenance of the lunatic is defrayed; and on the failure, within fourteen days from the despatch of such copy certificate, of the person to whom the same was transmitted, to take steps for the liberation of such recovered lunatic, such superintendent shall intimate the facts to the Board, who may direct such inquiry into the circumstances as they deem necessary, and if satisfied that the lunatic has recovered, or that he may be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or himself, the Board may order his discharge forthwith.”

Since this provision became law only one instance has occurred in which application was made to us to enforce its provisions.

The latter section is as follows:—

“The powers conferred by the Sheriff’s order for the reception and detention of any lunatic in any asylum or house shall cease and determine with the notice of discharge of such lunatic given by the superintendent of such asylum or house to the Board; and in no case shall the Sheriff’s order remain in force longer than the first day of January first occurring after the expiry of three years from the date on which it was granted, or than the first day of January, in each succeeding year, unless the superintendent or medical attendant of the asylum or house in which the lunatic is detained, shall, on each of the said first days of January, or within fourteen clear days immediately preceding, grant and transmit to the Board a certificate, on soul and conscience, according to the form of Schedule

A hereunto annexed, that the detention of the lunatic is necessary and proper, either for his own welfare or the safety of the public." Statistics
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In our last Report we referred to two cases which had been discharged from asylums in consequence of the Medical Superintendents being unable, from uncertainty as to the existence of insanity, to grant the necessary certificates to keep the Sheriff's order in force; and we have on this occasion to record the discharge of seven cases from the Stirling District Asylum, in consequence of the refusal of the Medical Superintendent to sign the certificate required by the Statute to continue the Sheriff's order in operation. In these cases the inspectors of poor of the parishes to which the patients were chargeable had, on one plea or another, neglected, when application was made to them, to take the necessary steps for their removal. But as detention became illegal as soon as the Sheriff's order lapsed, the previous difficulties speedily vanished. We believe that the course which has thus been taken by the Superintendent of the Stirling District Asylum, is capable of being so extended as materially to assist in keeping in check the hitherto constantly recurring demand for additional asylum accommodation; and not only without injury to the patients, but frequently with an increase to their contentment and happiness. The obstacle which appears to have hitherto most stood in the way of effect being given to the provisions of the Statute for the removal from asylums of patients who have so far recovered as to be harmless, is a feeling entertained by the medical superintendents that a certain amount of responsibility would attach to them for recommending or permitting the removal of such patients; and accordingly some of them, while fully admitting that many inmates of their asylums do not require the special appliances of such institutions for their proper care and treatment, are averse to their removal from their own supervision. But we have already shown that in the cases of private patients, removal from the supervision of the asylum superintendent is a matter of comparatively ordinary occurrence without, to say the least, the obtrusion of any evil results; and we can see no reason for expecting a different effect in the cases of pauper patients. It has been suggested that the patients whose detention in the asylum has ceased to be necessary should be removed to villages or cottages in the neighbourhood of the institution, where they might still be under the supervision of the superintendent. But under the existing Statutes this scheme is incapable of realization. It has to be kept in view that the Asylum Superintendent is the servant of the District Lunacy Board, and that the functions of that Board are restricted to the erection of asylums, and to the proper care and management of the patients placed in them. They are not responsible for the treatment of patients placed elsewhere, and, although they might appoint district inspectors to report on the condition of the asylums within their district, they could not delegate to the asylum superintendent, nor even to such inspectors, authority to take charge of patients in private dwellings, seeing that no such authority is vested in themselves. Besides, under a scheme of this kind, many of the patients

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would necessarily be at a distance from their homes, beyond the reach of friends, and still under rules and regulations scarcely less irksome than those of an asylum. We can see little advantage, either to the rate-payers or to the patients, from such a scheme; while we would fear that the condition of the inmates of the asylum would materially suffer from the divided duties of the superintendent which it would involve. We shall have occasion to show in a later portion of this Report, how persistent must be the supervision of an asylum to guard against accidents, and how many of a serious character take place, even under a system which demands the whole time and attention of the superintendent. Besides, we think it highly improbable that the legislature would consent to alter the present statutory provisions, seeing in how great a degree their object has hitherto been disregarded.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland at 1st January 1858, and of the ten years 1861-1870.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at 1st January											
	1858.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	
1. Aberdeen, . . .	318	406	428	414	407	411	424	418	443	459	488	
2. Argyll, . . .	179	222	214	207	215	228	239	244	247	247	251	
3. Ayr, . . .	212	255	238	251	237	239	241	251	278	284	294	
4. Banff, . . .	80	87	91	91	91	87	99	110	122	127	133	
5. Berwick, . . .	65	61	64	61	59	55	58	61	61	58	63	
6. Bute, . . .	31	40	37	34	34	33	35	33	35	34	40	
7. Caithness, . . .	72	99	105	104	101	97	96	85	90	90	96	
8. Clackmannan, . . .	26	33	35	34	29	30	33	35	35	38	39	
9. Dumbarton, . . .	57	69	69	71	70	75	74	76	78	84	84	
10. Dumfries, . . .	129	152	151	145	139	139	147	154	160	174	177	
11. Edinburgh, . . .	599	607	606	629	623	626	618	650	665	671	696	
12. Elgin, . . .	70	88	85	83	89	89	91	88	89	96	101	
13. Fife, . . .	245	275	268	253	253	259	251	257	266	288	288	
14. Forfar, . . .	355	393	416	415	418	440	447	448	460	482	516	
15. Haddington, . . .	83	100	97	96	88	86	85	89	91	100	99	
16. Inverness, . . .	190	214	209	198	198	195	212	216	215	236	236	
17. Kincardine, . . .	75	82	82	76	84	87	81	81	82	82	82	
18. Kinross, . . .	14	18	16	14	14	14	16	19	23	23	26	
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	63	84	93	85	95	98	95	95	94	97	101	
20. Lanark, . . .	663	682	706	736	775	793	826	861	890	951	987	
21. Linlithgow, . . .	45	48	45	47	51	52	55	58	55	56	56	
22. Nairn, . . .	26	23	22	23	22	20	20	17	18	23	23	
23. Orkney, . . .	56	49	57	63	55	54	54	53	52	52	49	
24. Peebles, . . .	18	21	19	15	17	23	22	21	24	25	28	
25. Perth, . . .	330	365	365	353	357	353	353	349	351	374	384	
26. Renfrew, . . .	181	185	179	177	186	184	189	200	200	190	216	
27. Ross and Cromarty, . . .	178	184	181	189	184	179	182	188	192	197	189	
28. Roxburgh, . . .	92	86	85	92	106	110	98	95	94	101	98	
29. Selkirk, . . .	17	17	18	15	14	13	17	15	17	20	19	
30. Shetland, . . .	42	43	49	49	51	48	54	46	44	52	47	
31. Stirling, . . .	108	128	122	125	128	130	131	127	130	140	145	
32. Sutherland, . . .	52	53	50	51	49	52	46	47	47	47	47	
33. Wigton, . . .	66	88	87	87	81	93	101	97	97	96	99	

It will be observed that in Berwick, Nairn, Orkney, and Suther-

land, the number of pauper lunatics has decreased since 1858. In Haddington, Kincardine, Linlithgow, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, there has been little change; but, generally, there has been a large increase, which is most probably due, first, to the influence of an increasing urban population, and secondly, to the increased amount of asylum accommodation. To the increase of 203 in 1869, the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Edinburgh, Forfar, Lanark, Perth, and Renfrew contributed 170.

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The discrepancies which the preceding Table shows to exist in the proportion of pauper lunacy in different counties are very remarkable. Thus, while in Perthshire a population of 133,500 gives 384 pauper lunatics, in Renfrewshire a population of 177,561 gives only 216. This result, however, does not depend upon the more frequent occurrence of lunacy in Perthshire, for we shall presently see that many more pauper lunatics are annually intimated in Renfrewshire than in Perthshire. Various causes probably contribute to produce it. Such are the smaller ability of the poorer classes in Perthshire to maintain their insane relatives without parochial relief; the more acute and less persistent form of lunacy in Renfrewshire; and the greater longevity of a population chiefly rural, like that of Perthshire, than of one chiefly urban, like that of Renfrewshire.

The following Table* shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1863-1869, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings. It will be found on calculation that, on an average of these years, of every 100 intimations, 91·5 were sent to asylums, and 8·5 were left at home. The almost invariable cause of removal to asylums being dispensed with is congenital idiocy, or dementia of long standing. But it does not follow that all the cases sent to asylums are deemed curable. On the contrary, many of them are already in a hopeless state, and may have been so for years before becoming chargeable as paupers. Of such cases, some, it should be stated, are already in asylums when they are intimated as paupers. The number of this class amounted in 1869 to 28; but by far the greater number have been kept by their families at home, and are only sent away when through the death of relatives, or supervening poverty, application for parochial relief cannot longer be deferred. It will be seen that while the number of patients sent to asylums shows a strong tendency to continuous increase, that of those left in private dwellings shows rather a tendency to decrease.

* In comparing the results of this Table with those of the Table on p. iv., it must be kept in view that the numbers here recorded as sent to Asylums in any given year are all derived from the cases intimated during that year, and do not include any cases intimated in previous years and disposed of in private dwellings, whose removal to asylums has become necessary. Another cause of divergence in the results of the two Tables arises from the intimations of each year including a certain number of patients *already in asylums*, who have lapsed into pauperism and are then reported by Inspectors of Poor.

COUNTIES.	1863				1864				1865				1866				1867				1868				1869			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	34	31	3	6	40	6	2	4	38	35	8	4	41	48	2	1	47	52	4	7	39	40	3	5	53	67	4	2
2. Argyll, .	11	14	3	3	21	14	3	6	14	13	5	6	13	10	5	9	16	16	6	2	17	12	2	2	16	20	2	3
3. Ayr, .	18	23	...	...	27	3	2	1	25	20	2	2	26	16	5	8	32	33	2	10	28	38	5	4	4	27	39	2
4. Banff, .	5	3	...	1	7	1	...	...	9	9	3	4	7	10	1	2	10	7	2	4	2	4	4	1	5	13	...	...
5. Berwick, .	5	4	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	8	9	...	...
6. Bute, .	5	3	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	5	1	4	5	2	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
7. Caithness, .	5	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	...	...
8. Clackmannan, .	4	8	...	...	10	7	...	...	10	3	...	...	7	11	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
9. Dumbarton, .	8	14	1	...	6	16	...	...	17	14	1	3	16	18	2	2	7	14	1	1	17	16	...	...	14	7	...	...
10. Dumfries, .	53	67	5	...	61	76	...	...	49	76	1	5	76	86	3	3	74	105	4	4	92	106	5	...	12	10	2	1
11. Edinburgh, .	7	2	2	2	9	5	1	1	3	9	1	1	5	9	1	1	6	4	1	...	24	37	3	...	3	8	1	1
12. Elgin, .	21	16	...	...	21	34	3	5	14	18	1	...	17	16	4	3	20	22	...	...	44	54	1	2	19	37	1	2
13. Fife, .	31	39	...	...	25	41	2	6	33	57	2	2	41	50	1	5	35	62	9	2	24	37	3	2	48	61	3	2
14. Forfar, .	1	1	...	...	2	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	5	1	1	6	9	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	9	1	1
15. Haddington, .	4	3	5	...	9	9	1	2	13	16	2	2	13	7	5	1	9	9	2	5	19	18	3	5	16	11	3	2
16. Inverness, .	5	8	...	...	4	2	1	...	2	4	...	...	5	3	1	...	6	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
17. Kincardine, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross, .	5	9	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	5	1	...	6	15	3	2	6	176	...	...	173	166	2	2	6	9	1	...
19. Kirkcubright, .	127	123	6	...	119	133	4	6	133	123	1	4	146	145	5	8	161	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	193	189	...	...
20. Lanark, .	3	7	...	...	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	2	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...
21. Linlithgow, .	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn, .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles, .	6	2	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, .	25	28	3	...	28	17	5	6	11	23	...	...	24	24	3	4	...	23	4	6	19	27	3	3	20	33	...	...
26. Renfrew, .	32	34	1	...	44	29	3	1	29	37	1	...	26	45	...	...	46	27	1	5	44	43	1	1	41	66	...	...
27. Ross, .	4	5	3	...	10	3	2	3	10	3	2	3	5	12	...	2	6	11	6	8	18	4	3	6	9	7	...	...
28. Roxburgh, .	9	9	5	8	10	12	...	...	8	2	...	...	5	4	2	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	...
29. Selkirk, .	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, .	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, .	14	15	1	1	2	9	...	...	12	18	1	...	10	5	...	...	1	12	...	...	16	18	...	...	16	16	...	...
32. Sutherland, .	4	1	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
33. Wigtou, .	6	2	1	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
TOTALS,	455	491	49	60	509	531	41	66	466	532	47	59	528	587	50	72	571	644	56	82	634	667	52	60	664	787	34	31
	1055				1147				1104				1207				1353				1413				1516			

In the following Table the results of 1863-1869, along with those of 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly-populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous. In all Scotland the average number of exemptions hitherto has been 11·5 per cent. of the intimations. This is a higher ratio than is found in the more recent years, owing to the large number of intimations of chronic cases which followed the institution of the Board. In Lanarkshire the average ratio is 3·9, while in Caithness-shire it is 45·8 per cent.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-69.				Total Intimations.	
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	474	554	51	62	525	616
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	156	141	43	70	199	211
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	276	321	44	73	320	394
4. Banff,	23,000	31,215	68	85	26	29	94	114
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	39	55	12	17	51	72
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	25	33	2	10	27	43
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	54	44	28	55	82	99
8. Clackmannan, ..	10,401	11,049	18	35	3	17	21	52
9. Dumbarton, ...	25,387	26,647	99	93	5	15	104	108
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	153	162	21	26	174	188
11. Edinburgh, ..	126,390	147,607	817	1079	33	39	850	1118
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	73	93	12	17	85	110
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	217	283	45	41	262	324
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	419	587	30	39	449	626
15. Haddington, ...	17,854	19,780	63	91	11	17	74	108
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	115	109	42	51	157	160
17. Kincardine, ...	16,744	17,722	60	78	8	14	68	92
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	12	13	1	1	13	14
19. Kirkcudbright, ..	19,789	22,706	78	79	12	16	90	95
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	1653	1687	56	79	1709	1766
21. Linlithgow, ...	19,868	18,777	70	52	6	4	76	56
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	13	15	4	1	17	16
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	25	16	11	19	36	35
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	19	22	3	5	22	27
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	215	294	51	57	266	351
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	416	507	13	27	429	534
27. Ross,	38,023	43,383	75	73	39	66	114	139
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	85	79	28	24	113	103
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	16	17	5	1	21	18
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	19	15	13	25	32	40
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	154	162	16	20	170	182
32. Sutherland, ...	11,552	13,694	32	16	15	14	47	30
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	55	55	18	35	73	90
Totals,	1,449,848	1,612,446	6,063	6,945	707	986	6,770	7,931

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties, during the year 1870, for authorizing the admission of patients into Asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted:—

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County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Sheriffs' Orders granted in 1870 for								TOTAL.	
	Royal and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	45	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	102
2. Argyll,	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37
3. Ayre,	19	62	3	...	...	...	...	...	22	62
4. Banff,	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
5. Berwick, .....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6. Bute, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7. Caithness, ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
8. Clackmannan, ...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
9. Dumbarton, ...	2	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	11
10. Dumfries,	30	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	44
11. Edinburgh, ...	58	183	60	22	...	...	...	...	118	205
12. Elgin, .....	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
13. Fife,	9	46	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	46
14. Forfar,	38	87	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	88
15. Haddington, ...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
16. Inverness, ...	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38
17. Kincardine, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
18. Kinross, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19. Kirkcudbright, ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
20. Lanark,	51	242	55	2	...	91	...	...	106	335
21. Linlithgow, ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
22. Nairn, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
24. Peebles,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
25. Perth,	17	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	41
26. Renfrew,	5	...	10	1	...	106	...	...	15	107
27. Ross,	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
28. Roxburgh, ...	4	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
29. Selkirk, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
30. Shetland, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
31. Stirling,	4	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	34
32. Sutherland, ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
33. Wigton,	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Totals,	304	1066	137	26	...	199	...	...	441	1291

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with 13 exceptions,* to patients removed from their homes to asylums. But the number of orders granted by the Sheriff of any particular county affords no criterion of the amount of lunacy occurring in such county; but is rather to be regarded as an indication of the amount of asylum accommodation which it contains. For example, of the 30 private patients for whom the Sheriff of Dumfries granted his order, a comparatively small proportion belonged to that county. Many were brought from England or distant parts of Scotland.

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1870 :—

* *Vide* p. xvi.

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1869.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1870.			Proportion of female lunatics to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of female lunatics to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of female lunatics to every 100 male paupers.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,646	4,606	6,252	221	267	488	112.1	279.8	120.8
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	912	2,196	3,108	109	142	251	104.7	240.8	130.2
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,659	3,361	5,020	125	169	294	105.1	222.4	135.2
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	506	1,354	1,860	54	79	133	111.4	227.6	146.3
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	339	803	1,142	30	33	63	110.1	236.8	110.0
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	131	377	508	16	24	40	126.5	287.8	150.0
7. Clackmannan,	19,352	21,759	41,111	320	1,033	1,353	42	54	96	112.3	322.8	128.5
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	127	415	542	13	26	39	106.2	326.7	200.0
9. Dumfries,	25,387	26,647	52,034	335	894	1,229	46	38	84	104.9	266.8	82.6
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	563	1,498	2,061	96	81	177	112.6	266.1	84.3
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,899	4,822	6,721	287	409	696	116.7	253.9	142.5
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	307	1,041	1,348	48	53	101	113.3	339.1	110.4
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	1,014	2,463	3,477	144	144	288	113.1	242.9	100.0
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,449	3,261	4,710	226	290	516	121.6	225.0	128.3
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	282	762	1,044	48	51	99	110.7	270.2	106.2
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	817	2,402	3,219	121	115	236	114.8	294.0	95.0
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	267	778	1,045	40	42	82	105.8	291.4	105.0
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	39	98	137	14	12	26	110.7	251.3	85.7
19. Kirkcubright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	353	1,008	1,361	49	52	101	114.6	285.5	106.1
20. Lanark,	304,451	327,415	631,866	4,133	10,287	14,420	466	521	987	107.6	248.9	111.8
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	224	685	909	29	27	56	94.5	305.8	93.1
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	70	214	284	14	9	23	111.8	305.7	64.3
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	209	647	856	23	26	49	117.0	309.5	113.0
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	68	177	245	9	19	28	101.6	280.3	211.1
25. Perth,	83,428	70,072	153,500	986	2,510	3,496	181	203	384	110.4	254.6	112.1
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,156	2,856	4,012	82	134	216	112.7	247.1	163.4
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	698	2,246	2,944	98	91	189	114.0	321.7	92.8
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	320	801	1,121	47	51	98	102.0	250.3	108.5
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	44	93	137	8	8	16	105.0	211.3	72.7
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	31,670	187	808	995	23	24	47	142.6	432.0	104.3
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,926	545	1,474	2,019	63	82	145	103.6	270.4	130.1
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	156	626	782	31	16	47	117.5	401.3	51.6
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	42,095	520	1,127	1,647	54	45	99	117.0	216.7	83.3
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	22,281	58,053	80,334	2,860	3,337	6,197	111.2	260.5	116.6

The subjoined Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the eight years 1863-1870.

AT 1st JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1863,	288·8	118·6
1864,	279·3	117·7
1865,	283·3	117·7
1866,	281·4	117·3
1867,	281·1	116·5
1868,	277·3	116·6
1869,	270·3	115·6
1870,	260·5	116·6

These figures show a slight tendency towards an equalization of male and female pauperism, but the proportion of male and female pauper lunacy is nearly stationary.

We have already pointed out that, in the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, great discrepancies occur in different counties, which must be dependent on differences in the constitution and circumstances of the inhabitants. As a rule, it may be assumed that there is a greater degree of mental activity in towns than in the country; and to this fact may possibly be ascribed the more frequent occurrence of insanity among an urban and busy population, than among one which is rural and placid. On the other hand, it must be taken into account that the increase of lunacy is found chiefly among the lower classes of the community, which nowhere display much mental activity, and which are most exposed in cities to influences which destroy health. From this cause, the changes among pauper lunatics in the asylums of large towns and of manufacturing districts are much more frequent than in those of pastoral and agricultural districts; much greater, as we shall point out when we come to speak of expenditure, in Lanarkshire than in all Scotland, and in all Scotland than in such counties as Sutherland and Ross.

But to whatever causes the discrepancies in the occurrence of lunacy in different districts of the country may be owing, it appears from the following Table that, in its numerical relations to pauperism and to the population, it is controlled by agencies of a tolerably stable character. The general tendency, however, it will be observed, is towards an increase. Thus in ten years the proportion of pauper lunatics in the general population has increased from 180 to 202 in every 100,000; and the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers from 66·57 to 77·14 per 1000. It must, however, be taken into account that in the calculations of this Table the population has been taken according to the census of 1861. Consequently the

relative growth of lunacy must be somewhat overstated; but the increase in the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers rests upon recent figures:—

AT 1ST JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 100,000.		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1860,	2717	180	6657
1861 (Year of Census), .	2525	171	6800
1862,	2561	172	6743
1863,	2570	172	6710
1864,	2570	173	6755
1865,	2569	175	6841
1866,	2543	179	7047
1867,	2489	182	7338
1868,	2506	187	7486
1869,	2613	195	7489
1870,	2623	202	7714

In England the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers was, on an average of the five years 1866-70, 4440 per 100,000; but the difference between the English and Scotch rate is not so much dependent upon any real difference in the amount of pauper lunacy in the two countries, as on the manner in which the computations are made. In the English calculations, wives and children are individually enumerated, whereas in Scotland they are reckoned as dependents, and do not appear in the number of registered paupers. But if the Scotch calculations be made according to the English method, it will be found that the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers is, on an average of the five years, 1866-1870, 4684 per 100,000, or 244 in excess of the English rate. This excess is probably due to the fuller returns made in Scotland of patients in private dwellings.

In Appendix D. will be found five Tables which show the changes in the population of Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, during the ten years 1861-1870; and the proportion per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each class of such establishments in each of these years. The rates of recovery and mortality as shown by these Tables are:—

	Average of 10 years.				1870.			
	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Public Asylums, .	34.4	38.2	8.8	7.6	41.9	42.1	8.9	8.6
„ Private „ . . .	29.4	34.1	9.5	8.4	26.2	28.4	14.1	12.7
„ Parochial „ . . .	49.2	49.5	11.4	9.0	43.5	52.0	8.4	9.8
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	7.7	7.5	9.4	8.0	7.3	8.6	9.3	7.6

The average rate of recovery thus appears to be highest in Parochial Asylums; but we have on former occasions pointed out that the patients received into these asylums comprise a greater proportion of ephemeral forms of insanity than those received into Public and Private Asylums. The average rate of mortality, on the ten years' average, is also highest in Parochial Asylums; but the highest mortality in 1870 took place in Private Asylums. To a certain extent, however, this arose from the reception of an exceptionally large number of patients in very low condition, who speedily died. Many of these cases were transferred from Public Asylums, the mortality of which underwent a corresponding diminution.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1870, are shown in the following Table:—

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,.....	9	9	26	37	5	4	21	36	5	16	46	40	27	227
Private Asylums,	5	2	6	24	4	7	...	2	...	2	3	2	18	39
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	7	6	...	...	2	...	14	13	1	...	...	43
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,.....	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
TOTALS,	14	11	45	72	9	11	23	38	19	31	50	42	45	320

In 1869 the patients transferred were 51 private and 548 pauper. Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of all the private patients and of 307 pauper patients were made by authority of the Board; those of 13 pauper patients by authority of the Sheriff. The tendency of transfers towards Public Asylums is this year less marked than on former occasions, owing to no new District Asylum having been opened. Indeed, from the pressure for accommodation in Public Asylums, especially in Midlothian and Lanarkshire, the current of transfers has been chiefly towards Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments, in the different months of 1870:*

* The difficulty in procuring accurate returns from inspectors of poor prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1870; but the Tables of changes in Asylums are for the year 1870.

The fact that our returns are obtained from two different sources, namely, from inspectors of poor and superintendents of Asylums, makes it almost impossible to bring the figures obtained from each into thorough accordance; but the divergence is rarely to such an extent as to affect their statistical value.

TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths in each month in 1870.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	60	73	53	61	62	84	84	103	81	87	85	94	86	103	51	78	71	76	66	68	64	78	52	68	815	973
Recoveries,	25	26	27	17	24	37	25	37	32	36	29	28	45	49	36	43	28	47	46	50	27	43	31	55	375	468
Deaths,	24	30	36	23	22	25	22	20	25	22	18	19	24	22	18	29	12	24	17	18	20	22	21	23	269	282

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

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We are not warranted, however, in accepting the number of admissions in any particular period as an indication of the amount of lunacy therein occurring. The malady may already have been of considerable duration, and it is always extremely difficult to procure precise information on this point. No doubt the season of the year does exercise considerable influence on the number of patients admitted and discharged; but we apprehend less from any specific action of the weather than from the facilities afforded by summer to locomotion, and the difficulties created by winter.

Cold increases the mortality among all classes of the population; and accordingly the deaths in asylums are most numerous in the colder months. But it is worthy of notice that while the mortality of both sexes is higher in winter than in summer, there is a difference in the tendency to death in the two sexes in the two seasons. Thus the results of 1870, as given in the following Table, show a higher comparative mortality among females in summer than in winter:—

SUMMER. May—October.		WINTER. November—April.	
Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
114	134	145	148

The admissions, recoveries and deaths in each month of the six years 1865-70 are shown by the following Table:—

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING TRANSFERS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Years 1865-1870.			Years 1865-1870.			Years 1865-1870.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January, . . .	381	378	759	126	146	272	144	133	277
February, . . .	355	390	745	124	157	281	131	135	266
March, . . .	382	463	845	170	204	374	136	111	247
April, . . .	435	481	916	178	196	374	115	105	220
May, . . .	417	480	897	151	217	368	135	111	246
June, . . .	450	498	948	172	189	361	97	111	208
July, . . .	453	489	942	204	226	430	106	128	234
August, . . .	385	474	859	191	225	416	94	124	218
September, . . .	401	438	839	156	220	376	90	110	200
October, . . .	383	441	824	193	198	391	98	106	204
November, . . .	349	392	741	130	195	325	136	117	253
December, . . .	381	446	827	172	254	426	127	120	247
TOTALS,	4772	5370	10142	1967	2427	4394	1409	1411	2820

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in April, May, June, July, and August,

and a preponderance of deaths in November, December, January, February, March, April, and May. The higher mortality in asylums in these months is in accordance with the higher mortality which then takes place among the general population. Of every 100 deaths which took place in Scotland in 1861, 54.82 occurred in winter (November–April), and 45.18 in summer (May–October.) Of every 100 deaths which took place in asylums in the six years 1865–70, 53.54 took place in winter and 46.45 in summer. The proportion of female recoveries is at all seasons considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries. The mortality of males and females follows the rule to which we have already alluded in speaking of the results of 1870. The number of deaths of both sexes is greatest in winter; but the tendency to death is in summer greater among females than males. This is shown by the following Table:—

SUMMER. May—October.		WINTER. November—April.	
Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
620	690	789	721

We have not the means of ascertaining whether the difference which this Table shows to exist between the male and female mortality in asylums in summer and in winter extends to the general population. The question, however, is one of hygienic importance, and on this account its elucidation is desirable. For this end it will be necessary to compare the causes of death in the two sexes in the two seasons. Were this done, it would probably be found that in winter there are more deaths from pulmonary disease among males than among females; and in summer more deaths from abdominal disease among females than among males.

In previous Reports we have stated that there are many points of statistical interest, embracing, among others, the civil condition of the patients, their occupations, their ages at the period of attack, the causes and forms of their mental affections, the duration of the malady at the date of admission, and the intervals between successive attacks, which we would gladly have brought under review had the materials at our command been sufficient for the purpose. But we thought it better to abstain from any such attempt, than to make statements that rest on no sufficient basis. It may be well, however, to illustrate by some examples the imperfect nature of the data for statistical purposes which are supplied to us from asylums, and on which alone our conclusions could be founded. Materials which would illustrate the causes, progress, and termination of the various forms of insanity are possibly to be found in asylum registers and case-

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books ; but such materials do not of necessity come under our observation ; and besides, they could only be safely made available by the asylum officers who had had the cases under their care. There are some points, nevertheless, on which we might throw some light without much risk of serious error ; as, for instance, on the number of epileptics, of patients affected with general paralysis, or of patients labouring under certain other forms of nervous disease ; or on the comparative ages of patients in different asylums. But even this information we could obtain only by special returns from each asylum, and by the courtesy of the asylum officers, who are not required by Statute to furnish it. We gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging the readiness with which applications made by us for non-statutory returns have been met by asylum superintendents ; but we have a natural hesitation in making calls upon them, which must occupy a good share of their time, and more or less seriously interfere with their own special duties.

On 15th February 1870 a patient was admitted into the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the following medical certificates :—

FIRST CERTIFICATE.—Facts indicating insanity observed : “ She states that she cannot sleep during the night in consequence of people appearing to her and annoying her. She says she has an irresistible propensity to strike, and is wearied of her life.”

Facts indicating insanity communicated : “ Her mother informs me that without the slightest warning or provocation she will seize the first article that comes to hand, and either break it or hurl it at the head of those nearest.”

SECOND CERTIFICATE.—Facts observed : “ She appears very dull, and says she is miserable, and wearied of her life. She fancies she sees people during the night, and that they annoy her and prevent her from sleeping.”

Facts communicated : “ Her mother informs me that she is sometimes very violent and outrageous, and threatens to take the life of her husband ; that one day last week she threw all the bed-clothes on to the fire.”

In the “ Statement ” the supposed cause is returned as not known. On the 23d February the medical officer of the asylum reported as follows :—“ With respect to her mental state, in my opinion she labours under dementia supervening on an attack of acute mania brought on by drink ; and with respect to her bodily health and condition she suffers from chronic nephritis. She has a small indolent ulcer on the first joint of the right hand.” On 2d July 1870 this patient was discharged as recovered. On 23d January 1871 she was again admitted on the following medical certificates :—

I. Facts observed : “ Incoherence, constant tendency to go naked, and to tear her clothes to pieces.” Facts communicated : “ Great violence of conduct, necessitating the interference of the police.”

II. Facts observed : “ She does not know the day of the week, the month, or the year. States that she has been four months in the asylum, whereas the schedule shows she was admitted last night.” In the “ Statement ” the supposed cause is again entered as not

known. On 30th January the medical officer of the asylum reported: "With respect to her mental state she is labouring under moral insanity, and with respect to her bodily health and condition it is good." Statistics
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Now in this case we have, on the first admission, the first medical certificate indicating mania, the second indicating melancholia, and the medical report diagnosing dementia. Then in a few months the patient is discharged recovered. On her second admission, the first medical certificate indicates mania, the second dementia or idiocy, while the medical report diagnoses moral insanity. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to decide from these materials under what form of insanity the patient should be classified.

The following examples, in which a similar difficulty occurs, are all taken from the returns of December 1870:—

R. T. was admitted into Dumfries Asylum on the 2d of the month under the following certificates:—

I. Facts observed: "Is constantly walking up and down the room and talking incoherently, refuses to answer the simplest question." Facts communicated: "His mother informs me that he has been in a distressed state of mind, at one time in a melancholy state, and at another, and for hours, in the state I have mentioned."

II. Facts observed: "Cannot be persuaded to answer the simplest question. Talks incoherently, refuses food." Facts communicated: "The attendants make much the same statements as above." The report by the asylum physician is as follows: "With respect to his mental state, the mental powers are generally impaired, there is occasional excitement; and with respect to his bodily health and condition, they are considerably impaired, evidently from being insufficiently fed prior to admission. He has partial paralysis on one side of the body. No other special disease." The question in this case is, whether the patient was affected with mania, melancholia, or dementia, or with each in its turn.

D. C. was admitted into the Greenock Parochial Asylum on 2d December under the following certificates:—I. Facts observed: "Had an absent expression; is childish in his manner; answers reluctantly; and then only Yes or No." Facts communicated: "His wife states that he is unfit for work; that he fancies he is very rich, and that with that impression he visits the banks and shops, and demands money, and gives extravagant orders." II. Facts observed: "Has a simple idiotic look; when visited kept constantly walking about the room; would not speak, and seemed to have great delight in teasing the cat." Facts communicated: "His son states that he sometimes gets outrageous, and uses bad language, which he never did before; that he sleeps badly," etc. The medical report by the asylum physician certified as follows: "With respect to his mental state he labours under delusional insanity; and with respect to his bodily health and condition he is well." The question here is, whether this patient should be regarded as maniacal, demented, affected with general paralysis, or simply delusive.

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P. C. was admitted into Dundee Asylum on 12th December, under the following certificates:—I. Facts observed: “He has the delusion that he has spiritual and temporal enemies; that he hears a neighbour say that the Catholics have no claim to their chapel, and that there is something in his inside, but won’t say what it is.” Facts communicated: “His wife states that he has the imagination that his neighbours talk about him, and that he wanted a knife to open himself to let something out of his inside.” II. Facts observed: “He has delusions. For instance, he believes that he has a great many enemies who are desirous of killing him; also that spirits clad in white sometimes appear to him.” Facts communicated: “His wife tells me that he is quite different in his conduct and disposition from what he used to be; that he is always in a state of terror, and is very sleepless. One day lately he seized a knife for the purpose of opening his belly to give exit to a living spirit that was in him.” The medical report by the asylum physician certified as follows:—“With respect to his mental state he is suffering from monomania, and with respect to his bodily health and condition they are good.” In this case the question is whether the patient was suffering from mania or monomania. We might cite many similar cases, in which it is quite impossible, from the data at our command, to determine with any degree of certainty under what form of mental disease the patient was labouring; but those we have quoted are fair specimens of a numerous class, and will be sufficient to show how utterly untrustworthy any statistical deductions made from them would be.

Equally unsatisfactory for statistical purposes are many of the returns we receive of the causes of death of patients dying in asylums. In support of this assertion we quote a few examples. The apparent cause of death of J. R. is returned from Hallcross Asylum as mental and bodily debility. Of C. W., who died in Gartnavel, as disease of lungs. Of J. M’S., who died in Gartnavel, as disease of lungs and heart and brain. Of C. M’K., who died in Morningside, as anasarca and exhaustion. Of E. L., who died in Morningside, as marasmus. On consideration it will be apparent, that a simple statement that death took place from failure of the vital powers, would convey as much definite information as any of these reports. We are fully aware that it is frequently extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, to point to any positive cause of death; and therefore it must not be supposed that, in illustrating the difficulties of correctly interpreting the returns made to us, we mean to imply any want of due care in their preparation. Finally, we are satisfied, that as regards the notices of recovery, a great degree of latitude prevails in the interpretation of this term. For instance, a patient, when removed from an asylum by his friends, is occasionally certified as recovered, although there is no change in his mental condition from what it had been for years; and in the same way certificates of recovery are sometimes obtained for pauper lunatics, in whose mental state no change had taken place for a long time. when, for some cause or other, it had become desirable to remove them from the roll of pauper lunatics.

For these reasons we have restricted our statistical returns to such points as we think they may illustrate without the risk of any very serious error. We are, however, far from regarding those returns which we give, as free from error. Every one who has had to do with the compilation of statistics must feel the great difficulty of insuring perfect accuracy; but we have taken considerable pains to arrive at conclusions which, if not absolutely correct, are in the main sound.

In a series of Tables, of which the following is the third, we continue to trace the history of the patients who were admitted into asylums in Scotland in 1868, if not for the first time, at all events for the first time since 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted.

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first Admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1868	*1,319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464

The following Table shows the changes which occurred during the year 1869 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1869.	New Cases registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	
+1,501	65	63	1629	43	82	16	19	160

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district placed in establishments and provided for in private dwellings at 1st January 1858, and of each of the ten years 1861-1870.

* In the Table of last year this number was given as 1320. One patient has since been found to have been improperly included.

+ This number was stated in Appendix A. of last year as 1500, but a female was erroneously entered as an asylum patient, who was in a private dwelling.

Position of Districts.

NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1861.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1863.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1865.		On 1st January 1866.		On 1st January 1867.		On 1st January 1868.		On 1st January 1869.		On 1st January 1870.			
In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.		
209	109	290	116	308	120	304	110	303	104	301	110	315	109	312	106	334	109	345	114	382	106		
64	115	90	132	89	125	90	117	98	115	117	111	122	117	129	115	139	108	144	103	148	103		
93	121	133	122	125	113	142	109	140	97	150	89	159	82	164	87	185	93	192	92	200	94		
23	57	34	53	44	47	50	41	47	43	45	42	54	45	66	44	72	50	77	50	86	47		
10	21	20	20	17	17	17	17	20	14	19	14	19	16	17	16	18	17	17	17	25	15		
17	55	29	70	35	69	40	64	39	62	39	58	35	61	27	58	35	55	39	51	45	51		
130	128	197	127	211	120	197	120	203	112	212	118	224	119	223	123	234	117	255	112	258	119		
525	92	542	86	544	81	564	80	550	90	563	86	562	78	589	82	609	80	615	81	645	79		
34	36	54	34	53	32	51	32	58	31	54	35	58	33	54	34	56	33	63	33	69	32		
180	79	211	82	192	92	192	75	194	72	208	65	203	64	208	68	220	69	239	72	244	70		
296	59	329	64	352	64	350	65	358	60	373	67	385	62	390	58	402	58	420	62	453	63		
554	109	580	102	603	103	637	99	658	117	680	113	729	97	755	106	783	107	842	109	884	103		
51	32	63	37	60	37	61	35	56	32	55	31	55	30	60	29	64	27	74	26	73	26		
134	312	170	304	174	288	180	281	181	272	194	252	220	240	234	234	246	226	276	227	279	216		
44	29	53	29	55	27	52	24	60	24	53	29	56	25	56	25	55	27	62	20	63	19		
17	39	16	33	21	36	25	38	22	33	22	32	22	32	21	32	21	31	24	23	23	26		
175	155	215	150	221	144	215	138	226	131	217	136	219	134	224	125	232	129	246	128	255	129		
153	28	133	32	148	31	148	29	159	27	156	28	164	25	176	24	176	24	171	19	191	25		
19	Roxburgh, ...	76	93	79	85	85	82	80	88	88	91	92	86	86	87	83	100	72	108	71	116	64	
18	Shetland, ...	24	17	26	19	30	19	30	31	20	28	21	33	18	28	18	26	24	28	22	25		
150	86	145	83	191	80	190	87	202	78	203	79	214	79	235	71	235	63	261	57	267	57		
2953	1784	3470	1787	3548	1741	3604	1679	3682	1636	3783	1609	3922	1568	4046	1548	4224	1521	4494	1500	4728	1469		
TOTALS,																							

The most striking feature of this Table is the large increase of the patients placed in establishments. Indeed, this increase is in some districts so great, that the numbers returned in 1870 are considerably more than double those of 1858. This is the case, for instance, in the districts of Argyll, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Elgin, and Inverness.

The decrease in private dwellings, however, is very far from being commensurate with this increase. Thus, while in all Scotland the increase of pauper lunatics in establishments has amounted to 1775, the decrease of those in private dwellings is only 315. This decrease has taken place in all the districts, with the exception of that of Forfar, in which there is an increase of 4. As a rule, however, the decrease is small, except in the Inverness district, where it amounts to 96, or nearly a third of the whole.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics, within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table:—

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1870.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Royal and District Asylums, .	1181	506	3232	315
Private Asylums,	180	441	15	39
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	1106	21
TOTALS, .	2084	1019	4353	375

It thus appears that there are now only 375 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts, and included in this number are 114 belonging to the Roxburgh District, who occupy temporary accommodation at Musselburgh, pending the erection of the District Asylum at Melrose.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1861-1870, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and on this account the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot by any means be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

Position of
Districts.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
1. Aberdeen, .	38	44	32	38	29	25	45	46	41	49	45
2. Argyll, .	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
3. Ayr, .	7	8	3	4	5	6	4	8	4	5	22
4. Banff, .	1	4	3	3	4	3	5	6	13	8	4
5. Berwick, .	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6. Bute, .	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	...
7. Caithness, .	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
8. Clackmannan, .	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	...	3
9. Dumbarton, .	4	2	9	...	2	4	3	3	3	5	3
10. Dumfries, .	41	35	35	26	45	38	46	44	32	37	30
11. Edinburgh, .	97	128	94	92	84	108	122	99	105	112	118
12. Elgin, .	1	13	8	4	2	4	4	6	1	...	...
13. Fife, .	18	10	8	11	5	10	6	2	8	10	11
14. Forfar, .	35	53	37	32	27	28	35	38	32	37	38
15. Haddington, .	5	...	2	1	1	1	5	...	3	5	1
16. Inverness, .	2	4	2	4	3	3	1	4	1	2	1
17. Kincardine, .	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	4	...
18. Kinross, .	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1
19. Kirkcudbright, .	2	2	5	2	4	...	...	2	4	1	5
20. Lanark, .	147	103	115	102	94	107	90	105	91	117	106
21. Linlithgow, .	...	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	...
22. Nairn, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
24. Peebles, .	1	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	1	4	2
25. Perth, .	30	24	24	25	20	30	32	35	25	29	17
26. Renfrew, .	8	4	2	4	3	11	6	6	11	5	15
27. Ross, .	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	1
28. Roxburgh, .	1	3	2	2	4	5	3	2	4	4	6
29. Selkirk, .	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	...
30. Shetland, .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, .	7	4	...	6	1	2	7	4	7	6	5
32. Sutherland, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
33. Wigton, .	1	2	5	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	5
TOTALS,	455	457	409	371	347	398	430	422	401	454	441

Prior to 1863, the Sheriff's order was necessary for the transfer of patients from one asylum to another, and accordingly the orders granted in the years 1858-1862 do not correctly represent the number of patients sent to asylums. But since 1863 the Sheriff's order is no longer necessary for this purpose, and accordingly the orders now granted more nearly represent the persons removed from their homes to asylums.

At the passing of the Lunacy Act certain of the districts were already provided with accommodation which more or less fully met their wants, and rendered the erection of new asylums unnecessary, although in most of them an extension of the buildings has since been required. The districts in which entirely new asylums have been or are being erected are those of Argyll and Bute, Ayr, Banff, Fife and Kinross, Haddington, Inverness, the landward part of Midlothian, Roxburgh, and Stirling. Of the new asylums, those of Argyll and Bute, Midlothian, and Roxburgh, are not yet finished; but the others have been for some time completed and in operation, and will afford the data necessary to judge of the cost of providing for the accommodation of the insane poor of Scotland. Accordingly,

we shall, on the present occasion, state somewhat in detail the cost of the erection of these asylums, as we come to speak of them in their alphabetical order. Position of Districts.

Notwithstanding the opening of the lunatic wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse, and the enlargement of those of the poor-houses of Aberdeen and Old Machar, the Aberdeen Asylum is again found insufficient to provide for the wants of the district, and its extension has accordingly been determined on. It is proposed at the same time to improve the existing portion of the asylum, by enlarging the day-rooms. District of Aberdeen.

The Argyll and Bute District Asylum, although not yet completed, is sufficiently advanced to accommodate all the Argyllshire and Buteshire patients. It is expected that the buildings will be finished in the spring of 1871, at a total cost of about £41,000 for 275 patients, equivalent to £149 for each patient. Further details will be given in a future report. District of Argyll and Bute.

The Asylum of the District of Ayr is built for the accommodation of 230 patients, but the house will be somewhat overcrowded with this number. Twenty extra beds are reckoned for attendants. The land on which the house is built is held in feu for an annual payment of £155, equivalent, at twenty-two and a half years' purchase, to a capital sum of £3487, 10s. The total cost amounts, according to the following statement, to £33,901, 16s. 11d.:— District of Ayr.

Estimated Value of Site,	£3,487	10	0
Mason work,	10,740	0	0
Joiner work,	6,208	17	3
Plumber and Slater work, Gas and Water Pipes and Bells,	2,197	16	3
Plaster work,	606	12	0
Smith and Founder work,	£633	5	0
Steam-piping,	299	15	0
Steam-Engine and Force-Pump,	241	8	9
Extra for Boiler,	37	17	8
Additional Pipes and Sundry,	41	18	2
	<hr/>		
Painter work,	1,254	4	7
Erection of Gas Apparatus,	595	12	7
Gas-fitting, and Fitting up same,	508	6	0
Water Tank,	131	0	2
Iron Pipes for bringing Water to the Asylum,	131	9	2
Manure Tanks, Walls of do., and Sundry,	203	18	9
Formation of Roads, Airing-Courts, etc.,	117	4	8
Cutting Trench from Asylum to Water Tank and Trenching,	580	2	0
Fencing, Enclosing, etc.,	78	0	0
Expenditure on Grounds,	376	14	0
Main-drain at Asylum, including Pipes,	314	19	6
Unaccepted Plans, Measurements, etc.,	54	17	6
Architects,	164	8	6
Clerk of Works,	1,325	14	0
Furnishings,	390	0	0
Estimated balance payable under the contract for the	3,534	10	0
Mason work,	900	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£33,901	16	11

Position of Districts. Taking the number of patients at 230, the cost of accommodation is thus equal to £147 per head.

District of Banff. The Asylum of the District of Banff was erected for the accommodation of 90 patients. The total cost, as shown by the following accounts, has been £19,821, equivalent to £220 for the accommodation of each patient.

I.—COST OF LAND.

Purchase price of Site and Grounds,	£2,292	4	6
Do. of Burial Ground,	10	2	6
Approach to Buildings and Roadway,	238	3	11
Bleaching Green,	128	8	9
Excavating, Levelling Ground, and Trenching,	209	3	10

Total cost of Land, £2,878 3 6

II.—COST OF BUILDINGS.

Designs and Plans of Building, and Superintendence,	£846	13	5
Mason, Carpenter, Slater, Plaster, and Plumber work of Building,	10,642	9	4
Erection of Cottages, Byres, Poultry-houses and Piggery,	285	6	6
Painting and Varnishing,	205	17	4
Permanent Alterations, Additions, and Repairs,	585	16	8
Management, Advertising, Printing, Stationery, and incidental expenses prior to opening of Asylum,	458	12	4½
Fees of Loan, Title, Builders' Contract,	194	0	11
Total Cost of Buildings,	13,218	16	6½

III.—COST OF FURNISHINGS.

Ventilating, Heating, Cooking, and Washing Apparatus,	£741	2	5
Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils,	859	1	1½
Clothing, Bedding, and Napery,	1,565	0	3
Books and Stationery,	82	3	0½
Gas-fittings, Water Works, Locks, and Grates,	476	16	11½
Total cost of Furnishings,	3,724	3	9½

Total cost of Asylum, £19,821 3 10

District of Caithness. The wants of the District of Caithness continue to be met by the Asylum of Montrose. This arrangement is not altogether satisfactory, as the difficulties and cost of transport frequently lead to the detention of patients at home, who, under more favourable circumstances, would and should have been sent to the Asylum.

District of Dumfries. The accommodation in the Asylum of Dumfries is adequate for the present wants of the three counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. In the lunatic wards of the Wigton Combination Poorhouse there is fair accommodation for 9 harmless female patients, but it is not fully occupied.

District of Edinburgh and Peebles. The Royal Edinburgh Asylum at Morningside continues to provide accommodation for the patients of Edinburgh, and of the

parishes of St. Cuthbert's, North and South Leith, and Duddingston; but in consequence of the refusal of the managers, from want of room, to continue the admission of patients chargeable to the landward parishes of the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles, it became necessary to make other provision for them. Accordingly, the Prison Boards of Edinburgh and Peebles made application to us in terms of sect. 49, 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, to divide the two counties into an urban and landward district, each of which should be separate and independent. This has been done, and separate Lunacy Boards have been appointed. The Board of the landward district has acquired a site of forty acres on the Peebles railway near Hawthornden, and plans for an asylum for 200 patients have been prepared by Mr. Moffat of Edinburgh.

Position of
Districts.
District of
Edinburgh
and Peebles

In consequence of the determination of the managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum to receive only the pauper lunatics chargeable to the urban parishes, it became necessary to provide for the interim accommodation of those of the landward parishes. On this account we found ourselves compelled to sanction their admission into the private asylums of Musselburgh. It was with much reluctance that we took this step, as the accommodation and appliances for treatment in these houses is very far from being satisfactory.

Since our last Report, the accommodation of the Royal Asylum has been greatly improved by the opening of a new wing on the female side, which provides a considerable number of additional single rooms, and so affords much-needed facilities for better classification. In the reports of our inspections we have frequently had occasion to comment on the inconvenient and uncomfortable accommodation of the East House, and on the cheerless character of the male wards of the West House. Active measures are now, however, in progress to improve the accommodation of the East House, by providing a general dining-room and recreation-room, and by remedying many serious structural defects; and we understand that it is in contemplation soon to undertake very extensive improvements of the male department of the West House, with the view of rendering it more cheerful and commodious.

The female patients who were accommodated in the east division of the old poorhouse of Edinburgh, between 80 and 90 in number, still remain in this building, although all the ordinary paupers have been removed to the new poorhouse at Craiglockhart. As the premises are advertised for sale, and as no lunatic wards have been erected in connection with the new poorhouse, it will soon be necessary to provide for the accommodation of the patients elsewhere. Some may very properly be removed to private dwellings; but it will probably be necessary to transfer a considerable number to the Royal Asylum, which will thus again be subjected to the risk of suffering from overcrowding.

The Elgin District Asylum is overcrowded on the male side, and several of the patients occupy the bathroom as a dormitory. Adequate accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district might be provided by removing the private patients; but the erection of

District of
Elgin.

Position of
Districts.

auxiliary accommodation in the shape of cottages on the farm, or on the grounds contiguous to the house, would remove the difficulty without inflicting hardship on the community, or leading to the more needy of the private patients being placed upon the poor-roll.

District of
Fife and
Kinross.

The detached buildings for the accommodation of 30 males and 30 females, in connection with the Fife and Kinross Asylum, are now completed and in occupation; and for the time being the wants of the district are fully met. The Asylum was originally built for 224 patients, so that the total number which might be accommodated would be 284; but the medical superintendent is of opinion that there is not room for more than 270. The total cost amounts, according to the following statement, to £40,452, equivalent, for 270 patients, to £150 a head.

I.—EXPENDITURE ON LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

1. Price of the Lands of Retreat,	.	.	.	.	£3000	0	0
Cost of Thrashing Mill, etc.,	.	.	.	.	36	15	0
					£3036	15	0
2. Expenses of Trial for Water on the Lands,	.	.	.	.	119	18	7
3. Expense of making Road from Springfield to Asylum, as per State 2d February 1870,	.	.	.	.	653	9	0
4. Expenses connected with laying out Grounds, as per State 2d February 1870,	.	.	.	.	507	8	2
5. Expenses connected with opening of Quarry,	.	.	.	.	19	3	1
6. Drainage Expenditure, as per State 2d February 1870 .	.	.	.	.	£405	8	7
Since expended,	.	.	.	.	5	3	7
						410	12 2
7. Expenditure on Buildings, as per State 2d February 1870, .	.	.	.	.	£22,889	9	1
Since expended, .	.	.	.	.	2135	0	0
Do., on minor additions and repairs,	.	.	.	.	319	7	5
						25,343	16 6
8. Expenses of fitting up Asylum with gas, as per State 2d February 1870, .	.	.	.	.	£266	12	1
Since expended, .	.	.	.	.	33	12	6
						300	4 7
9. Fees to Architects and Clerk of Works, as per State 2d February 1870, .	.	.	.	.	£2067	12	8
Since expended, .	.	.	.	.	57	11	3
						2125	3 11
10. Expense of Contracts and Measurements, .	.	.	.	.		67	11 2
11. Insurance on £15,490 against fire, as per State 2d February 1870, .	.	.	.	.	£84	8	3
Since expended, .	.	.	.	.	1	10	0
						85	18 3

II.—EXPENDITURE ON FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.

1. Bedding, Clothing, Furniture, Bedsteads, and Grates, per State 2d February 1870, .	.	.	.	.	£5669	5	11
Since expended, .	.	.	.	.	427	15	7
					£6097	1	6

Carry forward, £6097 1 6 £32,670 0 5

	Carry forward,	£6097	1	6	£32,670	0	5	Position of Districts.
2. Surgical Instruments, Medicines, etc., per								
State 2d February 1870,		139	7	0				
3. Outlay for Stocking Farm,		272	3	1				District of Fife and Kinross.
					6,508	11	7	
					£39,178	12	0	
Additional Expenditure since these Accounts were made up,					863	13	10	
Estimated further Expenditure,					500	0	0	
					£40,542	5	10	

The wants of the district of Forfar are met by the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose; and by the lunatic wards of the poor-houses of Dundee, and of Liff and Benvie. The Montrose Asylum also provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of Caithness-shire, Kincardineshire, and Shetland. There is thus ample accommodation within the district of Forfar for its own pauper lunatics; but there is nevertheless occasionally considerable inconvenience experienced in their disposal, from the Asylum of Dundee being unable to receive all the patients applying for admission, and from the Asylum of Montrose being afraid to extend its accommodation, or to discharge the patients from Caithness and Shetland, lest, by the erection of a new asylum at Dundee, it should be left with empty wards, and the expenditure incurred be rendered unremunerative. Under these circumstances we have suggested to the District Board of Forfar the propriety of taking the statutory steps for dividing the district, the one portion to consist of the urban parishes which constitute the town of Dundee, and the other of the landward parishes. The wants of the former district would be met by the Dundee Asylum, and those of the latter district by that of Montrose. In this way each Asylum would be enabled to estimate its own responsibilities, and to take the necessary steps to provide whatever accommodation was required, without its financial position being endangered by overbuilding.

No change has taken place in the amount of accommodation in the Glasgow district since our last Report. The Parochial Asylum of Govan is however progressing rapidly towards completion, and the scheme of providing a new asylum for the Barony parish is revived.

The Haddington District Asylum was erected for the accommodation of 90 patients, and was opened in November 1866. The capital expenditure at 31st December 1867 was as follows:—

For Land,		£1,816	16	9
For Buildings:—				
Mason work,	£4,804	0	0	
Carpenter work,	3,048	15	7	
Plumber work,	740	0	0	
Plaster work	239	14	4	
Carry forward,	£8,832	9	11	£1,816 16 9

Position of Districts.	Brought forward,	£8,832 9 11	£1,816 16 9
District of Haddington.	Slater work,	339 1 9	
	Architect,	487 10 6	
	Clerk of Works,	275 6 6	
	Earthworks,	151 0 0	
	Grates,	62 17 10	
	Painter work,	150 0 0	
	Expenses connected with water,	108 18 0	
	Steam-boiler and Tanks,	174 14 0	
	Account for hanging Bells, and extras,	112 5 4	
			10,694 3 10
	For Furniture, Bedding, and Clothing,		1,602 17 8
			<u>£14,113 18 3</u>

This expenditure makes the cost of the accommodation of each patient £156.

District of Inverness.

The Inverness District Asylum, opened in May 1864, was designed for 300 inmates, and had, on 12th December 1870, in the house, 153 males and 119 females, or in all 272 patients besides the necessary staff of attendants and domestic servants.

The expenditure on Capital Account, up to 15th May 1870, was as follows :—

1. <i>Cost of Land :—</i>			
Plans, Surveys, and Reports,—preliminary and otherwise,	£710 13 10		
Roads of Approach,	996 6 4		
Excavating and levelling ground around the Asylum,	425 12 10		
Draining and reclaiming land, and fencing,	1,771 11 0		
Farm, Garden, and Plantations,	1,188 10 2½		
		£5,092 14 2½	
2. <i>Cost of Buildings,</i>	£41,216 4 10½		
Insurance of Buildings against fire,	222 2 6		
		41,438 7 4½	
3. <i>Furniture, Furnishings, and Repairs,</i>		4,150 14 9	
4. <i>Miscellaneous Charges,—</i>			
Coals, coke, and oil, previous to opening,	£246 6 5		
Salaries previous to opening,	1,999 17 11		
Maintenance during first year after opening Asylum was £4,733 0 7			
Less payments received in same period,	3,567 12 6		
		1,165 8 1	
Conveyancing and Law Expenses,	791 11 10		
Postages, Carriages, Advertising, etc.,	342 0 8		
Sundry small payments,	64 17 0		
		4,610 1 11	
Total Expenditure chargeable to Capital,		£55,291 18 3	

But to this expenditure has to be added the capitalized value of the feu-duty of £371 payable for the site, which at twenty years' pur-

chase, amounts to £7420; making the total capital expenditure £62,711, 18s. 3d., equivalent, for 300 patients, to £209 per head. Position of District.

The Asylum of Montrose undertakes to receive the patients of the district of Kincardine at an annual rate of £23, 10s. Lunatic District of Inverness. wards, licensed for 15 patients of each sex, are attached to the Kincardine Combination Poorhouse at Stonehaven, and to those District of Kincardine. parishes which send any of their patients to these wards the charge made by the Montrose Asylum is increased to £28, on the ground that the quiet patients will be sent to the poorhouse, and only the more destructive and expensive to the Asylum.

Under an old agreement the patients chargeable to Orkney continue to be received into the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. District of Orkney.

The Asylum of the District of Perth was erected for the accommodation of 222 patients, and was opened in 1864. District of Perth. The expenditure has been as follows:—

I. Building and Grounds,—		
1. Cost of Building site,	£2,600	0 0
2. Mason work,	9,234	1 6
3. Wright work,	5,621	6 11
4. Plaster work,	585	2 11
5. Plumber work,	1,896	1 3
6. Slater work,	600	0 0
7. Painter work,	390	0 0
8. Smith work,	630	10 11
9. Walls, Railings, Gates, and Wire Fences,	844	10 6
10. Railway Siding and Turntables, etc.,	645	7 0
11. Well at Ardoch, and Water Supply, etc.,	296	5 9
12. Gas Work and Fittings,	379	6 8
13. Making Roads, Laying out Grounds, etc.,	1,191	19 2
14. Architects, Clerk of Works, etc.,	1,213	8 2
	£26,128	0 9
II. Furniture, Fittings, and Furnishings,	4,757	5 4
III. Preliminary Expenses and Miscellaneous Payments,—		
1. Expense of Conveyance to site, and Bonds to Assurance Company,	£353	5 4
2. Salaries of Clerk, Medical Superintendent, etc., previous to opening of Asylum,	300	1 5
3. Taxes and Insurance,	47	6 11
4. Interest on Bank Account,	216	15 10
5. Stationery, Postages, Advertising, etc.,	78	12 3
6. Miscellaneous Payments,	92	3 1
	1,088	4 10
IV. Proportion of the expenses of the Institution for the first year chargeable against this account in terms of the Act, being the excess of Expenditure beyond the Patients' Board, <i>per state</i> ,		
	507	2 11
	£32,480	13 10
Paid balance due to Slater,	£43	7 5
Do, do, Painter,	102	5 2
Do. expense of Submission,	42	5 0
	187	17 7
Total Expenditure,	£32,668	11 5

This expenditure, calculated for 222 patients, makes the cost of the accommodation of each £147.

Position of Districts. — The Parochial Board of Greenock, and the Parochial Board of Paisley, have had at various times under consideration schemes for providing improved accommodation for their own pauper lunatics, and for those of the other parishes in Renfrewshire which are still unprovided for. Hitherto, all these schemes have proved futile. As, however, suitable accommodation for a certain number of the patients of Renfrewshire is now attainable in the District Asylum of Argyll and Bute at Lochgilphead, a locality which is in daily steamboat communication with Greenock, and as we see little likelihood of any adequate improvement being undertaken in the accommodation of the Greenock Poorhouse, or of proper measures being adopted for the occupation and exercise of the patients, we have in contemplation to withdraw the first class license which that institution at present possesses. It is probable that a similar course may be adopted with the poorhouse of Paisley, unless we are satisfied that steps are really about to be taken for the erection of a new Parochial Asylum.

District of Roxburgh. The patients of the district of Roxburgh are still temporarily accommodated in Millholm Asylum at Musselburgh. The new asylum at Melrose will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in the spring of 1872.

District of Shetland. The district of Shetland has no assessing powers for the erection of an asylum. Its patients are usually sent to the asylum of Montrose.

District of Stirling. The asylum of the district of Stirling was erected for the accommodation of 220 patients. The expenditure has been as follows:—

1. Cost of building, including water and gas supply, roads, Architect's fees, etc.,	£34,370 11 10
2. Furnishing and Clothing,	4,725 5 6
3. Interest on borrowed money	851 4 4
4. Feu-duty of £253, 15s., capitalized at twenty-two and a half years' purchase,	5,709 7 6
	<hr/>
	£45,656 9 2

This expenditure for 220 patients makes the cost of accommodation for each £207.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics. — The expenditure for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1860-1869 has been as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	TOTAL.	Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0	
1860,	44,750 16 4	£15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2	
1861,	46,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4	
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7	
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3½	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½	
1864,	52,181 6 7½	14,356 8 2½	16,796 19 6	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8	
1865,	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 3	
1866,	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,239 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1	
1867,	69,319 6 2	7,879 6 8	20,310 1 9	15,151 13 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4	
1868,	75,852 9 8	8,051 5 3	21,047 5 9	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7	
1869,	85,418 4 0	4,422 9 7	21,327 18 10	15,508 14 8	5,032 6 8	131,709 13 9	

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1869 was 2,223,864, equivalent to the maintenance of 6093 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1868 was 2,141,945. There was thus, in 1869, an increase of 81,919 days, equivalent to an increase of 224 patients maintained during the year. In the money expenditure of 1869 there was an increase of £6288, 14s. 2d. over that of 1868, partly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly to the greater proportion under treatment in public asylums.

The proportion per cent. in which pauper lunatics were maintained in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the ten years 1860-1869, is shown in the following Table:—

ASYLUMS.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	37.2	38.9	39.2	41.0	41.5	42.6	44.3	50.6	51.6	55.2
In Private Asylums, . . . }	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.0	11.1	9.8	9.4	5.3	5.0	2.7
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	16.2	16.0	16.2	15.7	16.9	18.2	18.2	17.3	17.8	17.8
In Private Dwellings, . . . }	34.2	32.7	31.9	31.2	30.4	29.3	28.1	26.8	25.5	24.2

The most notable features of this Table are the steady increase of patients in Royal and District Asylums, the steady decrease of those in private dwellings, and, in the later years, the rapid decrease of those in Private Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the nine years 1861-1869:—

* Included in Public Asylums.

Expenditure for
Pauper
Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen, . .	4,920	8,097	8,329	8,032	8,050	8,310	8,327	8,610	9,087	9,367
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	3,564	3,428	4,063	4,082	4,154	4,275	4,631	4,597	4,901
3. Ayre, . .	3,598	4,019	4,456	4,218	4,424	4,796	4,998	5,669	6,172	6,080
4. Banff, . .	1,515	1,546	1,655	1,690	1,609	1,846	1,978	2,280	2,511	2,579
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,349	1,330	1,300	1,161	1,173	1,201	1,252	1,308	1,533
6. Bute, . .	400	626	544	627	630	685	735	704	640	725
7. Caithness, . .	931	1,442	1,536	1,473	1,473	1,463	1,309	1,441	1,490	1,704
8. Clackmannan, .	686	696	676	551	556	681	803	843	870	917
9. Dumbarton, . .	1,291	1,545	1,585	1,607	1,712	1,694	1,943	1,824	1,773	1,719
10. Dumfries, . .	1,880	2,371	2,482	2,528	2,459	2,538	2,791	3,275	3,081	3,156
11. Edinburgh, . .	10189	12435	12758	13202	12966	13240	14026	14,414	14633	15176
12. Elgin, . .	982	1,240	1,240	1,108	1,416	1,359	1,348	1,398	1,497	1,723
13. Fife, . .	4,471	5,452	5,057	4,988	5,223	5,145	5,580	5,544	5,861	6,207
14. Forfar, . .	5,828	7,679	7,867	8,082	8,451	8,350	8,443	8,469	9,787	10636
15. Haddington, . .	1,545	1,835	1,866	1,864	1,696	1,731	1,815	1,976	2,115	2,197
16. Inverness, . .	2,976	3,153	3,112	3,059	3,146	3,243	3,699	3,691	4,534	5,160
17. Kincardine, . .	1,338	1,435	1,461	1,453	1,472	1,527	1,494	1,532	1,661	1,640
18. Kinross, . .	194	284	278	238	254	296	341	425	435	477
19. Kirkcudbright, .	784	1,520	1,510	1,502	1,620	1,610	1,617	1,559	1,657	1,725
20. Lanark, . .	12934	14699	14931	15296	16158	17615	19701	22,280	24006	24735
21. Linlithgow, . .	731	820	847	954	1,064	1,193	1,198	1,197	1,178	1,085
22. Nairn, . .	594	479	469	439	497	372	364	362	457	577
23. Orkney, . .	657	762	830	870	789	779	799	762	850	810
24. Peebles, . .	395	378	342	443	476	553	632	596	625	699
25. Perth, . .	5,885	6,878	6,652	7,012	6,697	6,559	6,852	6,809	7,180	7,390
26. Renfrew, . .	3,895	3,480	3,465	3,582	3,775	4,062	4,265	4,747	4,847	5,248
27. Ross, . .	2,053	2,710	2,757	2,757	2,987	2,648	2,807	3,094	3,700	4,046
28. Roxburgh, . .	1,354	1,570	1,550	1,730	2,077	1,800	1,765	1,821	2,046	2,287
29. Selkirk, . .	271	299	312	248	240	284	269	288	393	410
30. Shetland, . .	405	606	647	691	768	771	679	675	841	1,009
31. Stirling, . .	2,100	2,383	2,316	2,359	2,506	2,397	2,624	2,806	3,123	3,332
32. Sutherland, . .	583	735	736	719	919	690	643	686	909	837
33. Wigton, . .	800	1,228	1,119	1,212	1,312	1,395	1,484	1,508	1,559	1,609

In only one county, that of Nairn, has there been a decrease in the expenditure since 1858. In the whole of Scotland the total expenditure has increased more than a third; but the increase is very unequally distributed, being in some counties moderate, but in others very great. This increase refers only to the maintenance of patients, and would be considerably greater were it to embrace the interest of the money expended in the erection of district asylums. The increase in the expenditure, from £80,652, 2s. in 1858 to £131,709, 13s. 9d. is in a considerably higher ratio than the increase in the number of pauper lunatics, from 4737, on 1st January 1858, to 6276, on 1st January 1870. This chiefly arises from the greater proportion of patients now accommodated in public asylums, who have increased from 1594, on 1st January 1858, to 3546, on 1st January 1870; but in some degree also from the general increase in the rate of maintenance.

The total number of patients relieved during 1870 was 7284, and the average number of days of relief to each patient in all Scotland was 305. In Lanarkshire the average number of days of relief to each patient was 277, while in a district composed of Caithness, Orkney, Shetland, Sutherland, and Ross, it was 341. These figures indicate that the movement among pauper lunatics is proportionally greater in

Lanarkshire than in all Scotland; and proportionally less in the other counties enumerated. In other words, the placing of lunatics on the poor roll, and their removal from the poor roll, go on with considerably more activity among an urban and busy population, than among one which is rural and tranquil.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1689 was as follows:—

COUNTIES.	In Royal and District Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		In Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses.		In Private Dwellings.		General Averages.		Percentage of Patients.	
													In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	77.1	22.8
2. Argyll, . . .	1	4	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	58.4	41.6
3. Ayr, . . .	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2	67.3	32.6
4. Banff, . . .	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	62.1	37.8
5. Berwick, . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	71.2	28.7	
6. Bute, . . .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5	...	...	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	56.1	43.8
7. Caithness, . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0	6	1	0	46.7	53.2	
8. Clackmannan, .	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	1	4	76.2	23.7
9. Dumbarton, . .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11	0	6	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	81.4	18.5
10. Dumfries, . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	1	6	...	...	0	7	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	77.4	22.5
11. Edinburgh, . .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	89.4	10.5
12. Elgin, . . .	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	67.8	32.1
13. Fife, . . .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.6	21.3
14. Forfar, . . .	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	86.8	13.1
15. Haddington, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	74.1	25.8
16. Inverness, . .	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	56.4	43.5
17. Kincardine, .	1	5	...	...	...	...	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	75.8	24.1
18. Kinross, . . .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6	...	...	...	...	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	69.0	30.9
19. Kirkcudbright,	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.9	35.1
20. Lanark, . . .	1	8	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	90.5	9.4
21. Linlithgow, . .	1	5	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.8	17.1
22. Nairn, . . .	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	76.9	23.0
23. Orkney, . . .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.5	54.4
24. Peebles, . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5	85.2	14.7
25. Perth, . . .	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	65.9	34.0
26. Renfrew, . . .	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	91.3	8.6
27. Ross & Cromarty,	1	8	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	51.9	48.0
28. Roxburgh, . .	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	1	3	57.6	22.3
29. Selkirk, . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.3	35.6
30. Shetland, . . .	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	1	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	47.8	52.1
31. Stirling, . . .	1	5	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.4	17.4
32. Sutherland, . .	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	1	0	41.3	58.6
33. Wigton, . . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	52.6	47.2
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	75.7	24.2

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

In the preceding Tables the total expenditure has been reckoned as defrayed by the parishes of the patients. A portion of it, however, is occasionally contributed by the patient or his relatives, to the extent shown by the following figures, viz.:—

In 1860, . . .	£2083	0	0	In 1865, . . .	£2277	16	7
„ 1861, . . .	2314	14	11	„ 1866, . . .	2455	1	0
„ 1862, . . .	2190	0	3	„ 1867, . . .	3017	7	10
„ 1863, . . .	2304	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ 1868, . . .	3195	6	5
„ 1864, . . .	2391	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ 1869, . . .	3913	2	4

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The general tendency of this contribution is towards an increase, but with more restricted facilities for gratuitous treatment, it might, we think, be made considerably greater; and, in the event of pauper lunacy continuing to grow as rapidly as it has hitherto done, it might be worthy of consideration whether, after a patient has been maintained gratuitously for two or three years in an asylum, some systematic measures should not be adopted for reconsidering whether the relatives legally responsible should not be called on to contribute to his maintenance.

The rates for the maintenance of pauper patients in Public, Parochial, and Private Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, are stated in detail in our Twelfth Annual Report. The changes during the past year are:—a diminution of £1 in the Aberdeen Asylum, making the present rate £22; an increase of £2 in the Elgin Asylum, making the present rate £21; and a diminution of £1 in the Inverness Asylum, making the present rate £27.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

Single
Patients.

By inquiries which we instituted when we first entered on our functions, we ascertained that at 1st January 1859, 3764 persons regarded as lunatics were living in ordinary dwelling-houses. Of this number, 1887 were maintained at their own expense or that of their relatives, while 1877 received more or less assistance from their parishes. Hence the division into private and pauper patients. Over the former we exercise no jurisdiction, unless in the few cases which we shall presently specify; but we have no reason to think that there has been any falling off in their number since the date stated. The number of the latter class, however, over which we do exercise supervision, had fallen to 1469 at 1st January 1870, being a decrease of 408 in eleven years.

Of the condition of the private insane little is known, except the broad fact that most of them belong to the classes closely bordering on pauperism, and that many are in a considerably worse position than recognised pauper lunatics. The Statute, it is true, directs that no lunatic shall be received for gain into a private dwelling without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board; but the only effect of this provision hitherto has been to bring 49 such patients under our jurisdiction. For pauper lunatics, however, it is enacted that every one shall be sent to the asylum for the district in which the parish of his settlement is situated, unless the General Board of Lunacy shall consent to his disposal otherwise; that is, in lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings. Similar powers of exemption were formerly possessed and exercised by the Board of Supervision, but as that Board had not the machinery for undertaking a periodical systematic visitation of the patients, abuses could not be rectified, and much misery was consequently endured.

Of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the greater number have never been under asylum treatment; but the proportion of

those who have been in Asylums will in future be increased should Single
asylum officers act more freely on the views expressed on p. vii. Patients

In the Appendix will be found the usual reports by the Deputy Commissioners on the condition of single patients; but from the recent appointment of Dr. Sibbald, and the necessity under which we were of withdrawing Dr. Paterson for a considerable time from his own proper duties, we have thought it better this year not to require from them any statement beyond what was necessary to show the amount of visitation that had been actually accomplished.

The total number of pauper patients in private dwellings visited and reported on was 1079, and in a considerable number of instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 52 private patients; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their families, or boarded out.

During the year 1870, 60 pauper lunatics were exempted from removal to asylums, the number left in private dwellings in the previous year having been 65. Application for exemption was refused or delayed in one case only. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments, and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings, were 64, and, in addition, 109 were removed by their friends, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 63 and 131. In 63 of the 109 cases removal was effected by a minute of the parochial board.

Eleven new special licenses were granted in 1870. The total number of special licensed houses at 1st January 1871 was 70; and the number of patients placed in them was 118.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the years 1861-1869, is shown in the following Table:—

YEARS.	Average Number of Patients.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1861	784.0	980.0	1764.0	34	47	81	4.3	4.7	4.5
1862	758.5	951.5	1710.0	40	58	98	5.2	6.0	5.6
1863	730.0	927.5	1657.5	47	40	87	6.4	4.2	5.2
1864	707.5	916.0	1623.5	43	61	104	6.0	6.6	6.4
1865	696.0	892.5	1588.5	30	55	85	4.3	6.1	5.3
1866	683.5	874.5	1558.0	35	53	88	5.1	6.1	5.6
1867	667.5	867.0	1534.5	41	59	100	6.1	6.8	6.5
1868	659.5	851.0	1510.5	40	52	92	6.1	6.1	6.1
1869	652.5	832.0	1484.5	38	44	82	5.8	5.2	5.5
AVERAGE,	704.3	899.1	1603.4	348	469	817	5.5	5.7	5.6

The mortality among pauper patients in private dwellings is thus seen to be more favourable than among patients in asylums or

Single
Patients.

lunatic wards of poorhouses. We have shown in another part of this report that the average annual mortality in the various classes of establishments is :—

	M.	F.
In Public Asylums,	8·8	7·6
„ Private Asylums,	9·5	8·4
„ Parochial Asylums,	11·4	9·0
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	9·4	8·0

That the mortality in private dwellings is less than in establishments, of whatever kind, is a fact that must be received as proof that the circumstances in which their inmates are placed are, to say the least, not inimical to health. Had the mortality been lower than that of asylums only, in which active disease is necessarily most prevalent, there would have been no cause for wonder ; but that it should be materially lower than in lunatic wards of poorhouses, into which only chronic and selected cases are admitted, is a fact which shows that the removal of certain classes of the insane to establishments may properly be dispensed with.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts at 1st January 1870 ; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings, and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers and to the general population. It appears from this Table that in all Scotland there were, at 14th May 1869, 2623 registered paupers per 100,000 inhabitants. If, however, the dependants of such paupers had likewise been reckoned, the proportion would have been 4191 paupers per 100,000 of population. The amount of pauperism varies in different counties, from 1402 registered paupers per 100,000 of population in Selkirkshire, to 3905 in Argyllshire. The proportion of pauper lunatics in the population is highest in Kinross-shire and Argyllshire, and lowest in Renfrewshire and Linlithgowshire, being in the ratio of 363, 315, 128, and 143, to 100,000 inhabitants in these counties respectively. The proportion of pauper lunatics to registered paupers varies materially in different counties, but in all Scotland it is in the ratio of 7714 to 100,000. The counties in which, in proportion to the population, the largest number of pauper lunatics is placed in establishments, are those of Kinross and Edinburgh, in which the proportion is respectively 265 and 226 per 100,000 inhabitants. This proportion is 138 in Lanarkshire, and 113 in Renfrewshire. It is lowest in Orkney and Shetland, where it is respectively 74 and 75.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1869.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1870.			Proportion per 100,000				Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
			Total Num- bers.	Public & Private Asylums.	Placed in Poor- houses.	Private Houses.	Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Establish- ments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor- houses.	In Private Houses.
1. Aberdeen, ...	Aberdeen,	222,550	488	269	112	107	2,809	7,805	171	55.1	22.9	21.9
2. Argyll,	Argyll,	79,587	251	148	...	103	3,905	8,076	185	59.0	...	41.0
3. Ayr,	Ayr,	199,063	294	163	37	94	2,687	5,495	100	55.4	12.5	32.0
4. Banff,	Banff,	57,901	133	85	1	47	3,212	7,150	148	63.9	0.7	35.3
5. Bute,	Bute,	16,331	508	40	18	7	3,110	244	153	45.0	17.5	37.5
6. Cathness, ...	Cathness,	42,200	96	44	1	51	3,203	7,095	106	45.8	1.0	53.1
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries,	75,904	2,061	177	139	1	37	2,715	184	78.5	0.5	20.9
8. Edinburgh, ...	Kirkcudbright, ...	42,495	1,361	101	65	36	3,202	7,421	152	64.3	...	35.6
9. Elgin,	Wigton,	42,095	1,647	99	5	46	3,912	6,010	125	48.4	5.0	46.4
10. Fife,	Edinburgh,	274,083	6,721	696	520	74	2,452	10,355	226	74.7	14.6	10.6
11. Forfar,	Peebles,	11,300	245	23	...	5	2,168	247	203	82.1	...	17.8
12. Glasgow, ...	Elgin,	43,131	1,348	69	...	32	3,125	7,492	159	68.3	...	31.6
13. Haddington, ...	Fife, ...	155,021	3,477	288	225	63	2,242	8,283	145	78.1	...	21.8
14. Inverness, ...	Kinross,	7,147	137	19	...	7	1,916	363	265	73.0	...	26.9
15. Kincardine, ...	Forfar,	204,425	516	366	87	63	2,304	252	221	70.9	16.8	12.2
16. Orkney,	Lanark,	640,444	987	402	482	103	2,251	154	138	40.7	48.8	10.4
17. Perth,	Haddington,	37,626	99	73	...	26	2,774	963	194	73.7	...	26.2
18. Renfrew, ...	Inverness,	89,174	236	138	...	98	3,609	264	154	58.4	...	41.5
19. Roxburgh, ...	Sutherland, ...	24,157	47	20	...	27	3,237	194	82	42.5	...	57.4
20. Shetland, ...	Ross & Cromarty, ...	82,427	189	102	2	85	3,571	229	126	53.9	1.0	44.9
21. Stirling, ...	Nain,	8,347	284	17	...	6	3,402	275	203	73.8	...	26.0
	Kincardine, ...	34,854	89	46	17	19	2,998	235	180	56.0	20.7	23.1
	Orkney,	32,395	82	23	...	26	2,642	151	70	46.9	...	53.0
	Perth,	133,086	384	221	34	129	2,626	288	10,983	191	57.5	33.5
	Renfrew,	168,746	4,012	216	7	184	2,377	128	5,383	113	3.2	11.6
	Roxburgh,	54,362	1,121	98	58	40	2,062	180	8,742	106	59.1	40.8
	Berwick,	36,488	1,142	63	46	17	3,129	172	5,516	126	...	26.9
	Selkirk,	9,770	137	19	12	7	1,402	194	13,868	122	...	36.8
	Shetland,	31,670	995	47	3	25	3,141	148	4,723	69	6.3	53.2
	Stirling,	88,676	145	113	8	24	2,276	163	7,181	136	77.9	16.5
	Dumbarton, ...	54,179	1,229	84	28	14	2,268	155	6,884	129	50.0	16.6
	Linnithgow,	39,055	909	33	14	9	2,327	143	6,160	120	58.9	16.0
	Clackmannan, ...	23,605	542	27	2	10	2,296	165	7,195	122	69.2	25.6
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,		3,062,204	6,197	3,600	1,127	1,470	2,623	202	7,714	58.0	18.1	23.7

ESTABLISHMENTS.

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Our attention has on various occasions been called during the past year to the use made of the certificate of emergency, in placing patients in asylums. By the 14th sect. 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, it is enacted, "that the superintendent of any public, private, or district asylum may receive and detain therein, for any period not exceeding three days, and without any order by the Sheriff, any person as a lunatic, whose case is duly certified to be one of emergency by one medical person qualified as aforesaid." This provision has been found of great service in facilitating the disposal of patients until the Sheriff's order is procured. But it is liable to have an evil effect by leading to the transmission of patients to asylums without due cause, and by raising in the patient's mind a feeling that he is illegally detained. These evil results are most apt to occur when the certificate of emergency has been granted without either of the ordinary medical certificates having been filled up; and especially when it is granted, under such circumstances, by an asylum officer. In our opinion, the intention of the legislature in sanctioning the use of the certificate of emergency was merely to provide against any risk which might arise from delay in procuring the Sheriff's order; but we do not think it contemplated the admission of patients without duly executed certificates of lunacy under the hands of two registered practitioners. In practice, however, patients are sometimes brought to asylums on a certificate of emergency alone; and occasionally without even this, in the expectation that one will be granted by an asylum officer. It then not infrequently happens that when the patient is examined for the purpose of obtaining the two ordinary certificates of lunacy, necessary to procure the Sheriff's order for permanent detention, no sufficient proof of insanity can be discovered, and discharge within three days consequently follows. At other times when the certificate of emergency has been granted by an asylum officer, and the patient is permanently detained on two certificates of lunacy subsequently obtained, a feeling of wrong and distrust against the asylum authorities is apt to arise, sufficient to interfere with recovery, especially when the patient has been removed from home or taken into custody by attendants sent from the asylum. For these reasons we are strongly of opinion that no patient should be admitted into an asylum on a certificate of emergency, without at least one of the Statutory certificates necessary to obtain the Sheriff's order having been signed, except under circumstances of extreme urgency. The power of authorizing three days' detention in an asylum, which the literal reading of the statute places in the hands of any single medical man, should at all events be exercised with extreme caution, as great injury to the position and prospects of a patient is not unlikely to result from such a step being unnecessarily taken.

In former reports we have alluded to the doubts which had arisen, whether, under the Scotch Lunacy Act, the Sheriff was warranted in granting his order for the detention of a patient in an asylum,

on certificates of lunacy granted by duly qualified practitioners, but resident out of Scotland. On a case being laid before Crown counsel at the instance of the Home Secretary, we were furnished with an opinion that the detention of patients sent to asylums on such orders was illegal. We communicated this opinion to the Sheriffs of the different counties, with this result, that, although the point was by several considered doubtful, they thenceforward declined to grant their order, unless on certificates by practitioners resident in Scotland. Recently, however, the Sheriff-substitute of Dumfriesshire, Mr. Boyle Hope, has granted his order on the certificates of practitioners resident in England, and declines to be guided by the opinion to which we have referred, on the ground that if the medical certificates afford satisfactory evidence of insanity, and are granted by registered practitioners, no matter where may be their residence, he would not be justified in withholding it.

In connection with this question we may here allude to the authority which the order of the Sheriff carries out of Scotland. It happens occasionally that patients escape from Scotch asylums and make their way into England, and doubts then arise whether they can be brought back under the powers of the Sheriff's order. In a recent case, the patient reached the Isle of Wight, but was followed and brought back by an attendant of the asylum in which he had been resident. The friends of the patient acquiesced in this step, and it was held by the asylum superintendent that it was under their authority that he was brought back to Scotland; but as his detention was continued under the order previously in force, the legality of the whole procedure is not free from doubt.

We again direct attention to the constantly increasing number of asylum patients. This, no doubt, arises in part from the opening of new District Asylums; but reference to the Table on page xxiv. will show that the increase is, as a rule, going on as steadily in those districts which have long possessed asylums, as in others which have only recently been provided with them. Thus the pauper patients in establishments in the district of Aberdeen have increased from 209 in 1858 to 382 in 1870. In the district of Dumfries the increase in the same period has been from 130 to 258; in that of Edinburgh from 525 to 645; in that of Elgin from 34 to 69; and in that of Glasgow from 554 to 884; and it will be observed, on consulting the Table, that the increase goes on as steadily in the later as in the earlier years, and that there is no indication whatever of a diminution in the rate. The district of Renfrew, however, presents an exception to the rule. The numbers, it is true, have increased from 153 in 1858 to 191 in 1870; but in the later years the tendency to increase seems to have been arrested. The explanation of this fact lies in there having of late been no increase of accommodation in Renfrewshire. From this cause a pressure has been exercised on the growth of pauper lunacy in this district, which has kept it from expanding, as it would assuredly have done had additional accommodation been provided. We have had, it is true, frequent occasion to find fault with the accommodation provided in

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Renfrewshire, but this was mainly with its quality and not with its extent. In the cause alluded to lies the secret of much of the growth of pauper lunacy in the other districts to which we have referred. The pressure for accommodation is met, not by the removal of those patients who no longer require the appliances of an asylum, either for their own welfare or the public safety, but by an extension of the asylum buildings. But experience has shown that the relief thus obtained is usually very temporary in its character. The removal of the pressure seems merely to increase the demand for accommodation by causing to be enrolled as lunatics, and sent to asylums at the public expense, many persons of feeble or decayed mental powers, who under other circumstances would have been tended at home. Of the patients sent to asylums, a very large proportion, certainly considerably above a half, are incurable on admission. Of these, again, many have been insane for years, and are in need of nothing but care and nursing, which would have been continued to them at home, but for the temptation of gratuitous treatment in asylums, and the saving of home trouble which removal implies. It appears to us, then, that many patients are unnecessarily, if not improperly, sent to asylums; but this abuse would be greatly held in check, were the medical superintendents to avail themselves of the powers which the Legislature has conferred upon them of calling for the removal of those patients who might "be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or the lunatic."

The circumstances which render detention in asylum proper or necessary are manifold. The patient may be dangerous, unmanageable, offensive in his conduct, intemperate, or extravagant. Removal to an asylum places him under control, and under circumstances in which his evil tendencies find but a limited outlet. Regularity of life is enforced, and under the influence of good food, and careful attention to the general rules of health, most of the curable patients speedily begin to improve. Medicine judiciously exhibited likewise tends to promote recovery, but restoration to sanity is mainly attributable to those influences which react favourably on the nutrition of the body. In looking back at the history of asylums, it is very clearly seen that a great deal has been accomplished in recent years to improve the condition of their inmates. Mechanical restraint has almost entirely disappeared, and is now seldom had recourse to, except to prevent the disturbance of splints and dressings applied for surgical purposes. The use of solitary seclusion has been greatly restricted, and more and more attention is being given to occupation, recreation, and exercise. Much credit, therefore, is due to asylum superintendents; but we have now reached a stage at which it behoves us to inquire whether the constant expansion of the asylum system is not detrimental to further progress in the rational treatment of insanity. The more the patients are increased in number, the less powerful becomes the moral influence to which they are subjected. The superintendent ceases to individualize the different cases, and time and chance have generally far more to do with the result than any special treatment which he may have ordered.

It is a common saying with asylum superintendents that insanity, in its early or acute stage, is a very curable disease. But there is in

reality no such disease as insanity. There are various affections of which unsound mind is a symptom; but the removal of such mental unsoundness must be dependent on the restoration of the healthy functions of the organs on the disorder of which it depends. Insanity which springs from structural alterations, such as organic disease of the brain or other important organs, is as a rule incurable; but when it is merely an indication of functional derangement, there is good reason to expect that removal from the causes which produced the mischief, will, with kindly treatment and attention to the general rules of health, effect a cure. But in bringing about this result, the superintendent must in a great degree rely on the zeal, the attention, and the kindness of his attendants. Attendants, however, are frequently not trustworthy, and are occasionally even guilty of harshness and cruelty. Nor is this surprising. The life of an asylum attendant is one which presents few attractions, and its rewards are inconsiderable. Consequently there are frequent changes in almost every asylum staff. Many dislike the work, or their health suffers, and they leave after a short trial. Others are soon discharged for incapacity, inattention, drunkenness, insubordination, cruelty, or some similar cause. But even supposing that good attendants are found and retained, their number is too small to exercise any extensive beneficial influence on their patients, beyond what may result from kindly treatment and gentle words. To what extent a corrective to this state of matters would be found in the association, for the care of insane, of charitable persons of cultivated mind, who would themselves act as attendants, it is impossible to say. But the experiment is well worthy of a trial, and offers, in asylums receiving only female patients, a legitimate outlet to the desire for useful employment which is at present so strong among women.

But while bearing willing testimony to the merits of asylum superintendents, and to the extent to which the use of mechanical restraint and seclusion has been restricted, we feel called on to express a fear that less disinclination has of late been shown in some of them to have recourse to these expedients than was the case some time ago. With the view of counteracting this tendency, we have called the attention of superintendents to the necessity of keeping the register of restraint and seclusion in a more careful and methodical manner; and we have intimated our opinion that whenever a patient is kept in a room alone, under lock and key, from being noisy, excited, or unmanageable, he should be regarded as in seclusion. The necessity for this intimation arose from the practice followed in several asylums of regarding patients who were secluded for such reasons as those just mentioned, as "under medical treatment," and not as "in seclusion," and from the consequent omission to enter their names in the register of restraint and seclusion. Accordingly, the register frequently contained few or no entries, although the practice of seclusion, as we have defined it, was in common use. To prevent misconception, it may be well to explain that we do not regard seclusion as necessarily improper practice. On the contrary, we have not the smallest doubt that it is, in certain cases, a legitimate and proper mode of treatment; but we

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think it liable to abuse, from the immediate relief to the attendants which follows the removal of the cause of annoyance and disturbance. The experience of common life proves that when we are in a state of nervous irritation, fidgetty, and out of sorts, comfort and calm are best restored by active exercise in the open air. To be locked up in a remote room would certainly prevent us from proving a nuisance to other people, and distracting their attention from their own occupations; but it would be far better for ourselves that we should work off the cause of irritation in active exercise, than in battering the door of the room or destroying the furniture and bedding. But along with the nervous agitation there may be serious bodily disease, such as would render active exercise impossible or injurious. In such circumstances recourse is necessarily and properly had to seclusion. In certain cases it may occasionally be necessary to employ the services of two or three attendants to permit of active and extended exercise being resorted to. Many patients, for instance, have an inclination to be violent, or to run away, or to throw themselves on the ground, and much tact, patience, and perseverance are necessary to overcome such propensities. With a limited staff of attendants it becomes difficult to give to individual patients the attention necessary for this end, and the temptation to have recourse to seclusion is therefore very strong. But if once the rule were established that seclusion should be regarded as an acknowledgment of the failure of better means of treatment, there can be little doubt that its unnecessary use would be greatly limited.

The number of patients who are not permitted to go beyond the airing-courts is in most asylums now very small; but there are still instances in which their proportion is large. This depends, partly on the staff of attendants being too small to afford the proper facilities for extended exercise, partly on the superintendent not sufficiently recognising the benefits of such exercise, and partly on difficulties connected with the site of the asylum and its limited possession of land. But in our opinion, whenever it happens that patients are restricted to the airing-courts for the simple reason that they are noisy, obscene, or inclined to run away, there is some abuse to correct; and on this account we are inclined to regard physical disability or bodily illness as the only legitimate reason against extended exercise.

In the Appendix to our Seventh Report we published detailed lists showing the wages and emoluments of all the attendants in the asylums of Scotland. From these it appears that the wages of ordinary male attendants generally begin at £22 or £24, and rise gradually, till after several years' service they attain an average of about £28. The pay of attendants who act as tradesmen is somewhat higher; shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, painters, etc., commonly beginning with £26 or £28, and rising to £30 or £35. Ordinary female attendants, as a rule, begin with £10 or £12; but in some asylums with only £8 or £9. The highest rate, after several years' service, rarely exceeds £14 or £16. The wages of attendants on

private patients are not usually higher than those paid to attendants on pauper patients. When compared with the wages of ordinary domestic servants, those paid to attendants, especially to males, cannot be regarded as otherwise than low. A man-servant in a private family is considered poorly paid with £40, the ordinary rate varying from £45 to £55. House-maids, table-maids, laundry-maids get, as a rule, from £10 to £16, and lady's-maids from £16 to £24. The life of such persons, moreover, is far more pleasant than that of attendants in asylums, who are kept on the strain not only through the entire day, but frequently also during part of the night; and are expected, notwithstanding broken rest and all the aggravations to which they are exposed, to afford constant examples of Christian meekness and charity. But it should never be forgotten that, although in modern phraseology persons employed in asylums are usually designated attendants, they are yet, in reality, very often far more the masters and keepers of the patients. If this fact be kept steadily in view it will be at once apparent how obnoxious it must be, especially to persons of refined habits, to be placed under the rule of persons whose services command no higher rates of remuneration than those just stated.

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The following Table shows the changes which took place among attendants in 1870 and the causes which led to them:—

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TABLE showing the Number of Changes that took place among

ASYLUMS.	CHANGES									
	Left									
	Voluntarily.		On account of Ill-health.		Absconded.		Drunkness.		Insubordination-Disobedience.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Argyll District Asylum, . . .	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr District Asylum, . . .	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Banff District Asylum, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries Royal Asylum,—										
Crichton Institution, . . .	Information	with	held.							
Southern Counties Asylum, . . .	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	8	12	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	...
Elgin District Asylum, . . .	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . .	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	8	11	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	2
Haddington District Asylum, . . .	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness District Asylum, . . .	11	5	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	1
Montrose Royal Asylum, . . .	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Perth Royal Asylum, . . .	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Perth District Asylum, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh District Asylum, . . .	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Stirling District Asylum, . . .	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garnagad Private Asylum, . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Gilmer House do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hallcross House do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longdales do.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melville House do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newbigging House do. . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall do. . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains do. . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnhill do.	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow do.	1	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Greenock do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paisley Burgh do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunninghame do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Edinburgh do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hamilton do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leith (South) do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow do.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benzie do. . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar do.	No	Change.
Perth do.	No	Change.
Wigton do.	No	Change.
TOTALS,	80	81	7	14	2	...	17	2	6	5

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The changes among attendants in 1869 amounted to 225, namely, 121 of males and 104 of females. Thus in 1870 they were considerably more numerous. The increase is ascribable partly to the increase in the number of patients in asylums, and the corresponding increase in the number of attendants; but partly, it is evident, to other causes. It will be seen that more than one-half, namely, 81 males and 81 females, left voluntarily. This fact illustrates the difficulty of securing the permanent services of persons having an aptitude and inclination for the duties of attendants, and points to the desirability of encouraging the establishment of associations, the members of which would take upon themselves the duty of being at once attendants and companions. Drunkenness led to the dismissal of 17 males and 2 females; whereas in 1869 only 7 males were discharged on this account. The next most common cause of dismissal was incompetency, which led to the discharge of 9 males and 14 females; and then follows maltreatment of patients, which caused the discharge of 13 males and 7 females.

With the view of eliminating from the ranks of attendants all persons discharged from asylums for any grave fault, we require that all engagements and discharges shall be reported to us, in order that we may take measures to prevent the re-engagement in another asylum of any one who has been found unsuitable. By this means we hope to render the re-engagement, in a similar capacity, of discharged attendants a matter of some difficulty, and so to afford greater inducements to steadiness and good behaviour. During the past year, two attendants who had concealed the fact of having been previously in asylum service were immediately discharged on the receipt of intimation to this effect from the Board. We cannot, however, expect to reap the full benefits of this practice until the emoluments of attendants are made such as to render their discharge a much more sensible punishment than it is at present.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in asylums in 1870 are shown in the following Table. Many of them are of a serious character, and 11 ended in death, namely, 5 from intentional suicide, 2 from unintentional suicide, 2 from choking, 1 during artificial feeding, and 1 from a kick by another patient. One of the suicidal cases was, however, that of a patient who was absent on leave. Fractured bones and dislocations occurred in 26 cases, from falls or from struggles with other patients or with attendants.

We have not reckoned among the accidents the case of J. B., who was admitted into Stirling District Asylum on 30th June 1870. Owing to his excited and restless condition, it was found impossible to make a satisfactory examination of his bodily condition, but on his death, which took place on 9th July, it was discovered that the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th ribs on the right side, and the 8th rib on the left side, were broken, it was supposed from injuries received before admission. During the period the patient was under observation, nothing occurred to lead to a suspicion that he was suffering from such injuries. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy. On inquiry we found no grounds for concluding that the patient had been maltreated in the asylum. The case is an illustration

of the well-known fact that it is frequently difficult to recognise the existence of extensive injuries in the insane. Had a post-mortem examination not been made in this case, nothing would have been known of the fractured ribs; and this fact leads us to fear that many cases of similar injuries may occur without their ever being recognized. Recovery or death alike wipes out the record of their occurrence.

We have in former reports called attention to the danger which was incurred in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum from the association of patients in small dormitories without attendants. The assault in which one patient inflicted a number of bites upon another, is a fresh illustration of the impropriety of this practice.

We may here allude to the great difficulty that is frequently experienced in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion as to the manner in which injuries are inflicted on the inmates of asylums. Many of the patients are unfit to give trustworthy evidence, and those who might give information are withheld by the fear of incurring the resentment of the attendants. Plausible statements by the parties who might be implicated, or an affected ignorance of the whole matter under inquiry, too often prevent the discovery of the perpetrator of the violence, although no doubt is felt that he is to be found among the attendants or patients. Troublesome and excited patients are the most liable to suffer from injuries in asylums. They, as it were, provoke assaults, and when they are found with broken ribs or extensive bruises, the plausible explanation is at once forthcoming, that the injuries were committed by their throwing themselves on bedsteads or benches. The best precaution against injuries, whether inflicted intentionally or by accident, is careful and persistent supervision by the superintendent.

A SYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.	ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.
Aberdeen, .	Death by choking during artificial feeding. Fracture of a rib from a fall. Fracture of arm from a fall. Dislocation of collar bone while attempting to escape. Three slight.	Edinburgh,	attendant, given in defence of another patient. Suicide by hanging. Suicide by cutting throat with razor while out on pass. Two separate attempts by a patient to commit suicide by dashing head against stone steps. Inguinal hernia, caused by kick from another patient. Fracture of rib from blow by another patient. Injuries to head from falling out of bed during epileptic seizure. Injuries to head, self-inflicted. Fracture of neck of femur from push by another patient. Fracture of hip bone from a fall. Bites inflicted by another patient in a scuffle during the night. Sixteen slight.
Argyll, . .	Unintentional suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Fracture of scapula. Fracture of neck of femur.		
Ayr, . . .	Attempted suicide by cutting throat with a small piece of glass. Four slight.		
Banff, . .	Cut on forehead from fall during an epileptic fit.		
Dumfries, .	Suicide by hanging. Wound on the temple from a blow by another patient. Injury to hand and forearm by a mangle, necessitating amputation. Six slight.		
Dundee, .	Suicide by cutting throat with a razor. Fracture of left clavicle by push from		

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ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accidents.	ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accidents.
Elgin, . .	Fracture of humerus from a fall.		fellow-patient. Blows on head inflicted by a fellow-patient.
Fife, . . .	Death by choking with a piece of meat. Three slight.	Roxburgh,	Broken arm by being knocked down by another patient.
Glasgow, .	Fracture of humerus in a struggle with attendants. Fracture of rib; cause of injury unknown. Two cases of fractured ulna by striking arm against bedstead. Two cases of fractured radius by accidental falls. One hundred slight.	Stirling, .	Attempted suicide by cutting throat with a pair of scissors. Attempted strangulation with a garter. Fracture of clavicle by a fellow-patient. Fracture of femur by an accidental fall. Fracture of fourth metatarsal bone in trying to kick another patient. Eight slight.
Haddington,	Death from choking, caused by a bit of meat. Attempted suicide by cutting side of neck with razor. One slight.	Garngad, .	Two slight.
Inverness, .	Injuries to face from being knocked down by another patient. Severe bites inflicted by another patient. Fracture of radius in a quarrel with another patient. Wounds on the head, inflicted with a spoon by another patient. Injuries to head and face from an assault by another patient. Fracture of neck of femur by accidental fall. Twenty-two slight.	Hallcross, .	Attempt to commit suicide by cutting throat with a knife. One slight.
Montrose, .	Fracture of rib; cause not known. Attempted amputation of tongue by constriction. Severe scald by setting foot in hot water bath. Two slight.	Longdales, .	Death resulting from a kick by another patient. One slight.
Perth (Royal).	Seven slight.	Smeaton Grove. Barnhill (Parochial).	Injury to hip-joint by fall. Burns by falling on the fire during an epileptic seizure. Fracture of neck of femur by accidental fall. Two slight.
Perth (District).	Death by poisoning with yew leaves. Fracture of two ribs from a push by a	Glasgow (Parochial).	Fracture of rib in struggling with attendants. Fracture of humerus by a fall during an epileptic fit. Fracture of ulna in a scuffle with an attendant. Four slight.
		Edinburgh Poorhouse.	Dislocation of arm; cause uncertain. One slight.
		Govan Poorhouse.	Fracture of bones of fore arm by accidental fall.
		Linlithgow Poorhouse.	Attempted suicide by cutting throat with a pair of scissors.

The following analysis of the deaths from suicide shows that in five cases the act was intentional, and in two unintentional.

H. L.—Was admitted into the Argyll District Asylum 23d February 1864. Died, 24th November 1870, from drinking carbolic acid, more, it would seem, from want of mind, than from any intention to commit suicide.

M. P.—Admitted into Ayr District Asylum 23d July 1870. Died, 17th December 1870, from the effects of an overdose of hydrate of chloral, surreptitiously taken. Although death was in this case ascribed by the medical superintendent to the effects of a dose of hydrate of chloral, estimated at 45 grains, "acting on a brain diseased by chronic drinking," we consider it doubtful whether the

chloral exercised any lethal effect. But as it was taken with the object of committing suicide, and as the medical superintendent regarded it as at all events hastening death, we have included the case in the category of suicides.

F. M.—Admitted into Dumfries Asylum 12th March 1870. Hanged himself, 13th March 1870.

J. R.—Admitted into Dundee Royal Asylum 15th November 1869, certified as labouring under suicidal mania, but reported by the medical superintendent as suffering from dementia. Cut his throat with a razor, 30th September 1870.

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|---|--|--|
| <p>A. L.—Admitted into the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 18th March 1864, certified as labouring under melancholia. Hanged herself, 13th March 1870.</p> <p>D. T.—Admitted into the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 25th March 1870, certified as labouring under acute mania, following melancholia. Was discharged on leave, 15th April 1870,</p> | <p>and committed suicide by cutting his throat, 21st April 1870.</p> <p>J. S.—Transferred from Gartnavel Asylum to Perth District Asylum, 13th June 1864, in a state of dementia. Died, 15th March 1870, from eating, with no suicidal intention, leaves from Yew tree branches which had been used for decorative purposes.</p> | <p>Establishments.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> |
|---|--|--|

The proportion of deaths from suicide continues to be much higher in Scotch than in English asylums. To what extent this is owing to differences in natural character and training, and consequent differences in the forms of insanity; to differences in the treatment and supervision of the patients; or to fuller and more exact reports, we are unable to offer an opinion.

The accidents which take place in asylums, when tabulated as above, show a formidable list, which may be aptly quoted as illustrating the difficulties under which asylums are conducted, and the serious responsibilities which attach to their management. But, on the other hand, it may be taken as raising a doubt, whether the aggregation of the patients in asylums is not a main cause of many accidents. If it be maintained, on the one hand, that but for the care and precautions taken in asylums, deaths from violence and serious accidents would have been far more numerous, it may be replied, on the other, that this is a mere assumption, which facts, so far as they go, disprove. Fatal or serious attacks by lunatics out of asylums are comparatively rare; but when they do occur they at once attract public attention, and a legitimate demand is raised for the protection of the public by the removal of the offenders to asylums. But fatal or serious attacks in asylums, although far more numerous, attract comparatively little attention from the public, and are soon forgotten. The fact of their frequent occurrence, however, remains; and the question, how far they were unavoidable, or were the result of the circumstances in which the patients were unnecessarily placed, is one which is not easily answered. The problem, however, is worthy of careful study; and it would be well that every one who is responsible for the disposal of the insane, should consider, not only to what risks they may be exposed out of asylums, but also to what risks they may be subjected in asylums.

There has been no epidemic in any of the asylums under our supervision during the past year, and there is a slight decrease in the rate of mortality.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1870 was 45. The corresponding number in 1869 was 35.

At 31st December 1869 55 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 26 have been finally discharged as recovered, 7 have been returned to asylums, 2 died while on probation, and 20 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1870, 148 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 40

Establish-
ments.

have been finally discharged as recovered, 3 have died, 21 remain insane under the care of friends, 24 have been returned to asylums, and 60 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorization in 1862 to the close of 1870, has been 933, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1867,	112
„ 1864,	73	„ 1868,	137
„ 1865,	103	„ 1869,	149
„ 1866,	102	„ 1870,	148

The numbers from the different asylums in 1870 were—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	8	Brought forward,	141
Argyll District do.,	8	Westermains Private Asylum,	0
Ayr do. do.,	5	Whitehouse do. do.,	1
Banff do. do.,	6	Abbey Parochial do.,	3
Dumfries Royal do.,	21	Barnhill do. do.,	0
Dundee do. do.,	2	Glasgow do. do.,	2
Edinburgh do. do.,	23	Greenock do. do.,	0
Elgin District do.,	6	Paisley do. do.,	0
Fife do. do.,	3	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	1
Glasgow Royal do.,	1	Buchan do.,	0
Haddington District do.,	4	Cunninghame do.,	0
Inverness do. do.,	5	Dumbarton do.,	0
Montrose Royal do.,	4	Dundee do.,	0
Perth do. do.,	0	Edinburgh do.,	0
Perth District do.,	2	Govan do.,	0
Roxburgh do. do.,	11	Hamilton do.,	0
Stirling do. do.,	20	Kincardine do.,	0
Garngad Private do.,	0	Leith, South, do.,	0
Gilmour do. do.,	2	Liff and Benvie do.,	0
Hallcross do. do.,	7	Linlithgow do.,	0
Longdales do. do.,	1	Old Machar do.,	0
Melville do. do.,	0	Perth do.,	0
Newbigging do. do.,	0	Wigtown do.,	0
Saughtonhall do. do.,	2		
Carry Forward,	141	Total,	148

Of the total number of patients discharged on probation since 1862, 129 were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling. A remarkable feature of the preceding Table is the degree in which the number of probationary discharges varies in different asylums; but the cause of the difference is probably ascribable more to the peculiar views of their respective superintendents, than to any prevalent diversity of form in the mental affections of the patients.

We have already stated that, at the end of 1870, 7 patients were discharged, after more than three years' detention, in consequence of the medical superintendent declining to grant the necessary certificates to keep the Sheriff's order in force. Since the date of our last Report, three patients have been discharged, in consequence of the medical men, whom on appeal being made to us we, in conformity with the Statute, sent to examine them, declaring them to be of sound mind, or presenting no symptoms warranting continued detention. The 92d section of the Act 20 and 21

Vict. cap. 71, under the provisions of which these patients were discharged, empowers the Sheriff to order the discharge of patients certified by two medical men to be harmless, although they may still be of unsound mind; but the Board has authority to order the discharge of such patients only as may be certified to be sane. But for this restriction, we should much more frequently take the opinion of medical men, whether adequate reasons exist for the continued detention of patients in asylums.

Establish-
ments.

The escapes during the year have been 121. Of these, 79 were brought back within 24 hours, 26 within a week, and 9 after a week. Seven were not recovered during the currency of the Sheriff's order. It very rarely happens that escaped patients are permanently lost sight of, but we believe that some who are taken back to asylums might properly have been left at large.

One case of pregnancy occurred among the inmates of establishments in 1870. M. M'N., a pauper, was sent to Linlithgow poorhouse on December 24, 1856, as an imbecile. She was transferred to the lunatic wards on 10th June 1863. Here she was allowed a good deal of freedom, and was employed to bring milk from a neighbouring farm. Of erotic tendencies, on account of which she had been originally sent to the poorhouse, she readily yielded to the advances of, it was supposed, one of the ordinary inmates of the poorhouse, and became pregnant. The putative father was sent to prison at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal; but after inquiry, his liberation was ordered by the Crown authorities, on the ground that the woman being simply imbecile and apparently a consenting party, no charge for rape could be sustained against him.

IN ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the number of patients, distinguish- In Royal
ing between private and pauper, in each Royal and District and Dis-
Asylum at 1st January of each of the ten years 1862-71, or since trict
they were opened. It will be seen that there has been a general Asylums.
increase of patients in the Public Asylums in 1870, amounting in
the aggregate to 52. Of this increase, 29 were pauper, and 23
private patients.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Royal or District Asylums.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen.	52	49	102	119	49	48	105	120	51	55	112	141	55	65	112	122	60	65	124	149
Argyll.	..	..	..	..	..	48	40	..	..	..	61	54	..	..	62	63	..	3	62	75
Ayr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries.	87	57	125	84	55	55	115	83	72	56	114	87	84	66	113	100	94	64	119	106
Dundee.	29	28	88	72	24	19	80	76	23	27	84	72	28	24	74	73	28	24	67	57
Edinburgh.	98	91	240	244	102	93	255	237	93	109	235	216	91	94	234	224	96	104	237	239
Elgin.	7	3	24	28	8	6	25	27	5	4	28	32	10	3	22	24	9	5	28	32
Fife.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasgow.	82	78	173	155	87	87	168	156	98	81	152	158	98	83	161	155	89	91	172	150
Haddington.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montrose.	27	44	173	274	22	49	192	278	35	39	207	270	25	27	165	243	35	24	153	191
Perth (Royal).	36	37	59	59	37	32	51	51	32	37	41	45	37	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth (District).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	87	87	6	14	82
Roxburgh District, (Willoch House).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surling.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.	413	382	985	1035	414	359	991	1028	409	408	1041	1061	428	398	1116	1183	441	412	1151	1203

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Compared with the results of 1869, this Table shows an increase in the proportion of recoveries from 30.2 to 41.9 per cent. on the male admissions, and from 33.3 to 42.1 per cent. on the female admissions; but in 1869 the proportion of recoveries was unnaturally depressed by the recent opening of the Ayr and Stirling District Asylums. The average mortality which, in 1869, was 9.5 per cent. on the numbers resident for males, and 9.0 per cent. on the numbers resident for females, was in 1870, respectively, 8.9 and 8.6.

The following figures show the changes in the results of the years 1869 and 1870:—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals. unrecovered.	Deaths.
1869, . . .	4374	1843	587	427	408
1870, . . .	4487	1521	639	451	396

The larger number of admissions in 1869 was due to the numbers transferred from Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses on the opening of the Ayr and Stirling Asylums.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, in each of the ten years 1861-1870, was as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1861,	8.7	7.2	1866,	8.3	8.1
1862,	10.4	7.5	1867,	10.7	7.8
1863,	8.8	6.7	1868,	8.2	7.9
1864,	8.1	6.6	1869,	9.5	9.0
1865,	6.7	6.9	1870,	8.9	8.6

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, are far from being unfavourable.

The following Table shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during the thirteen years 1858-1870, or for the shorter period during which they have been in operation, in each of the asylums named. It will be observed that the rate of mortality varies greatly in the different asylums; and with the view of eliciting the causes on which this depends, we have appended columns showing the percentage of patients who die within a year after admission, and the percentage of deaths from different causes. It will be seen that, on an average, 42.5 per cent. of the males, and 42.1 per cent. of the females die within the first year after admission. Of the establishments which have been longest in operation, and which alone afford a safe basis of comparison, the percentage of deaths during the first year is considerably lower in those of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Elgin, Montrose, and Perth, than in those of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The probable inference from this fact is, that patients from large cities are in a lower state of bodily health on admission, than those from moderate sized towns and country districts. It will be seen from the columns which show the percentage of deaths from different diseases, that great differences occur in this respect

in different asylums. For instance, in the asylum of Dundee the percentage of male deaths from apoplexy and paralysis is 27.7, from general paralysis 30.6, and from consumption 9.2; whereas in the Edinburgh Asylum these proportions are respectively 4.2, 24.9, and 22.1. A comparison of the causes of death in males and females shows that apoplexy, general paralysis, organic disease of the brain, and inflammatory affections of the lungs are more fatal to males than to females; and that maniacal and melancholic exhaustion, consumption, organic disease of the abdominal viscera, dysentery and diarrhoea, and general debility and old age, are more fatal to females than to males. The low proportion in which consumption is the cause of death among the patients in the asylums of Dundee and Perth (Royal) is very remarkable, and may, perhaps, account for the low average mortality of these asylums. It would be an interesting problem to determine how far this low mortality is dependent on the nature of the soil on which the asylums are built, on drainage, or on other local causes; and a comparison in these respects with the asylums of Elgin, Montrose, and Edinburgh, in all of which the mortality from consumption is proportionally very high, might throw some light on this very important question.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as follows, but these results, owing chiefly to the disturbing influence of transfers, do not at present afford data for estimating what might be termed the normal proportion of recoveries:—

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1861,	39·8	41·1	1866,	29·1	34·1
1862,	34·9	42·4	1867,	33·0	39·6
1863,	32·8	40·8	1868,	35·6	40·8
1864,	30·5	31·9	1869,	30·2	33·3
1865,	36·6	36·6	1870,	41·9	42·1

For the sake of comparison it may be stated that, in the five years 1850-1854, the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 44·20 in the Public Asylums. It is almost certain, however, that during this period a higher proportion of chronic incurable cases were detained at home, and that the results of asylum treatment were thus rendered apparently more favourable.

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums, are founded on the entries made in the asylum registers by the medical Commissioners:—

The reports on the state of the Aberdeen Asylum are on the whole favourable. The patients are well fed and well clothed, and their sanitary condition is satisfactory. Few were in bed from sickness, and the mortality is low. Increased attention is given to recreation, but the numbers industrially employed, and taking exercise beyond the airing-courts, are much within the limits which might be beneficially attained. This arises in a considerable degree from the proportion of attendants being inadequate for the proper supervision and direction of the patients. In the female department, for instance, above a hundred patients, many of them noisy and excited, were found under the care of four attendants, in two day-rooms of insufficient size for their proper accommodation. The house has been improved by substituting wooden for stone flooring in an additional number of the single rooms, and by an extension of papering and painting. The furniture of the wards occupied by the parochial patients is as a rule heavy, of Spartanlike simplicity, and deficient in articles calculated to promote comfort, and impart cheerfulness; such as cushions for the benches, easy-chairs for the infirm, valances to the windows, and objects calculated to arrest attention and excite interest. The bedding was comfortable, but the general practice of supplying only one sheet to the beds should be discontinued. The condition of the patients in Elmhill House was entirely satisfactory. The careful unremitting supervision exercised by the medical superintendent over the whole establishment is most exemplary.

The management of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum has been conducted under very serious difficulties, owing to the opera-

Argyll
Asylum.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Argyll
Asylum.

tions connected with the extensive additions and alterations which are still in progress. Nevertheless its condition is represented as most satisfactory. The house was in excellent order, and, although plain externally, is provided internally with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort and welfare of the patients. Industrial occupation and extended exercise receive much consideration, and the important experiment is being tried of conducting an asylum without the aid of airing-courts. No restraint or seclusion has been had recourse to, and the wards for the more excitable patients are equally well furnished, and equally well decorated, as those occupied by the more tranquil inmates. The sick-rooms are especially comfortable. The food is served with much neatness, and in striking and agreeable contrast to the previous habits of the patients. The sanitary state of the establishment was satisfactory, and all the physical wants of the patients are fully supplied.

Ayrshire
Asylum.

The condition of the Ayrshire District Asylum was in several important respects not considered satisfactory. Extended exercise and industrial occupations were not sufficiently carried out, and frequent recourse was had to seclusion and restraint. The patients, however, were as a rule clean in person, and comfortably clothed. The house was in good order, but the broken plaster of the day-rooms, and the necessity which had been felt for strengthening the doors of many of the single rooms, and providing more of them with shutters, bore testimony to the prevalence of excitement among the patients.

Banffshire
Asylum.

The reports on the Banffshire District Asylum were as usual favourable. Much attention is given to industrial occupation, and the possession of a large extent of land affords the means of varied and congenial employment. It is endeavoured to assimilate the condition of the inmates as much as possible to that of the general population, in labour, exercise, and recreations. Several attend the parish church, and many more would do so, but for the difficulty of obtaining pews. Tranquillity and order prevailed throughout the establishment, and seclusion is very rarely resorted to.

Dumfries
Asylum.

The reports on the Crichton Institution comment on the gloomy and uncomfortable character of many portions of the house; but it is announced, that as soon as the present extension of the buildings is completed, radical changes will be undertaken to remedy the main structural defects, and otherwise to improve the accommodation. The practice of the attendants taking their meals along with their patients is again censured, as contrary to the usages of society, and as interfering with the proper serving of the meals. Recommendations were made to increase the amount of walking exercise beyond the grounds, and to promote more intercourse with the outer world. The mortality was low.

In the Southern Counties Asylum, the mortality was likewise low. The house was clean and in good order; but there is a want of articles of interest and decoration in the refractory wards, and also of comfortable furniture. In the manner of serving the meals

there is considerable room for improvement, and recommendations were made to improve the dietary of restless and noisy patients. A beginning has been made to extend the benefit of country walks to the patients in this portion of the establishment, and a hope is expressed that this movement will receive further development. More attention, it is thought, might fitly be given to industrial occupation: of 142 females, only 62 were employed. The registers and case-books should be more carefully kept.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylum.
—
Dumfries
Asylum.

The Commissioners again comment on the gloomy and cheerless nature of the lower wards of the Dundee Asylum, and on the heavy and unseemly furniture. The accommodation of the upper wards is, however, appropriate and cheerful, and considerable improvement has been effected throughout the Institution by papering and painting. The physical wants of the patients are well attended to. The clothing is good, and the dietary abundant. In the manner of serving the food considerable improvement has been effected; but a good deal remains to be accomplished in this respect to attain the standard which is desirable. Notwithstanding grave defects of site and structure, the results are favourable as regards the recovery of patients, and the general health of the community; but the comfort and happiness of the inmates would be greatly promoted by improved surroundings. The difficulties in the way of taking exercise beyond the bounds of the Asylum are increasing year by year with the extension of the town. Nevertheless, seclusion is rare.

Dundee
Asylum.

The recent extensive addition to the female department of the West House of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum will, by increasing considerably the number of single rooms, facilitate the proper care and treatment of the patients, and lead, it may be hoped, to the diminution of restraint and seclusion, which have of late been too frequently had recourse to. The bedding has been improved by supplying the patients of the intermediate galleries with hair mattresses; the male sickrooms have been papered and painted; the bathrooms in the female separate buildings have been neatly fitted up as parlours; and a considerable number of easy chairs has been supplied throughout the house. But there is still a great deficiency, especially in the male wards, of comfortable furniture, and of objects calculated to interest and amuse the patients. Increased attention is given to extended exercise and industrial occupation, but in both respects a great deal more might be beneficially accomplished.

Edinburgh
Asylum.

In the East House considerable additions are at present in progress which will greatly improve the accommodation alike of patients, attendants, and domestic servants. As soon as these are completed, it is understood that extensive improvements will be effected throughout the existing building. Much attention continues to be given in both houses to providing sources of amusement and recreation, such as lectures, dances, picnics, cricket matches, and theatrical representations.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Elgin
Asylum.

The reports on the Elgin Asylum present a very pleasing picture. The house is comfortably furnished, and equally well in all departments. The sanitary condition of the patients, especially of the males, has been favourable; and industrial occupation, extended exercise, and recreation, meet with due attention. No recourse has been had to seclusion or restraint. Some fear is, however, expressed lest the good results which have been achieved should be imperilled by too much attention being given to economy. The number of patients on the male side is in excess of the calculated accommodation, and it has been found necessary to occupy the bathroom as a supplementary dormitory.

Fife and
Kinross
Asylum.

The Fife and Kinross District Asylum is mentioned as having been found in excellent order. Considerable additions have been made to the furniture and to the objects of interest and decoration; but it is suggested that more might fitly be accomplished in this direction in the refractory wards. The sanitary condition of the patients has been favourable. The dietary is abundant, the food was well served, and the clothing and bedding were ample and in good condition. The establishment has, however, suffered from a scarcity of water, which has interfered with bathing, and to a certain extent reacted injuriously on personal cleanliness. Industrial occupation is well developed, and few patients are restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts. The appointment of a chaplain, who officiates also as lay teacher, has afforded pleasing results. The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, and seclusion is very rarely had recourse to. The accommodation provided by the new buildings is of a very cheerful character.

Glasgow
Asylum.

The Glasgow Royal Asylum displayed the usual signs of careful supervision. It is however, defective in several important respects. In several of the wards of the East House, the furniture is scanty and uncomfortable, and more adapted for a prison than for an hospital for the insane. The day-rooms are insufficient in number and size for the proper classification and comfortable accommodation of the patients; and the want of a chapel and recreation-hall restricts the numbers attending divine service, and taking part in the ordinary social entertainments. The physical wants of the patients are adequately met. The food is abundant and of excellent quality, but in the manner of serving it a great reform is necessary. In this respect an example might be taken from the West House, where the meals are served in a fashion calculated to give pleasure to the patients, and not merely to allay the cravings of appetite. The bedding is sufficient in quantity, but many of the beds are still provided with hard uncomfortable straw mattresses, and have only one sheet. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the infirmary arrangements, and on those for promoting the comfort of the patients of wet habits. In industrial occupation there is room for great development, especially among the males. The patients restricted to the airing-courts are not numerous. Tranquillity was generally prevalent among the patients of both sexes, and seclusion

is not resorted to in an excessive degree. The condition of the West House was in all respects satisfactory. The changes among the attendants are numerous, and frequently for drunkenness.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The Haddington District Asylum is again favourably noticed. The house was in excellent order, and is assuming more and more the aspect of a home, partly from the many additions made to the furniture and to the objects of decoration, and partly from the endeavours made to adhere as much as possible to the usages of ordinary society. Much attention is given to industrial occupation, extended exercise, and recreation. No patient is restricted to the airing-courts, which indeed have never been taken into use. The land forms the principal source of occupation for the men, but its extent is too limited for the permanent interests of the institution. The physical wants of the patients are well attended to, and the meals are served in a very neat and becoming manner. The patients were entirely free from excitement, and seclusion has not been resorted to in any case. No special classification is adopted; all the wards are furnished and tenanted alike. The mortality has been high, but chiefly among aged patients. Much inconvenience has been experienced from a deficient water supply.

Hadding-
ton District
Asylum.

The Inverness District Asylum is reported as gradually assuming a well-furnished and comfortable aspect. The house and patients were found in excellent order, and there was a marked diminution in the amount of excitement, referable, probably, partly to the appointment of a more efficient matron, and partly to the adoption of a dietary better adapted to the constitution and previous habits of the patients. The use of seclusion is consequently less. The sanitary state of the establishment was satisfactory. The main cause of the mortality is phthisis, but it was clearly ascertained that in many cases the patients were already affected with the malady on admission. This fact is in contradiction to the opinion which some practitioners maintain that consumption is a rare affection in the Highlands, especially on the west coast and in the western islands. Due attention is given to industrial occupation, extended exercise, and recreation, but the number of females employed in needlework is comparatively small, owing mainly to the low standard of industrial training among the population of the district. Many patients of both sexes are unable to read, and on this account the periodical literature supplied should be more pictorial in its character. The changes among the attendants have been numerous, chiefly from insubordination; but discipline is now better enforced, and a general improvement in the aspect of the establishment is apparent.

Inverness
District
Asylum.

The reports on the Montrose Asylum state that it was found in good order, and well warmed and ventilated. Increased attention is being given to the provision of comfortable furniture and objects of interest, and also to general decoration. The food was good and abundant, but more variety in the manner of preparing it is recom-

Montrose
Asylum.

In Royal
and
District
Asylums.
—
Montrose
Asylum.

mended. The house was full without being overcrowded. The mortality has been above an average, owing apparently to the admission of many patients in failing health, who required only careful nursing. The institution continues to be managed without recourse to seclusion, and with very satisfactory results. The possession of an extensive farm is found to be advantageous, not only by furnishing abundant means of varied occupation, but also, it is believed, in a financial point of view. The condition of the patients, between thirty and forty in number, in the various "annexes" of the Asylum was satisfactory.

Perth
District
Asylum.

The Perth District Asylum was clean and in good order. Its general aspect has been improved by papering and painting, and by the introduction of a large number of flowering plants and other objects of interest. Doubts are however expressed whether sufficient attention is given to the warming of the wards and to the sufficiency of the diet. The mortality was regarded as high, and many of the deaths were caused by maladies which are apt to originate in cold or inadequate food. The manner of serving the meals is open to improvement. Very striking results have been achieved through the industrial occupation of the patients, but some fear was felt lest sufficient allowance is not made in the dietary to meet the drain on the vital powers caused by active muscular exertion. Much attention is given to extended exercise and recreation, but the number of female patients restricted to the airing-courts might, it was thought, be advantageously reduced. Seclusion is rarely used.

Perth
Royal
Asylum.

The condition of the Perth Royal Asylum is described as satisfactory. The front wards are fully and comfortably furnished. The back wards have been improved by pictorial papering, but are still gloomy and unhome-like. The sanitary state of the patients has as usual been favourable. The meals are well served, and the bedding and clothing were in good condition. The patients were free from excitement, and seclusion is rarely had recourse to. Much attention is given to associated recreation, but restriction on individual liberty is carried further than is elsewhere found necessary.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

The patients of the Roxburgh District still occupy temporary accommodation at Musselburgh, which is not of a satisfactory character, and is regarded as affecting injuriously their sanitary condition. The Asylum was, however, kept in good order, and the patients are described as clean, tidy, and well clothed; but as suffering from the want of industrial occupation and extended exercise. Seclusion is in consequence a good deal resorted to. The food is comfortably served.

Stirling
District
Asylum.

At the first visit, the Stirling District Asylum, which had not been long in occupation, was found in good order, but deficient in comfortable furniture, and objects calculated to interest the patients and decorate the wards. At the second visit these wants were found to a considerable extent supplied. Industrial occupation is

very efficiently carried out, alike to the advantage of the patients and the institution. Great tranquillity prevailed, and seclusion is very rarely resorted to. The airing-courts, although now in order, are seldom used; all the patients, physically able, taking extended exercise in the general grounds. The physical wants of the patients are properly supplied.

In Royal
and
District
Asylums.
—
Stirling
District
Asylum.

IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1870 and 1st January 1871:—

In Private
Asylums.
—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1870.			At 1st January 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Garngad House,	16	11	27	16	9	25
Gilmer House,	9	11	20	11	12	23
Hallcross House,	9	20	29	29	52	81
Longdales House,	22	34	56	19	23	42
Melville House,	9	11	20	12	8	20
Newbigging House,	3	26	29	2	30	32
Saughton Hall,	26	29	55	29	36	65
Smeaton Grove House,* . . . .	...	14	14	...	...	...
Westermains, . . . .	...	5	5	...	3	3
Whitehouse,	13	35	48	12	35	47
TOTALS,	107	196	303	130	208	338

The numbers at 1st January 1858 were 330 males and 415 females. There has thus in thirteen years been a decrease of 200 males and 207 females, but the numbers in the Musselburgh Houses are again increasing, owing to the rejection by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum of the patients chargeable to the landward parishes of Midlothian.

The results of treatment in 1870 are shown in the following Table:—

* Closed in May 1870.

In Private
Asylums.

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Garngad,	16.0	10.0	26	20	11	4	11	18	3	1	43.1	20.0	18.7	10.0
2. Gilmer,	10.0	11.5	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	33.3	...	...
3. Halleross,	19.0	36.0	37	57	6	10	7	3	3	13	16.2	17.5	15.8	36.1
4. Longdales,	20.5	28.5	15	16	4	4	10	18	4	5	26.7	25.0	19.5	17.5
5. Melville,	12.5	12.5	11	2	3	1	5	3	...	1	27.3	50.0	...	8.0
6. Newbigging,	2.5	28.0	1	13	...	3	1	4	...	3	...	23.1	...	10.7
7. Saughton Hall,	27.5	32.5	15	16	4	6	2	2	6	2	26.7	31.2	21.8	6.1
8. Smeaton Grove, .....	...	14.5*	...	3	...	1	...	15	...	1	...	33.3	...	6.9
9. Westernmains, .....	...	4.0	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	133.3	...	...
10. Whitehouse,	12.5	35.0	...	5	...	5	...	1	1	1	...	100.0	8.0	2.9
GENERAL RESULTS,	120.5	212.5	107	138	28	39	37	66	17	27	26.2	28.4	14.1	12.7

* Average for 5 Months.

The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1869 and 1870. In Private Asylums.

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1869, . . .	437·3	212	93	239	35
1870, . . .	333·0	245	67	103	44

The decrease in the numbers resident is owing to the extension of district accommodation; and the decrease in the number of patients removed unrecovered arises from no new asylum having been recently opened.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Private Asylums in each year of the ten years 1861-1870.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1861,	7·2	7·4	1866,	10·2	8·5
1862,	10·3	8·6	1867,	10·6	7·9
1863,	6·8	8·9	1868,	10·6	6·0
1864,	9·3	7·5	1869,	6·5	8·8
1865,	9·3	8·2	1870,	14·1	12·7

The general rate of mortality does not greatly differ from that of the Public Asylums, but the cases admitted into Private Asylums are, on the whole, of a less acute type. The results of 1870 are, however, exceptionally unfavourable.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the same years was as follows:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1861,	26·7	37·5	1866,	29·6	25·5
1862,	23·0	35·8	1867,	25·6	35·7
1863,	26·5	44·1	1868,	34·6	33·3
1864,	16·2	24·0	1869,	48·1	41·0
1865,	38·2	36·0	1870,	26·2	28·4

These results are on the whole less favourable than those furnished by the Royal and District Asylums; but the mental affections of patients in Private Asylums are generally of a more chronic nature, and a trustworthy comparison between the results of the two classes of establishments cannot therefore be made.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

In Private Asylums.**Garngad Asylum.**

The situation of Garngad Asylum is every year becoming more unfavourable from the increase of factories and dwelling-houses in its neighbourhood; but the hope that the property would be disposed of, and the establishment closed, is still deferred. The house has been improved by new furniture, and by papering and painting, and was found in very creditable order. The patients are allowed a good deal of liberty, and are treated with consideration; but the wages of the attendants are insufficient to retain the services of first-class servants.

Gilmer House Asylum.

The accommodation of Gilmer House Asylum is described as comfortable, and the sanitary condition of the establishment as favourable. The patients are treated with kindness and consideration, and are allowed a large share of individual liberty. They were quiet and free from excitement, but a little more attention might fitly be given to neatness and tidiness in the parlour occupied by the more demented of the ladies.

Hallercross House Asylum.

Hallercross House Asylum has passed into other hands, and material improvement has been effected in the buildings and in the furniture. In both respects, however, a great deal remains to be accomplished to place the establishment in a satisfactory state. At the first visit the patients were 38 in number; at the second they had increased to 83, chiefly in consequence of the impossibility of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum continuing to meet the wants of the landward district of Midlothian. The patients were then in excess of the capabilities of the house, especially on the female side, and the day-rooms were close and stuffy. The mortality has been very high, owing in some measure to the bad condition of several of the patients on admission; but some fear was felt lest it might be partially due to an insufficient dietary, and to imperfect sanitary arrangements. Cleanliness is well attended to, and the bedding and day-clothing were in good condition. The patients were free from excitement, but recourse to seclusion is not infrequent. The establishment continues to suffer from the want of adequate means of industrial occupation, especially for the men.

Longdales Asylum.

The patients in Longdales Asylum have been much reduced in number by the removal of patients to district asylums recently opened. The accommodation is very far from being appropriate; but as the Asylum will soon be superseded by another, at present in course of erection, no great improvement can in the meantime be reasonably expected. The dietary was sufficient, but the meals should be served with more neatness.

Melville House Asylum.

The accommodation of Melville House Asylum is comfortable, and the condition of the patients is fairly satisfactory. Some of the entries in the registers are, however, calculated to convey false impressions, and the explanations made regarding them were not satisfactory.

Extensive structural improvements have been effected in Newbigging House, which now contains a considerable amount of good accommodation. The part occupied by the better class of patients is comfortably furnished; but the furniture of the rooms set apart for the poorer and more excited patients was old and dilapidated, and the bedding much worn. The day-clothing was frequently not in good order, and there was a good deal of excitement. The Asylum is calculated for the treatment of selected cases only; but its condition will never be satisfactory until the management becomes more efficient.

In Private
Asylums.
Newbig-
ging
House
Asylum.

The manner in which Saughton Hall Asylum is conducted is, as formerly, very satisfactory. The house is comfortably and elegantly furnished; the food is well cooked and comfortably served; and much attention is given to promote in all respects the comfort of the patients. Earnest endeavours are made to lessen as much as possible the restrictions on liberty, and seclusion is very rarely resorted to.

Saughton
Hall
Asylum.

When visited on 25th April 1870, the condition of Smeaton Grove Asylum was found more satisfactory than at previous visits. The management, however, was regarded unfavourably, and the license was continued only until the extension of district accommodation should afford the means of withdrawing it. The proprietor, however, got into pecuniary difficulties, and absconded. The patients were immediately removed to other establishments, and the house is now closed.

Smeaton
Grove
Asylum.

The patients in Westermains Asylum rarely exceed five or six. The establishment possesses a good deal of the character of a comfortable private house.

Wester-
mains
Asylum.

The patients in Whitehouse Asylum continue to enjoy a large amount of individual liberty, and the usages of ordinary society are as much as possible adhered to, at meals, exercise, recreations, and divine service. The house is comfortably furnished, and its general arrangements are very satisfactory.

White-
house
Asylum.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1870 and 1st January 1871.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1870.			At 1st January 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	35	50	85	34	44	78
Barony " " . .	75	85	160	73	85	158
Burgh " " . .	18	22	40	19	20	39
Glasgow " " . .	60	142	202	60	140	200
Greenock* " " . .	23	43	66	28	41	69
Totals,	211	342	553	214	330	544

There is a decrease of 9 in the number of patients during the past year.

The results of treatment in 1870 are shown in the following Table:—

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re-covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Re-coveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	34·5	47·0	16	20	8	14	4	13	5	2	50·0	70·0	14·5	4·3
2. Barony, Glasgow,	74·0	85·0	18	29	9	21	5	4	6	4	50·0	72·4	8·1	4·7
3. Burgh, Paisley, ...	18·5	21·0	30	29	15	16	14	7	...	6	50·0	55·2	...	28·6
4. Glasgow,	60·0	141·0	13	52	10	24	2	15	3	14	77·7	46·1	5·0	9·9
5. Greenock,	25·5	42·0	26	16	8	1	10	8	4	7	30·8	6·2	15·7	16·7
GENERAL RESULTS,	212·5	336·0	103	146	50	76	35	47	18	33	48·5	52·0	8·4	9·8

* The lunatic department of the poorhouse of Greenock was included in 1869 in lunatic wards of poorhouses. At 1st January 1870, it was reconstituted a parochial asylum. This fact must be kept in mind in contrasting the results of 1869 and 1870 in the Table at top of next page.

The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1869 and 1870. In Parochial Asylums.

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1869, . . .	482·0	273	103	102	33
1870,	548·5	249	126	82	51

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the ten years 1861-1870.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1861,	15·7	7·4	1866,	10·8	9·3
1862,	12·9	12·2	1867,	13·2	9·6
1863,	12·6	7·8	1868,	9·5	9·0
1864,	13·4	11·8	1869,	8·0	6·0
1865,	10·0	7·2	1870,	8·4	9·8

The mortality during recent years has considerably decreased, and now differs little from that of the Public Asylums. In connection with this fact, however, it should be kept in view that the average age of patients in Parochial Asylums is considerably less than that of patients in Public Asylums; and also that a larger proportion of the patients sent into Parochial Asylums are affected with the lighter forms of insanity.

The following figures show the proportion of recoveries on the admissions into Parochial Asylums in each of the ten years 1861-1870:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1861,	56·2	68·3	1866,	48·6	47·3
1862,	51·1	47·4	1867,	52·1	42·8
1863,	50·8	51·1	1868,	54·3	53·7
1864,	38·6	46·9	1869,	42·5	35·2
1865,	49·4	50·4	1870,	48·5	52·0

The proportion of recoveries, it will be seen, is generally higher in Parochial Asylums than in Public and Private Asylums. This result is owing, first, to the nature of many of the cases admitted being of a less serious character. The proof of this fact lies in the comparatively large number of recoveries and small number of deaths which take place in Parochial Asylums within the first month after admission, and to the recorded causes of death in the two classes of establishments. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix D in this and previous Reports). Another cause is the comparatively small number of chronic patients transferred from other establishments. (*Vide* Table p. xvi. of this Report, and the corresponding Table in previous Reports). The unfavourable ratio of recoveries in 1869

In Parochial Asylums.

was chiefly due to the large number of chronic cases transferred in that year from the Glasgow Royal Asylum to the Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The physical wants of the patients in the Abbey Parochial Asylum are properly met, but at the first visit some apprehension was expressed lest too much consideration should be given to economy. At the second visit this fear was removed. Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation and extended exercise. The experiment of giving the patients a pecuniary interest in the results of their labour was regarded as entirely satisfactory, and its extension is recommended. The sanitary state of the establishment was favourable. The patients were free from excitement, and seclusion is of very rare occurrence. Mechanical restraint was however deemed necessary for some time in one case on account of destructive habits.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

Considerable structural improvements have recently been effected in the Barony Parochial Asylum, and arrangements have been made for the more comfortable serving of the meals. Industrial occupation and extended exercise receive a considerable share of attention. The female workroom is fitted up in a very commendable manner, and presented a very pleasing scene; but the means of employment for the men are insufficient. The recommendation to give the patients a direct interest in their labour by pecuniary remuneration has not yet been acted on. The sanitary state of the establishment has on the whole been favourable, but relapsing fever has recently broken out among the inmates to such an extent as to render necessary the removal of those affected to the parochial fever hospital. The diminished amount of excitement, and the smaller necessity for recourse to seclusion, is ascribed in a considerable degree to the use of hydrate of chloral. The erection of verandahs in the airing-courts was recommended; but the proposal to erect a new asylum being again entertained, consideration of this recommendation will probably be deferred.

Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The reports on the Burgh Parochial Asylum state that the patients were quiet and orderly, that seclusion is not used to excess, and that the house is conducted in a liberal and kindly spirit. At the same time the locality of the asylum is so inappropriate, the buildings so gloomy and confined, and the difficulties in the way of adequate occupation, recreation, and exercise, so great, that a strong opinion is entertained against its continuance as a place of care and treatment for the insane.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

In consequence of extensive additions to the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum the number of patients has been largely increased. Great structural improvements have likewise been effected in the buildings previously in occupation. The establishment is reported as being in excellent order. The wants and comforts of the patients are well seen to, and their sanitary condition was favourable. The manner in which the meals are served is very creditable, and the

established practice of supplying food at extra times to the infirm patients calls for commendation. In imitation of a system seen in America, Dr. Robertson has introduced the use of gymnastic exercises, which furnish a source of healthy amusement, especially to the female patients. The erection of a greenhouse has been suggested, and this recommendation deserves especial attention in an asylum where, from its situation in a large manufacturing and smoky city, out-door plants cannot be reared. The use of seclusion is not excessive.

Considerable improvement has been effected in the Greenock Parochial Asylum by papering and painting, and by additions to the furniture and objects of interest and decoration. The lavatories, bedding, and day-clothing have likewise been improved, and cleanliness in dress and person is well attended to. More attention is also given to recreation, and to neatness in the manner of serving the meals. But no efforts can overcome the evil influences of a bad site, and the want of adequate means of occupation and exercise. By the constant erection of new houses and factories, the asylum is every year becoming more and more hemmed in, and rendered less and less appropriate for its purpose.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

The subjoined Table shews the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at 1st January 1870 and 1st January 1871:—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1870.			At 1st January 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . .	29	30	59	28	30	58
Buchan Poorhouse, . . .	6	12	18	7	11	18
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, . . .	17	18	35	24	25	49
Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . .	14	15	29	21	17	38
Dundee Poorhouse, . . .	25	33	58	44	48	92
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, . . .	...	82	82	...	80	80
Govan Poorhouse, . . .	44	46	90	46	45	91
Hamilton Poorhouse, . . .	16	18	34	15	16	31
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, . . .	7	9	16	8	9	17
Leith (South) Poorhouse, . . .	9	10	19	9	9	18
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, . . .	14	14	28	14	13	27
Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . .	11	13	24	11	14	25
Old Machar Poorhouse, . . .	22	20	42	22	24	46
Perth Poorhouse, . . .	15	20	35	14	18	32
Wigton Poorhouse, . . .	...	5	5	...	8	8
Totals,	229	345	574	263	367	630

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1870. It will be observed, that although Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses are restricted to the reception of incurable cases, a few recoveries are reported.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen (City), ..	28.5	30.0	6	3	2	..	2	..	3	2	33.3	..	10.5	6.7
2. Buchan (New Maud),	6.5	11.5	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	15.4	8.7
3. Cunningham Combination (Irvine), ..	20.5	21.5	12	8	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	24.4	4.6
4. Dumbarton,	17.5	16.0	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12.5
5. Dundee,	34.5	40.5	21	20	1	1	..	2	1	2	4.8	5.0	2.9	4.9
6. Edinburgh (City), .....	..	81.0	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	12.5	..	8.6
7. Govan (Glasgow),	45.0	45.5	5	2	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	4.4	2.2
8. Hamilton,	15.5	17.0	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	100.0	6.5	11.8
10. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven), ..	7.5	9.0	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11.1
11. South Leith,	9.0	9.5	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	50.0	..	..	10.5
12. Liff and Benzie (Dundee),	14.0	13.5	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	100.0	100.0	..	7.4
13. Linlithgow,	11.0	13.5	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	9.1	7.4
14. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	22.0	22.0	6	9	..	..	..	3	6	2	..	..	27.3	9.1
15. Perth,	14.5	19.0	3	1	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	20.7	10.5
17. Wigton (Stranraer), .....	..	6.5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15.4
GENERAL RESULTS,	246.0	356.0	68	70	5	6	7	12	23	27	7.3	8.6	9.3	7.6

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1869 and 1870:—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1869,	614.5*	174	10	49	52
1870,	602.0	138	11	19	50

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. in the average numbers resident in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in each of the ten years, 1861-1870:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1861,	16.2	11.2	1866,	7.8	5.2
1862,	8.6	10.9	1867,	10.9	9.6
1863,	8.2	9.1	1868,	8.3	8.6
1864,	8.2	7.6	1869,	10.7	6.9
1865,	5.9	4.0	1870,	9.3	7.6

The rate of mortality is on the whole much the same as that of asylums. The prevailing causes of death, however, may be different, although the general result is nearly the same.

The condition of the wards of the several Poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect:—

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse are very favourable. The house was scrupulously clean and comfortably furnished, and the bedding and day-clothing were in excellent order. The wages of the attendants have been judiciously increased, and are liberal. The means of industrial occupation for the men are scanty, and the acquisition of additional land is recommended. Considerable attention is given to recreation.

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

The Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse are now more fully furnished, and are gradually assuming a more comfortable aspect. Attention has been given to the recommendations of the Commissioners, and the condition of the patients is satisfactory.

Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The condition of the Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse is reported as on the whole satisfactory, but a good deal remains to be done in furnishing, in papering and painting, and in the introduction of objects calculated to interest and amuse the inmates. The physical wants of the patients are adequately supplied, with the exception of upper clothing for the feeble for out-door use. The experiment of remunerating the patients for their labour has been found to work well. The wages of the attendants are liberal.

Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

* Including the patients in the lunatic department of Greenock Poorhouse, now reckoned as a parochial asylum.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Dumbar-
ton Poor-
house.

The Wards of the Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse are reported as clean and in good order; and the patients as neatly and comfortably clothed. Some improvement, however, was recommended in the bedding. Seclusion is occasionally resorted to, but not to such an extent to render necessary the removal of any patient. A warning was however given that it should never be used by the attendants without superior authority.

Dundee
Poorhouse.

The additions to the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee Poorhouse have now been completed, and the accommodation is of a very satisfactory character. Considerable progress has been made in decorating the wards, and in giving them a comfortable home-like aspect. The bedding and day-clothing were suitable and in good order. The patients have been judiciously selected, and perfect order and tranquillity prevailed. The dietary is good, but some improvement in the manner of serving the meals is recommended. A doubt is expressed whether sufficient industrial occupation will after a time be forthcoming for the males, but this difficulty may to a considerable extent be overcome by taking in work from the factories in the town, especially if, as is recommended, the money received is applied to the remuneration of the workers.

Edinburgh
City
Poorhouse.

The condition of the Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse was on the whole satisfactory, but symptoms of dilapidation were showing themselves, as the expected early removal of the patients to other accommodation was regarded as an adequate reason for restricting the outlay necessary to keep them in proper repair.

Govan
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Govan Poorhouse are very satisfactory. The patients are well attended to in all respects, and the industrial occupation of the females is carried to a remarkable extent. The system of placing their earnings, under certain restrictions, at their own disposal has produced very encouraging results.

Hamilton
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse were found in excellent order, but deficient in articles of decoration and interest. The patients were tranquil, well clothed, and clean in person. Considerable attention is given to industrial occupation and recreation.

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The general impression produced by the inspection of the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Combination Poorhouse was favourable, but some additions to the furniture are necessary to give them a comfortable home-like look. The patients were tranquil and well clothed, and their sanitary condition was satisfactory. Industrial occupation and recreation receive fair attention.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of South Leith Poorhouse present a comfortable home-like aspect, which additional furniture would further augment. The condition of the patients was satisfactory.

The Lunatic Wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are comfortably furnished, and well provided with objects of interest which exercise a very beneficial influence on the patients. Much attention is given to industrial occupation, and the condition of the establishment is very satisfactory; a result partly due to the liberality of the parochial board, and partly to the zeal and energy of the Governor.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.
—
Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse were found in excellent order. The management is liberal, and the house is well furnished. Industrial occupation receives fair attention, and the payments obtained for work done by the females for shops or warehouses are set aside to defray the expenses of summer excursions. Great tranquillity and contentment prevailed.

Linlithgow
Poorhouse.

The reports on Old Machar Poorhouse are favourable. The house was in excellent order, and cheerful in appearance. Some additional furniture is however required, and more land is wanted for the occupation of the men. The clothing and bedding were in a satisfactory condition, and the dietary is good. There was no excitement among the patients, and seclusion has not been resorted to. The wages of the male attendants were regarded as inadequate to secure the permanent services of efficient persons.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Perth Poorhouse were cheerful and in good order. The patients were well clothed, and clean in person and dress. The food is of good quality and well served. Considerable pains are taken to provide the patients with the means of industrial occupation, but recreation and extended exercise might fitly receive more attention. Great tranquillity prevailed.

Perth
Poorhouse.

The small number of patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigton Combination Poorhouse makes their maintenance costly, and has led to the discharge of the paid attendant, who has been replaced by an ordinary inmate. This change is in many respects disadvantageous, and must prevent the wards from properly fulfilling the object for which they were established. But the house was reported as clean and in good order, and the diet as sufficient.

Wigton
Poorhouse.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

The physical wants of the children in the Baldovan Institution are well cared for. The house is comfortably furnished and well kept; the bedding and clothing are sufficient and clean; and the food is good and abundant. But the children, owing to their low mental type, are as a rule incapable of deriving much benefit from special training; and moreover the staff of teachers is totally insufficient to bestow on them that amount of care and attention that

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.
—
Baldovan
Institution.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

would be necessary to develop and foster the scanty natural powers with which they are provided.

Larbert
Institution.

The Larbert Institution was found clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order. Some improvements in the furniture, however, were suggested. The sanitary condition of the pupils was excellent, and bore the most satisfactory testimony to the care taken to supply their physical wants. With a larger staff of teachers, and with additional sources of out-door occupation, more, it is thought, might be accomplished in the way of useful industrial training. An abundant supply of good water is still a desideratum.

Columbia
Lodge.

Columbia Lodge furnishes a comfortable home to a few imbeciles belonging to the upper classes of society; but as a rule their mental powers are of too low a type to allow of much hope of benefit from training.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as dangerous lunatics in each of the ten years 1861-1870:—

1861,	.	.	27	1866,	.	.	14
1862,	.	.	22	1867,	.	.	25
1863,	.	.	16	1868,	.	.	36
1864,	.	.	15	1869,	.	.	20
1865,	.	.	10	1870,	.	.	30

Of the cases of 1870 there occurred 1 in Aberdeenshire, 1 in Argyllshire, 1 in Clackmannanshire, 5 in Dumbartonshire, 1 in Edinburghshire, 1 in Forfarshire, 1 in Inverness-shire, 14 in Lanarkshire, 4 in Renfrewshire, and 1 in Sutherlandshire. Thus, of the total number, 23 occurred in the contiguous western counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew. In 13 additional cases the Sheriff, in 1870, accepted the guarantee of the inspector of poor for the safe disposal of the patient, in accordance with the provisions of the 15th sect. of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54. This number in 1869 was 18.

It must not, however, be supposed that patients sent to asylums at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal are dangerous above others. They fall into the statutory category of "dangerous lunatics" mainly from having been arrested by the police, and by no one coming forward to undertake their being placed in asylums. Where it is not clear that they will become chargeable to their parish, inspectors of poor hesitate to interfere, lest they should exceed their duty and be made liable for damages in an action at law.

As a rule, persons who are dangerous lunatics in the statutory sense are maintained at the expense of their parishes. They thus become pauper lunatics, who in terms of the 95th section of the Statute 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71 should be sent to the asylum of

the district in which the parish chargeable with their maintenance is situated. It, however, frequently happens that a lunatic when taken up by the police is not within his own district; and he is consequently sent to some other asylum, in which the cost of his maintenance is in the first instance defrayed by the parish in which he was arrested. The section of the Statute under which the Sheriff grants his order authorizing the reception and detention of a so called dangerous lunatic, states that "he shall be detained in such asylum until cured, or until caution be found for his safe custody;" but when this asylum is not the asylum of the patient's district, there is some difficulty in reconciling the provisions of the two sections of the Statute to which we have alluded. Moreover, by sect. 16, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, the Board is authorized to sanction the removal of pauper lunatics from one asylum to another, "on the application of the inspector of poor of the parish by which the expense of the maintenance of the lunatic is defrayed;" and under this authority we have sanctioned the transfer of patients, committed as dangerous lunatics, to the asylums of their own districts, taking care, however, to intimate to the superintendent of the District Asylum the nature of the case, and directing him not to discharge the lunatic until cured, or until caution be found for his safe custody. The Sheriff of Lanarkshire, however, has expressed his opinion that, in so acting, we are setting aside the decision of a court of justice, by which the lunatic was committed to a certain asylum only. But we have pointed out to him, that while the Sheriff may grant authority to the superintendent of an asylum to receive a lunatic, it is doubtful whether he has power to compel the superintendent to admit the patient, unless, perhaps, such asylum should happen to be the asylum of the district, and the patient a pauper. Indeed, in practice, it is not unusual for a Sheriff, in granting his order for the reception of a dangerous lunatic, to authorize admission, not into one particular asylum, but into any asylum willing to receive the patient, who may thus be taken to several asylums before he is disposed of. And it has also to be considered, that if the patient were committed to a private or parochial asylum, the order of the Sheriff might at any time be nullified by our withdrawal of the license. Further, although the patient may have been admitted into an asylum at the time application was made for him, it may afterwards become impossible to continue his detention, without detriment to the interests of the patients for whom the asylum was erected, and for whom the district is bound to find accommodation. In Glasgow, the number of patients committed as dangerous lunatics is exceptionally large. Many of them, as is the case in all large towns, belong to other districts, and have no statutory right to accommodation in Gartnavel Asylum, which has undertaken to provide for the wants of the district. Accordingly, if effect were given to the view held by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, the directors of this asylum might be called upon to extend their buildings in order to admit patients for whom they were under no statutory obligation to provide accommodation, and for whom accommodation already existed within their own

Dangerous
Lunatics.

districts. Guided by such considerations, we continue to regard the powers of transfer confided to us by Statute, as equally applicable to patients committed as dangerous lunatics as to those committed on the ordinary forms, and to exercise them accordingly. In our Eleventh Report we pointed out that the number of lunatics sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal has of late years shown a tendency to increase, and we showed that this arose from the unwillingness of inspectors of the poor to undertake to make arrangements for the safe custody of lunatics who were not declared paupers. In a minute of the Board of Supervision, published in their Twenty-fifth Annual Report, the duty of inspectors of the poor under the 14th and 15th sections of the Lunacy Act, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, is adverted to, and it is pointed out that, under the Poor Law, an inspector cannot safely disregard an application or intimation made to him on behalf of a lunatic, and that it is indispensable he should attend to the case. Where the lunatic is not a previously admitted pauper, the Board of Supervision suggest that, in the application for the Sheriff's order, the inspector should not describe him as a pauper, but as a person who is friendless, or without known means of support, or for whose relief application has been made. But they recommend that wherever it can be safely done, the inspector should make temporary arrangements for the safe custody of the lunatic, and summon an immediate meeting of the Parochial Board, or of the Committee authorized to afford relief, for the purpose of considering the application before the petition is presented to the Sheriff. As a rule, inspectors of the poor show all desirable alacrity in providing for the proper care of lunatics when intimation is made to them. The exceptions chiefly occur in the cases of wives and children, and rest on the plea that their husbands or fathers are able-bodied; the inspector overlooking or not choosing to recognise the fact that an able-bodied labourer or ordinary workman is totally unable to pay the cost of maintenance in an asylum.

According to the minute of the Board of Supervision, it would appear that inspectors cannot of their own authority safely disregard the applications made to them in such cases. But it occasionally happens that a parochial board refuses to ratify the relief that was granted by the inspector; as occurred recently in the case of a servant girl who became insane, and for whose safe custody the inspector made provision on the application of her master. The parish of liability refused to pay for her maintenance in the asylum on the plea that the inspector had no right to extend relief to one who was not a pauper.

As a rule, when the Sheriff is satisfied with the arrangements which the inspector of poor proposes taking for the safe custody of a dangerous lunatic, the patient is placed in the asylum on the ordinary forms, and may accordingly be removed at any time by the inspector or any one authorized by the parochial board, unless the superintendent of the asylum should certify that the patient cannot be set at large without danger to himself or the public. It would, however, be a proper precaution that all lunatics who were

brought before the Sheriff at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal, and who were handed over to the inspector of poor to be placed in an asylum, should not be discharged without the concurrence of some superior authority. The immediate arrangements for the safe custody of the lunatic may be satisfactory to the Sheriff; but if they are to be at once departed from, the intentions of the Statute are clearly set at naught. If the Sheriff in granting his order were to require the detention of the patient until cured, or until discharged with the concurrence of the Board of Lunacy, provision would be made for the proper care of the patient, and the safety of the public.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

During 1870, 9 patients were admitted into the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table:—

Criminal
Lunatics.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Trial.	Offence of which accused or convicted.
1	General Prison, .	28 Jan. 1870.	A.C.or M'C.	5 Nov. 1868.	Theft and prev. con.
2	Glasgow Prison, .	30 April „	A. B.	27 April 1870.	Murder.
3	Dunfermline Pris.,	24 May „	J. K.	6 May „	Assault to the danger of life.
4	Glasgow Prison, .	28 July „	A. H.	30 „ „	Murder.
5	General Prison, .	20 Aug. „	M. O'B.	20 April 1868.	Theft and prev. con.
6	Do., .	13 Sept. „	J. O.	28 Mar. 1870.	Do.
7	Inverary Prison, .	30 „ „	M. M'J.	28 Sept. „	Child murder.
8	General Prison, .	24 Dec. „	J. M. or C.	23 „ „	Theft, habit and repute, and previous conviction.
9	Glasgow Prison, .	31 „ „	G. M.	28 Dec. „	Murder.

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1870:—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4	5	1	...	2	4	...	...

The discharge of the non-recovered patients followed on the expiry of their sentence. They were transferred to local prisons, from which four were sent to asylums, where they became mixed up with the ordinary inmates; one was handed over to the superintendent of police; and one to the care of the parochial authorities.

The manner of dealing with criminal lunatics in Scotland does not seem to rest on any very fixed rules, but to depend very much on the views taken by the local county authorities. Of the patients placed in the lunatic department of the General Prison during

**Criminal
Lunatics.**

1870, the cases of two call for special notice. The first is that of J. K., who was committed to Dunfermline Prison for dangerously assaulting his wife. On being brought before the Sheriff as a dangerous lunatic, at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal, he was found to be insane, and handed over to the inspector of poor, by whom he was sent to the district asylum, into which he was admitted on 27th February 1869. The cause of his insanity being intemperance, he soon apparently recovered, and demanded his discharge; but fears being entertained lest he should again give way to intemperance, become insane, and commit a fresh assault on his wife, notice of his demand for liberation was given to the Procurator-fiscal, at whose instance he was taken back to prison. He was then put on his trial for the assault, was found to have been insane at the time of committing it, and was ordered to be kept in strict custody in the lunatic department of the General Prison. In this way a person discharged as recovered, and consequently regarded as sane by the superintendent of the asylum in which he had been treated, was dealt with as insane,* and associated with lunatics.

The second case is that of A. B., a patient in Longdales Asylum, who caused the death of another patient by a kick in the groin, given without premeditation in consequence of some dust having been thrown in his face. He was brought before the Circuit Court at Glasgow, and ordered to be kept in custody in the General Prison during Her Majesty's pleasure. There can be no doubt that it is not advisable to retain dangerous lunatics in ordinary asylums; but A. B. was in reality much less dangerous than many patients who are not regarded as out of place in ordinary asylums, although he happened to inflict an injury which ended in death. It is true that, in ordinary life, the extent of criminality attending an act is gauged by its results. A blow involving death brings far more serious consequences than one merely producing a bruise, although the latter might have been given with far deadlier purpose. Still the law would, in the latter case, also take cognisance of the assault and punish the offender. But in asylums the law interferes only when death ensues. At any rate, no case has occurred within our experience in which a patient has been removed from an ordinary asylum to the lunatic department of the General Prison, for an assault which was not followed by death. We have, however, suggested to asylum superintendents, who have complained to us of the dangerous tendencies of certain of their patients, that they should intimate the occurrence of any violent assault to the Procurator-fiscal, with the view of obtaining their removal to the lunatic department of the General Prison. The adoption or rejection of this course would apparently depend upon the views of the particular authorities before whom the case was brought; for we find in practice, that even in the cases of patients who have committed

* Although this patient was intimated to us by the asylum superintendent as having been discharged recovered, we do not consider him as of entirely sound mind. It does not appear, however, that his mental condition at the time of his trial was at all taken into account.

assaults producing death, nothing is sometimes done beyond institut- Criminal
ing an inquiry by the Procurator-fiscal. Thus M. S., who some Lunatics.
years ago killed a fellow-patient by beating her on the head with
her shoe, remains in the asylum in which the assault was committed.

It may be open to doubt, how far it is right or justifiable to associate all the more dangerous patients in a common asylum. So far as regards these patients themselves, the practice may be called in question on the grounds that danger is thereby concentrated, and that the patients occupying such an asylum, as well as the attendants, are placed in circumstances of exceptional peril. Further, that by the precautions which are thus rendered necessary, liberty is abridged, and a tendency fostered to fall back on restrictive appliances, such as mechanical restraint and seclusion. But such evil consequences may in a great measure be overcome by careful supervision and an exceptionally large staff of attendants. As a rule, a dangerous patient shows, by certain symptoms, when danger may be expected, and precautions for placing him in security can accordingly usually be taken before any accident occurs. Besides, many of the patients who are placed in so called criminal asylums are not in reality more dangerous than ordinary patients. Under the delirium of puerperal mania, religious excitement, or intemperance, they have committed acts which have led to their being dealt with as criminal lunatics; but with the cessation of the cause of their insanity, they have become of sound mind, and offer no difficulty in management. Others have committed assaults under delusions or fancied provocation, and may possibly commit such assaults again; but in all asylums there are patients of this kind, and it is often a mere matter of chance whether they commit, or avoid committing, acts of which the criminal law takes cognisance. Thus, many of the patients in criminal asylums are not more dangerous than the inmates of ordinary asylums. The most dangerous patients are those who act under sudden homicidal impulse, and those of thoroughly vicious character, who have narrowly escaped the gallows on the plea of insanity. The former are dangerous from the sudden and unexpected assaults which they may at any moment commit; and the latter from the instigations of their corrupt moral nature, and the consciousness that, from being considered insane, they will not be held responsible for their acts. The number of the former category is not great. That of the latter varies with the line which juries draw between insanity and crime. It is the presence of patients who are more criminal than lunatic that principally tends to render asylums dangerous. Having on trial been declared to be insane, they are sent to an institution in which harsh treatment is not only repudiated, but in which it is professed to treat the inmates with all the kindness and commiseration due to serious disease. The difficulty of carrying out this programme under such circumstances is very great, and accordingly it becomes necessary, when the numbers associated together are considerable, to provide certain wards, which in their arrangements more resemble prisons than asylums. By such means the safety and comfort of the other inmates are secured, and it is made possible to bring together in a common asylum all the patients who from one

cause or another have come under the cognisance of the criminal law. The advantages of this procedure are two-fold. In the first place, the patients are placed in asylums in which the precautions against escape and accidents are much greater than in ordinary asylums; and in the second place, the comfort of the patients in ordinary asylums is not diminished by the restrictions which would become necessary if the detention of criminal lunatics were made part of the functions of such institutions. Another argument in favour of criminal asylums is the unwillingness of superintendents to have under their care, and in association with their ordinary patients, persons who, but for their lunacy, would have been dealt with as murderers. And the patients themselves, as well as their friends, might very reasonably object to such association.

The patients who are sent to the lunatic department of the general prison are, 1st, persons who have been found insane in bar of trial; 2d, persons who on trial have been found insane at the time the offence was committed; and 3d, persons who have become insane after trial. As might naturally be expected, recoveries take place from time to time among the patients belonging to all these categories; but as a rule the recovered patients belonging to the first and second categories continue to be detained in the asylum. Occasionally this becomes a matter of very great hardship, especially in those cases in which the patient committed the misdeed under the influence of puerperal insanity. The prison authorities appear to be unwilling to undertake the responsibility of recommending to the Home Secretary the discharge of patients who have been guilty of a grave offence, however small may be the probability of the recurrence of a similar act; and the result is that the patient is withdrawn from all the enjoyments of life, and condemned to an imprisonment which has no fixed limit.

In certain cases this continued detention passes from hardship into what appears to us great injustice. When a patient has been found insane in bar of trial, and recovers sanity in prison, it is difficult to see on what grounds prolonged detention without trial or further inquiry can be justified. If continued detention is necessary for the safety of either the patient or the public, some assurance should be given by legal inquiry that this is really the case. By the present procedure the matter seems to us to be prejudged. A person who has been accused of having caused death, but who has been found insane in bar of trial, is entered in the Annual Report of the prison surgeon to the prison managers as having committed murder. This is manifestly wrong, as being calculated to create prejudice, and to place difficulties in the way of dispassionate inquiry. Even should it be found that the offence was actually committed by the patient, which until trial has taken place must always be regarded as uncertain, and that there are good grounds for continuing detention, it has still to be considered whether it is just and humane that a person who is of sound mind, and likely to remain of sound mind as long as he is kept apart from the causes which produced insanity, should be condemned to life-long association with the insane.

When patients belonging to the third category recover they are sent back to the local prison from which they were brought to the General Prison; but in the event of their sentence expiring while they are still insane, it becomes necessary to take steps for their future care. For this purpose two courses are open for adoption. Under the one, the patient is detained in the lunatic department of the General Prison until he recovers or dies; under the other, he is sent to the local prison from which he was brought, with the view of being handed over to the inspector of poor, and placed in the asylum of the district in which the parish to which he is chargeable is situated. The former course is adopted in cases of heinous crime; the latter where the offence has been less grave. It will be observed, however, that under the latter procedure persons who have been convicted of crime, and who afterwards became insane, are placed in association with ordinary patients. But it seems to us that if objections can be properly maintained on social grounds against the association with ordinary patients of lunatics who were insane at the time they committed the offence which brought them within the cognisance of the criminal law, there are far stronger reasons for protesting against the association of ordinary patients with convicts who became insane while undergoing imprisonment as a punishment for their crimes.

Criminal
Lunatics.

All things considered, we are decidedly of opinion that a criminal lunatic asylum forms, if not an indispensable portion of a system of provision for the insane of a country, still a very desirable portion. But we think that some steps are necessary for the discharge, on probation if considered desirable, of those patients who have ceased to be insane, and whose insanity is not likely to recur. We are likewise of opinion that measures should be adopted for the removal to such an establishment of those patients who on experience are regarded as too dangerous to be suitable inmates of ordinary asylums. When patients have committed an assault that would, had they been sane, have been regarded as a criminal act, the disposal of the case may be left to the discretion of the procurator-fiscal; but where there is only a fear, that from the known character of the patient a dangerous assault may be committed, it would, we think, be well to give this Board, on the application of the Superintendent of the asylum, the power of transfer to the lunatic department of the prison, on our being satisfied that good grounds exist for the adoption of this step. In all such cases of transfer the cost of maintenance would of course continue to be defrayed by the patient or by his parish.

The lunatic department of the Central Prison at Perth was found, on visitation, in a very satisfactory state. The accommodation was on the whole in excellent order, and the patients of both sexes were comfortably and neatly clothed. The industrial occupation of the males has received considerable development, and further exertions are being made in this direction. To be thoroughly successful and permanent, however, the possession of more land is absolutely necessary. Both sexes were free from excitement, but mechanical restraint is occasionally used on the male side, as a precaution

Central
Prison,
Perth.

Central
Prison.

against impulsive violence. The wards are well furnished, and present an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort, which, especially on the female side, approaches that of a well-furnished private house. Proper encouragement is given to amusement and recreation.

DIPSOMANIACS.

Dipso-
maniacs.

The proper manner of dealing with patients who have become insane through the abuse of alcoholic liquors, and who speedily become rational in speech and behaviour on withdrawal of the stimulants, is a matter of much practical difficulty. This difficulty arises principally from the loss of self-control which habitual intemperance involves. The patient is apparently sane, but it is almost certain that restoration to liberty will be followed by renewed abuse of stimulants, and a fresh attack of insanity. For experience shows that habitual intemperance weakens the moral sense and impairs the power of self-control. This result must, it is obvious, be dependent upon an organic change in the nervous system; and the question therefore arises whether, through prolonged seclusion and compulsory abstinence from intoxicating drinks, the nervous system might regain its normal condition, and the moral sense and the power of self-control be restored. Hitherto the law has looked with extreme jealousy upon all proposals to deprive intemperate persons of their liberty, unless they have also been guilty of some offence against the laws. They may bring ruin on themselves, and all connected with them; but so long as they do not commit a breach of the peace, or offend against police regulations, they are not to be deprived of their rights as freemen to do as they like. Is the State, it is asked, called on to interfere whenever a man, from extravagance in living, from gambling, or from absurd speculations, threatens to bring ruin on himself and his family; and if not called on to do so, why should it interfere to prevent a man from ruining himself by solitary or convivial drinking, whether at home or in the public-house? It may be difficult to give a logical answer to this question; but the evils of habitual intemperance are so great, and are of such frequent occurrence, that their mitigation by legislative enactments is, if possible, extremely desirable. In last Session of Parliament a bill was introduced into the House of Commons, "To Amend the Law of Lunacy, and to Provide for the Management of Habitual Drunkards," by which powers were sought to treat such persons as lunatics, and to send them to special institutions,— "asylums, reformatories, or sanatoriums"—private patients for indefinite periods, and pauper patients for periods of not less than three or more than twelve months. Under existing Statutes, habitual drunkards, or dipsomaniacs, are frequently sent to asylums, and are rarely discharged under a period of three months. Frequently they are detained much longer; but the evidence in favour of lasting benefit from this step is by no means satisfactory. Therefore, we fear that no great good would result from the passing of

such a bill as that to which we have referred, beyond what might accrue from the relief afforded to fortune and friends by temporary detention. The result, however, might possibly be more favourable were prominence given to reformatory treatment. Under prevailing views all lunatics are regarded as affected with disease, and their treatment and management are regulated accordingly. Industrial employment is not enforced, and if the inmates of asylums will not work under the influence of example and persuasion, they are permitted to lounge about in idleness. Institutions for reclaiming dipsomaniacs of the upper classes of society have been proposed, in which the restoration of a healthy condition of the nervous system should be sought by hunting, shooting, fishing, and suchlike out-door sports and amusements. Experiments on a more or less extensive scale have been made in this direction; but they have never, within our knowledge, been carried out with such perseverance and completeness as to command success in any marked degree. It is obvious, however, that no institution for the recovery of habitual drunkards of the lower orders of society could be established on such principles; and thus the question arises, whether compulsory employment should not be regarded as an essential part of any scheme for restoring the power of self-control in drunkards, not only for economical reasons, but also on the grounds of rational physiology. But compulsory employment involves the power of punishment, and as this cannot be sanctioned in the treatment of lunacy, it becomes necessary to deal with habitual drunkards not as lunatics, but as offenders against whom the criminal law is called on to take action. In other words, they should be sent to reformatories in which the necessary discipline would be enforced by punishment. To place an habitual drunkard in an institution where he would be well lodged, well fed, and treated with all the consideration due to a sufferer from disease, would be to trust entirely, for his restoration to the power of self-control, to such improvement of his impaired nervous energy, as the full supply of his physical wants would produce. But, as we have stated, this treatment fails, as a rule which has but few exceptions, in effecting any permanent beneficial results; and it remains to be tested by experience whether any better success would attend the recognition of the principle of penal discipline. On the Continent of Europe this principle is acted on in *Dépôts de Mendicité*, but with what success in producing permanent reform we have no means of forming a judgment.

In the bill to which we have referred, it was proposed to sanction the detention of habitual drunkards on the application of relatives or guardians, and the production of certificates, granted by two duly qualified medical practitioners, that the person for whom admission was sought was an habitual drunkard; but we would suggest that, at all events in the cases of private patients, one of the certificates only should be granted by a medical man, and the other by a barrister. The questions involved in the segregation of drunkards touch not only the health, but the liberty, the social and civil position, and the fortune of the individual;

Dipso-
maniacs.

and as regards the degree in which these interests are likely to be affected by compulsory removal from the active duties of life, a barrister is, we think, better fitted to form an opinion than a medical man. On similar grounds we should doubt the propriety of virtually vesting the power of discharge in two medical practitioners, who should certify that "the person is cured of his disorder." The question of cure is one which neither medical men nor any other person can decide; it is one which experience alone can determine. As regards the manner of dealing with habitual drunkards found at large, we would be disposed to consider that the proper course in Scotland would be to authorize the procurator-fiscal to proceed as in the cases of dangerous lunatics; but restricting the operation of the Sheriff's order to a period not exceeding a year. But the employment of the penal element in the treatment and management of habitual intemperance would be clearly inapplicable in those cases in which it was a consequence and symptom of insanity, and not the product of vicious or careless indulgence. Stringent measures would accordingly be necessary to exclude all such cases from penal treatment.

But while so far giving countenance to the employment of penal seclusion as to regard it as a legitimate experiment in the treatment of habitual drunkards, we must very decidedly express our conviction that, whether in lunacy, habitual intemperance, or crime, the only satisfactory course is that of prevention. The extensive establishment of lunatic asylums has done nothing whatever to diminish insanity. There is no evidence that prisons have reformed criminals. And experience, so far as it goes, is opposed to the view that any great good is likely to result from the establishment of reformatories for drunkards. But experience does teach us that insanity, intemperance, and crime, most abound among those classes of society which are most exposed to the influences which tell adversely on physical health and mental culture. Such are overcrowding, bad ventilation, faulty drainage, overwork, poor feeding, and the want of healthy recreation for mind and body. In the early part of the present century, intemperance was a far more frequent occurrence among the upper and middle classes of society than it is at the present time; and this change has resulted, not from the institution of penal establishments for the reform of drunkards, but simply from the improved habits and higher aspirations of the people. The sources of pleasure and enjoyment have been extended; comfort has been increased; and far more attention is given to sanitary arrangements and to mental cultivation. The consequence has been a decided improvement in the intellectual and moral condition of the upper classes. But among the great mass of the people there has been but little improvement. The "sons of toil," exhausted by labour, and the unhealthy conditions in which their lives are spent, are mostly incapable of finding pleasure except in the gross enjoyments of the public-house, from which philanthropists have endeavoured to wean them by the establishment of mechanics' institutes, working men's clubs, and other well-meant schemes. But these schemes have as a rule proved failures from possessing no

attractions to men of rude mould; and they will undoubtedly continue to prove failures until the principle is recognised and acted on, of qualifying every man by education and training to be the intelligent guardian of his own health, and the intelligent cultivator of his own moral and intellectual powers. But even in the education of the better classes no adequate steps are taken for this end. No information, or only information of a very insufficient kind, is given in our schools as to the bodily and mental constitution of man, and the means most likely to produce a healthy physical and mental state—a sound mind in a sound body. It is in this direction, therefore, that we must most hopefully look for the means of effecting a diminution of lunacy, intemperance, and crime; and while we are of opinion that the seclusion of habitual drunkards is capable of producing great immediate benefit by arresting the ruin of their fortunes, the destruction of their domestic happiness, and the further debasement of their mental and bodily powers, we entertain but little hope of the permanent restoration of self-control through such means, whether with or without the aid of punitive treatment. But it appears to us, that if, in the meantime, it were simply enacted that no person who had been sent to an asylum under certificates of lunacy, bearing that the disease was the result of intemperance, should be discharged without the concurrence of the Commissioners in Lunacy, an experiment would be inaugurated, which would pave the way for further legislation. The preceding remarks embody the conclusions to which experience and reflection have led us; but we are desirous that they should be looked upon merely as suggestions for the solution of a very difficult social problem.

Dipso-
maniacs.

ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1870, 28 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, 25 were removed from asylums, and 3 from private dwellings; 7 were sent to England, and 21 to Ireland. The removals of private patients amounted to 7, namely, 6 from asylums, and one from a private dwelling. Of these, 4 were sent to England, 1 to Ireland, 1 to France, and 1 to Jamaica. It is not unlikely that more patients were removed without being reported to us.

Alien
Lunatics.

LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

The number of lunatics reported to us as under judicial factors at 31st March 1870 was 285, of whom 158 were in asylums, 96 in ordinary dwellings, and 31 in places not named. We have had occasion to see a large proportion of these patients, and have satisfied ourselves that the money expended for their maintenance is, as a very general rule, in a proper relation to their means.

Lunatics
under
Judicial
Factors.

Lunatics
under
Judicial
Factors.
—

The want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount is frequently felt; and we accordingly repeat the suggestion, that when the income is less than £50 a year, a curator might be appointed by the Sheriff instead of the Court of Session, or other means found of diminishing the cost.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MONRO.

JAMES COXE.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

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[illegible]

Curry forward,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1870.		DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.												IN ESTABLISHMENTS.						IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.												
				In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.			With Relatives.			With Strangers.			Total			
				Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brought forward,	192,758	189	427	97	135	2	99	137	2	99	137	2	99	137	2	99	137	2	99	137	2	99	137	2	99	137	2	99	137	2	99	137	2	99
66 Pittsigo,	1,890	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
67 Preunay,	916	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
68 Rathen,	2,354	4	6	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	
69 Rayne,	1,514	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
70 Rhyme,	1,061	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
71 Skene,	1,831	5	7	5	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	
72 Slains,	1,266	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
73 Strathdon,	1,459	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
74 Strichen,	2,472	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1,246	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
76 Tarvas,	2,509	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
77 Tough,	874	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
78 Towie,	839	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
79 Tullyneale and Forbes	957	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
80 Turriff,	3,693	7	7	5	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	
81 Tyrie,	3,043	1	5	6	2	6	2	2	6	2	2	6	2	2	6	2	2	6	2	2	6	2	2	6	2	2	6	2	2	6	2	2	6	
82 Uduy,	1,668	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total,	222,550	221	488	116	150	2	118	152	2	118	152	2	118	152	2	118	152	2	118	152	2	118	152	2	118	152	2	118	152	2	118	152	2	118

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

38 Riccarton,	5,629	2	7	9	64	88	1	3	65	91	..	..	2	5	17	18	1	1	18	19	85	115	30	30	10	19	5	40	54
39 St. Quivox,	7,097	4	9	11	2	5	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
40 Sorn,	4,042	4	9	13	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
41 Stair,	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Stevenston,	5,452	6	3	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
43 Stewarton,	4,449	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
44 Straiton,	1,544	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
45 Symington,	855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
46 Tarbolton,	2,669	4	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total,	199,063	125	169	294	64	88	1	3	65	91	..	..	2	5	17	18	1	1	18	19	85	115	30	30	10	19	5	40	54
BANFF.																													
1 Aberlour,	1,665	5	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Alvah,	1,467	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Banff,	4,678	5	7	12	5	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Boharm,	1,412	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Botolphnie,	867	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Boyndie,	1,711	2	3	5	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Caberach,	794	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cullen,	1,975	1	4	5	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Deskford,	1,031	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Fordyce & Portsoy,	4,145	4	9	13	3	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Forglen,	783	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Gamrie & Macduff,	6,086	6	12	5	6	6	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Grange,	1,909	4	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Inveravon,	2,639	5	8	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Inverkeithny,	380	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Keith,	5,943	2	4	6	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Kirkmichael,	1,511	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Marnoch,	3,289	..	6	10	3	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Mortlach,	3,095	2	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Ordiquhill,	764	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Rathven,	8,240	7	9	16	2	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Rothiemay,	1,414	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 St. Fergus,	1,608	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	57,901	54	79	133	32	45	1	7	33	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	34	52	15	15	5	11	20	27	..

COUNTY AND PARISH	BERW
1	Abbey St.
2	Ayton,
3	Buncle & A.
4	Charnelk.
5	Chirnside.
6	Cockburn.
7	Coldburn.
8	Coldstream.
9	Cranshaw.
10	Dunse,
11	Earlstoun.
12	Eccles,
13	Edin.,
14	Eymouth,
15	Fogo,
16	Foulden,
17	Gordon,
18	Greenlaw.
19	Hume,
20	Hutton,
21	Ladykirk.
22	Langton,
23	Lauder,
24	Legerwood.
25	Longform.
26	Mertoun,
27	Mordingh.
28	Nenthorn.
29	Polwarth.
30	Swinton,
31	Westruth.
32	Whitson.
	Total,

BUTE.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	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APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.													
	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1870.			In Public Asylums.				In Private Asylums.			In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.									
				Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	With Relatives.	With Strangers.	Alone.	Total.		
DUMBARTON.																								
1 Arrochar,	629	6	5	11	3	14	1	27	14	1	28	14	14	1	8	2	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bonhill,	8,866	8	4	12	5	17	2	15	3	5	8	3	3	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Cardross,	6,325	4	1	5	2	7	2	5	3	5	8	3	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Cumbernauld,	3,513	4	1	5	2	7	2	5	3	5	8	3	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Dumbarton,	6,304	4	1	5	2	7	2	5	3	5	8	3	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kilmaronock,	1,085	1	3	4	1	8	2	6	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kilpatrick, New, . .	4,910	6	9	15	4	19	4	15	2	7	9	1	2	7	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kilpatrick, Old, . .	5,577	9	6	15	8	23	3	20	3	3	6	3	3	2	2	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Kirkintilloch,	8,179	9	6	15	8	23	3	20	3	3	6	3	3	2	2	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Luss,	831	3	2	5	5	10	1	9	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Roseneath,	1,626	3	2	5	5	10	1	9	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Row,	6,334	5	7	12	5	17	5	12	5	5	10	5	5	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	54,179	46	38	84	27	111	14	125	14	14	28	14	14	1	8	2	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUMFRIES.																								
1 Annan,	5,761	11	13	24	8	32	11	21	8	19	28	11	11	2	2	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Appleby,	935	3	3	6	3	9	3	6	3	6	9	3	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Caenlaverock,	1,248	3	3	6	3	9	3	6	3	6	9	3	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Canonbie,	3,219	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Closeburn,	1,651	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cummertrees,	1,230	2	2	4	1	5	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Dalton,	679	2	2	4	1	5	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Dornoch,	856	2	2	4	1	5	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Dryfesdale,	2,509	4	4	8	4	12	4	8	4	12	16	4	4	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dumfries,	13,523	24	11	35	22	57	22	35	22	57	79	22	22	2	2	2	4	8	2	2	2	2	2	2
11 Dunscore,	1,554	2	2	4	1	5	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Durrisdeer,	1,320	3	1	4	1	5	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES	Popu- lation in 1861.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.											
		IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																					
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1870.																					
		In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.						
		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
EDINBURGH.																							
1 Borthwick,	1,742	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2
2 Calder, Mid,	1,389	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Calder, West,	1,927	6	3	9	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canongate,	11,658	11	10	21	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
5 Carrington,	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cockpen,	2,902	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colinton,	2,656	4	3	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
8 Corstorphine,	1,579	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Cramond,	2,748	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cranston,	1,035	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Crichton,	1,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Currie,	2,248	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dalkeith,	7,114	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Duddingstone,	5,159	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Edinburgh,	66,429	86	152	238	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	133	...	...	...	19
16 Fala,	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glencorse,	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Heriot,	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Inveresk,	9,525	10	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Kirknewton,	1,539	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Lasswade,	5,688	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Leith, North,	10,903	12	26	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Leith, South,	26,170	28	35	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Liberton,	3,507	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Newbattle,	2,837	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Newton,	1,553	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Penicuik,	3,249	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Ratho,	1,659	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 St. Outhbert's,	91,325	80	121	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Stow,	2,171	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Temple,	1,385	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	274,038	287	409	696	247	258	2	249	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1870.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										IN ESTABLISHMENTS.						IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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1 Alvie	833	1	1	2	1	...	1</

APPENDIX A.—continued.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1870.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.			
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																			
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.													
					Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.										
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	With Relatives.	With Strangers.	Alone.	Total.	
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINLITHGOW																								
1 Abercorn,	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bathgate,	10,134	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Borrowstownness,	5,698	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Carriden,	1,821	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dalmeny,	1,274	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ecclesmachan,	309	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kirkliston,	1,917	5	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Linlithgow,	5,784	6	6	12	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Livingstone,	1,366	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Queensferry,	921	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Torphichen,	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Uphall,	1,507	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Whitburn,	5,511	4	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	39,055	29	27	56	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NAIRN.																								
1 Ardclach,	1,330	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Auldearn,	1,328	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Cawdor,	1,203	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Nairn,	4,486	9	3	12	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	8,347	14	9	23	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1870.						In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Brought forward,	127,296	173	189	362	97	108	3	100	108	15	19	115	127	42	37	14	25	2

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1870.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.														IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.										
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PUBLIC ASYLUMS.				IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.				IN PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS AND LICENSED WARDS OF POORHOUSES.						
					In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					Total.				Total.				Total.						
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
STIRLING.																													
1 Airth,	1,194	1	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Alva,	3,283	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Baldernock,	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfroun,	1,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Bothkennar,	1,722	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan,	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Campsie,	6,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Denny,	4,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Drymen,	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumpace	1,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Falkirk,	17,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Fintry,	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Gargunnoch,	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Killearn,	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth,	6,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kippen,	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Larbert,	4,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Leecroft,	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Muiravonside,	2,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Polmont,	4,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 St. Ninian's,	8,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slamannan,	2,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Stirling,	11,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Strathblane,	1,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	88,676	63	82	145	46	58	2	3	48	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1870.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			In Public Asylums.										In Private Asylums.										In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.										Total.										With Relatives.										With Strangers.										Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			Within the District.					Beyond the District.					Total.					Within the District.					Beyond the District.					Total.					Within the District.					Beyond the District.					Total.					Within the District.					Beyond the District.					Total.					Within the District.					Beyond the District.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public and District Asylum, Licensed House, Parochial Asylum, and Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1870; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, or Poorhouse.

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

RETURNS of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1869.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.				
ABERDEENSHIRE.																	
1 Aberdeen,	69	76	24,833	..	..	15,573	2403	42,809	£ 1604 14 0	£ ..	£ ..	£ 651 6 10	£ 56 5 0	£ 73 11 5	£ 2385 17 3	£ 46 10 3	£ 2 s. d.
2 Aberdeen,	1	2	365	..	..	..	730	1095	23 14 0	..	..	..	22 2 9	1 6 0	47 2 9	3	46 10 3
3 Aboyne, . . . . .	..	2	365	..	..	..	365	730	24 10 1	..	..	..	5 17 0	..	30 7 1	20 15 4	..
4 Alford, . . . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	23 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	23 10 0	..	..
5 Auchindoir, . . . . .	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	365	23 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	23 12 0	0	..
6 Auchtermuchty,	1	1	344	..	..	..	..	344	25 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	25 9 6	6	11 12 6
7 Belhelvie,	1	3	856	..	..	92	..	948	54 4 6	..	..	4 17 6	..	1 11 6	60 13 6	6	..
8 Birse,	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	8 3 0	..	8 3 0	0	..
9 Bourbie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Cairney,	2	..	365	..	..	..	365	730	23 10 0	..	..	..	3 4 7	..	26 14 7	7	..
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2	..	365	..	..	..	365	730	23 10 0	..	..	..	12 4 1	..	35 14 1	1	..
12 Clatt, . . . . .	..	3	456	..	..	..	365	821	29 7 6	..	..	..	12 0 0	..	41 7 6	6	..
13 Cluny, . . . . .	..	3	730	..	..	..	365	1095	47 0 0	..	..	..	23 4 4	..	70 4 4	4	..
14 Coull, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	365	..	365	..	..	..	19 11 3	..	..	19 11 3	3	..
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1	5	1095	..	..	7	730	1832	75 0 0	..	..	0 7 3	15 10 0	..	90 17 3	3	..
16 Crimond,	2	1	110	..	..	365	365	840	6 15 0	..	..	21 6 0	10 5 11	4 3 1	42 10 0	0	..
17 Cruden,	5	5	1603	..	..	297	849	2749	103 4 0	..	..	15 3 0	31 11 1	4 4 9	154 2 10	2 0 0	..
18 Gulsalmond, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Daviot,	2	2	..	..	..	365	1095	1460	..	..	..	19 10 0	21 13 9	..	41 3 9	9	..
20 Deer, New,	4	3	1095	..	..	..	1460	2555	70 19 3	..	..	..	30 9 4	..	101 8 7	7	..
21 Deer, Old,	9	8	2361	..	..	98	3331	5790	152 4 0	..	..	4 4 0	86 14 5	8 18 6	252 0 11	11	..
22 Drumblade,	2	1	1095	..	..	..	..	1095	70 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	70 10 0	0	..

23 Drumoak,	1	1095	...	...	1095	70 10 0	...	...	32 17 4	14 9 10	...	...	70 10 0	...
24 Dyce,	2	730	...	...	1095	47 0 0	...	...	...	16 0 0	...	...	57 0 0	...
25 Echt,	1	365	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	...
26 Ellon,	5	2323	647	...	3700	150 18 0	...	...	...	14 9 10	...	...	205 14 1	13 3 6
27 Fintray,	3	882	...	...	882	56 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 6 6	...
28 Forgue,	2	1248	...	...	1613	67 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 2 0	...
29 Foveran,	2	382	595	...	1707	24 17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 6 2	...
30 Fraserburgh,	6	1059	1224	...	1352	68 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	185 17 9	14 3 2
31 Fyvie,	3	1095	132	...	1920	70 10 0	...	...	...	27 4 0	...	...	104 8 0	5 0 0
32 Gartly,	1	730	...	...	730	47 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 0 0	...
33 Glass,	2	158	...	...	888	7 19 9	...	...	...	14 7 6	...	...	23 15 9	...
34 Glenbucket,	3	730	...	...	365	47 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	57 0 0	...
35 Glenmuick,	4	1460	...	...	1825	3285 96 10 0	...	...	...	41 1 10	...	...	138 11 10	18 3 4
36 Huntly,	4	1914	...	...	1914	123 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 15 6	4 0 0
37 Insh,	2	514	...	...	514	33 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 18 10	11 8 10
38 Inverury,	3	836	...	...	836	61 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 0 2	6 0 0
39 Keig, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Keithhall and Kinkell, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kennay, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kildrumny,	2	730	...	...	730	47 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 0 0	...
43 Kincardine O'Neil,	1	284	...	...	546	20 8 0	...	...	...	16 10 6	...	...	43 12 6	0
44 King Edward,	4	1855	1095	...	2950	117 10 0	...	...	...	35 16 7	...	...	153 6 7	...
45 Kinellar,	1	66	...	...	66	7 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7 1	...
46 Kinnethmont,	1	393	...	...	1123	25 6 6	...	...	...	19 10 11	...	...	46 0 5	...
47 Kintore,	3	518	...	...	1460	87 12 6	...	...	...	44 17 6	...	...	132 10 0	...
48 Leochal-Cushnie,	3	365	...	...	730	23 10 0	...	...	...	13 13 1	...	...	54 5 0	...
49 Leslie,	1	365	...	...	365	13 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10 0	...
50 Logie-Buchan,	2	203	365	...	568	36 17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 14 0	...
51 Logie-Coldstone,	2	559	...	...	559	36 17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 17 6	...
52 Longside,	5	944	...	...	730	65 4 3	...	...	...	24 12 8	...	...	100 9 4	5 17 6
53 Lomnay,	4	1500	...	...	365	96 10 0	...	...	...	4 3 6	...	...	101 9 6	...
54 Lumphanan,	1	197	...	...	389	14 2 11	...	...	...	8 1 0	...	...	25 15 8	...
55 Machar, New,	2	477	...	...	730	30 15 0	...	...	...	26 6 9	...	...	57 1 9	1 0 0
56 Machar, Old,	46	17,485	9290	...	470 28,340	1167 8 6	58 0 6	...	...	14 12 6	...	...	1652 0 3	59 19 2
57 Meldrum, Old,	1	878	...	...	497	64 12 6	...	...	...	1 2 6	...	...	80 1 0	...
58 Methlick,	3	730	297	...	365	47 0 0	...	...	...	13 3 7	...	...	74 10 7	...
59 Midmar,	2	36	...	...	365	2 7 0	...	...	...	15 16 0	...	...	18 3 0	...
60 Monquhitter,	1	150	...	...	730	19 16 1	...	...	...	16 8 4	...	...	36 4 5	...
61 Monymusk,	2	857	...	...	1222	55 3 6	...	...	...	11 15 6	...	...	80 10 8	...
Carry forward,	217	81,301	29,792	29,957	142,145	5329 5 9	58 0 6	...	1277 5	7824 10 10	210 13 4	7699 16 0	219 13 7	

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy Trial, &c. of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.				
Brought forward,	217	256	81301	1095	..	29,792	29,957	142145	5329 5 9	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
62 Newhills, . . .	4	3	1439	365	..	..	..	365	2169 92 8 0	58 0 6	1277 5 7	824 10 10	210 13 4	7699 16 0	219 13 7	..
63 Oyne, . . .	..	2	730	..	..	..	..	..	730 47 0 0	29 4 8	..	..	..	139 17 8	5 0 0	..
64 Peterculter, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47 0 0	..	..
65 Peterhead, . . .	10	12	5184	..	..	..	..	2525	7709 334 7 10	..	..	..	..	407 5 5	12 0 0	..
66 Pitligo, . . .	2	1	730	..	..	..	..	365	1095 47 0 0	..	..	..	..	52 5 0	..	..
67 Preenay, . . .	..	2	730	..	..	..	..	..	730 47 0 0	..	..	..	..	47 0 0	..	..
68 Rathen, . . .	..	4	1152	365	..	..	..	656	2173 86 5 8	28 2 11	..	..	4 16 6	128 14 10	..	..
69 Rayne, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Rhynie, . . .	1	2	730	..	..	..	..	365	1095 47 0 0	..	..	..	..	59 6 7	..	..
71 Skene, . . .	6	2	2432	..	..	..	..	..	2432 151 14 0	..	..	..	..	154 14 0	..	..
72 Slains, . . .	2	1	365	..	..	..	..	467	832 23 0 0	..	..	..	..	36 0 8	..	..
73 Strathdon, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Strichen, . . .	1	6	235	..	..	..	..	1386	1933 47 16 3	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..
75 Tairland & Migvie, . . .	2	1	730	..	..	..	..	365	1095 47 0 0	..	..	..	..	66 0 0	..	..
76 Tarves, . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1095	1095 .....	..	..	..	..	43 3 1	3 12 0	..
77 Tough, . . .	2	1	890	..	..	..	..	139	894 27 8 7	..	..	..	3 12 0	49 13 8	..	..
78 Towie, . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	1019 62 3 11	..	..	..	..	17 19 0	..	..
79 Tullynessle & Forbes, . . .	..	3	1019	..	..	..	..	..	2319 124 5 8	..	..	..	..	62 3 11	4 0 0	..
80 Turriff, . . .	7	..	1589	..	..	..	..	730	2025 59 1 1	..	..	..	..	1 3 0	125 8 8	..
81 Tyrie, . . .	1	6	866	..	..	..	..	621	2025 59 1 1	..	..	..	..	10 19 7	118 16 9	5 0 0
82 Udnay, . . .	2	3	525	..	..	..	..	320	1050 34 16 11	..	..	..	..	5 0 9	57 2 3	..
Total,	265	304	100,147	1825	..	31,549	39,384	175,905	6577 13 8	115 8 1	1337 11 11	1093 4 11	243 10 7	9367 9 2	251 5 7	..	
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	57.9	1.0	..	18.2	22.8	99.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ARGYL-SHIRE.																	
	6	3	1173	...	91	92	...	1825	2908	77 12 6	...	...	57 18 3	...	135 10 9	...	22 16 2
1 Ardchattan and Mackinn,	14	6	3343	...	...	...	...	3285	6628	240 5 1	...	...	80 0 11	...	338 3 2	...	68 11 10
2 Ardnamurchan,	10	13	4806	...	...	...	...	1877	6683	318 19 7	...	...	69 10 9	...	503 17 4	...	
3 Campbeltown,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Coll,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Colonsay and Oronsay,	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	31 19 3	...	...	19 15 4	...	31 19 3	...	
6 Craignish,	2	3	730	...	...	...	...	602	1392	47 15 6	...	...	26 6 1	...	69 16 0	...	
7 Dunoon and Kilmur,	6	5	3051	...	...	...	...	730	3781	203 8 0	...	...	85 17 10	...	233 13 0	...	
8 Gigha,	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	24 6 8	...	...	11 9 2	...	31 19 4	...	
9 Glassary,	11	16	4648	...	91	92	...	2555	7386	313 6 5	7 0 0	7 10 0	85 17 10	...	476 4 9	...	
10 Glenorchy and Inishail,	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	383	365	2 0 6	...	...	11 9 2	...	25 15 2	...	
11 Inverary,	2	5	2373	...	...	...	...	...	2373	176 14 7	...	...	11 9 2	...	176 14 7	...	
12 Inverchaolain,	1	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	67	3 17 1	...	...	...	...	3 17 1	...	
13 Jura,	1	...	501	...	...	...	...	365	866	30 17 8	...	...	14 17 4	...	45 15 0	...	
14 Kilbrandon,	3	7	2190	...	...	...	...	1460	9650	142 14 3	...	...	42 10 5	...	185 4 3	...	
15 Kilcalmonell and Kilberry,	7	6	2700	...	...	...	...	1095	3795	175 10 11	...	...	33 11 10	...	215 7 9	...	
16 Kilchoman,	5	2	1460	...	...	...	...	730	2190	99 11 0	...	...	14 7 10	...	113 18 10	...	
17 Kilchreunan and Dalavich,	2	4	818	...	...	...	...	639	1457	54 17 0	...	...	18 3 0	...	75 15 0	...	
18 Kildalton,	2	3	1095	...	...	...	...	730	1825	74 13 3	...	...	12 10 5	...	87 3 8	...	
19 Kilfinan,	6	1	730	...	...	...	...	1825	2555	47 17 4	...	...	44 10 2	...	92 7 6	...	
20 Kilfinichen,	8	8	1647	...	...	...	...	4015	5692	105 6 0	...	...	78 6 0	...	196 11 0	...	
21 Killyarrow,	2	8	1604	...	...	...	...	1825	3429	108 11 0	...	...	36 8 6	...	147 7 2	...	
22 Kilean and Kichenzie,	4	5	1363	...	...	...	...	1095	2398	86 1 6	...	...	29 9 4	...	132 16 9	...	
23 Kilmartin,	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	730	46 19 0	...	...	...	...	46 19 0	...	
24 Kilmodan,	...	9	3132	...	...	...	...	...	3132	211 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Kilmore and Kilbride,	1	...	3132	...	...	...	...	...	3132	211 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Kilmahan and Kilmore,	3	7	1501	...	...	...	...	1825	3326	97 15 8	...	...	49 0 0	...	153 1 8	...	
27 Kilmiver and Kilmelfort,	3	5	1028	...	...	...	...	1696	2724	66 5 0	...	...	45 18 0	...	112 3 0	...	
28 Knapdale, North,	5	3	2190	...	...	...	...	730	2920	143 7 6	...	...	18 3 8	...	161 11 2	...	
29 Knapdale, South,	3	4	1682	...	...	...	...	...	1682	115 12 3	...	...	...	...	123 6 3	...	
30 Lismore and Appin,	10	8	2225	...	...	...	...	2647	5172	169 0 9	...	...	40 11 6	...	241 1 11	...	
31 Lochgillhead,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	14 15 9	...	
32 Morven,	2	4	365	...	...	...	...	1825	2190	23 0 0	...	...	8 5 0	...	79 3 6	...	
33 Saddell and Skipness,	2	5	1183	...	...	...	...	1095	2278	78 3 10	...	...	29 1 9	...	109 7 7	...	
34 Southend,	1	4	1460	...	...	...	...	...	1825	96 3 0	...	...	8 16 4	...	104 19 4	...	
35 Strachur,	...	2	365	...	...	...	...	365	730	23 16 1	...	...	13 1 11	...	36 18 0	...	
36 Stralochan,	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	23 9 6	...	...	...	...	23 9 6	...	
37 Torosay,	1	2	730	...	...	...	...	365	1095	47 0 6	...	...	9 5 0	...	56 5 6	...	
38 Tyree,	2	6	1157	...	...	...	...	1763	2920	73 13 9	...	...	29 12 2	...	105 8 9	...	
Total,	131	168	53,394	...	91	92	...	38,137	91,714	3582 8 11	7 0 0	7 10 0	983 11 7	...	4901 7 3	238 1 3	
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	58.2	0.1	0.1	92	...	41.6	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Total.	Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, &c., of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.			Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.		
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Royal and District Asylums.		In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
AYRSHIRE.																							
1 Ardrossan,	7	7	880	250	502	1084	891	3607	63 5 5	18 16 0	35 19 5	64 12 6	£	224	7	10	£	39	2	0			
2 Auchinleck,	..	1	130	..	..	..	..	130	9 4 7	..	..	..	£	9	17	4	£	9	17	4
3 Ayr,	7	15	3023	1414	1334	..	730	6501	221 17 10	114 6 2	95 0 6	..	£	483	18	6	£	41	6	3			
4 Ballantrae,	..	4	365	..	..	..	1095	1460	28 0 0	..	..	..	£	65	19	0	£	..	..	..
5 Barr,	..	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	..	26 0 0	..	..	£	26	0	0	£	..	..	..
6 Beith,	8	7	655	551	70	1095	1825	4196	47 18 6	40 13 6	4 18 7	39 2 6	£	15	2	5	£	14	0	0			
7 Colmonell,	3	2	582	74	221	..	..	877	42 18 3	3 12 0	15 19 7	..	£	10	18	4	£	4	19	2	
8 Coylton,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	73	8	2	£	..	..	..
9 Craigie,	..	2	72	..	..	..	365	437	5 2 6	..	..	..	£	21	3	3	£	..	..	..
10 Cumnock, New,	..	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	..	27 6 0	..	..	£	27	6	0	£	..	..	..
11 Cumnock, Old,	4	4	619	460	..	690	1095	2864	43 17 3	33 1 0	..	32 8 0	£	146	14	6	£	..	..	..
12 Dailly,	..	9	312	929	..	..	1518	7759	22 5 4	69 3 6	..	..	£	157	17	11	£	..	..	..
13 Dalmeington,	1	1	365	..	..	..	365	730	26 0 0	..	..	..	£	48	6	8	£	..	..	..
14 Dalry,	1	5	564	621	..	730	..	1915	38 7 0	49 18 0	..	26 6 0	£	117	19	0	£	..	..	..
15 Dalrymple,	1	1	146	..	..	..	365	511	14 0 0	..	..	..	£	24	0	4	£	..	..	..
16 Dregthorn,	1	..	97	..	..	..	..	97	6 18 7	..	..	..	£	7	14	9	£	..	..	..
17 Dundonald,	10	10	672	1814	56	1460	2745	6747	46 10 0	135 1 9	4 1 5	52 0 0	£	324	13	8	£	11	0	0			
18 Dunlop,	1	..	58	..	..	..	..	58	3 12 0	..	..	..	£	6	8	10	£	3	12	0
19 Fenwick,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	160	14	3	£	..	..	..
20 Galston,	4	5	1460	..	..	..	1825	3285	106 14 0	..	..	..	£	183	6	8	£	..	..	..
21 Girvan,	5	6	660	1075	..	..	1213	2948	47 1 10	76 11 3	..	..	£	281	16	0	£	17	0	0
22 Irvine,	8	11	1141	1120	54	1825	1674	5814	80 18 0	79 16 0	4 0 0	65 15 0	£	81	10	6	£	..	..	..
23 Kilbride,	2	4	226	217	..	1344	730	1787	15 8 10	11 3 0	..	50 10 6	£	30	3	11	£	11	4	0			
24 Kilbride, West,	3	..	35	..	..	..	..	765	3 10 0	..	..	..	£	910	6	6	£	52	11	0
25 Kilmarnock,	20	22	2781	5018	..	3020	1460	12,273	227 10 6	402 16 0	..	145 0 0	£	52	11	0	£	17	2	2			
26 Kilmaurs,	1	3	122	54	213	..	627	1016	8 18 10	5 2 4	16 3 1	..	£	67	8	2	£	17	2	2			
27 Kilwinning,	5	7	550	898	..	1095	925	3468	38 13 0	62 11 5	..	47 13 9	£	183	12	6	£	17	2	2			
28 Kirkmichael,	4	6	252	956	..	..	1825	3033	17 15 6	72 9 0	..	..	£	153	17	5	£	19	15	5
29 Kirkoswald,	..	2	730	..	..	..	..	730	53 16 1	..	..	..	£	59	19	6	£	..	..	..

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.						
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
Brought forward,	40	47	18,752	..	..	..	9747	28,499	1326	0	7	..	263	19	8	25	5	1	1615	5	4	37	13	11
15 Inverkeithny, . . .	..	2	179	..	..	..	284	463	13	0	6	..	7	14	0	3	14	6	24	9	0	..	..	..
16 Keith, . . .	2	4	1460	..	..	365	365	2190	104	0	0	..	19	0	0	..	..	..	135	14	0	..	..	..
17 Kirkmichael . . .	..	4	1460	..	..	..	..	1460	104	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	0	0	..	..	..
18 Mamoch, . . .	4	6	2246	..	..	..	..	1132	3378	159	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	12	10	..	..	..
19 Mortlach, . . .	2	5	508	..	..	..	1825	2333	33	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	0	96	13	9	..	..	..
20 Ordiquhill, . . .	1	1	365	..	..	..	365	730	26	0	0	..	..	..	..	10	0	0	36	0	0	..	..	..
21 Rathven, . . .	8	11	2535	..	..	..	3013	5548	184	18	7	..	102	9	9	10	11	11	298	0	3	3	10	11
22 Rothiemay, . . .	1	2	365	..	..	..	730	1095	26	0	0	..	24	2	4	50	2	4	50	2	4	..	..	..
23 St. Fergus, . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	23	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	0	..	..	..
Total,	58	83	28,235	..	..	365	17,461	46,061	2000	15	0	..	517	16	0	41	16	6	2579	7	6	41	4	10
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	61.3	..	..	0.8	37.8	99.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BERWICKSHIRE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Abbey St. Bathans, .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	28	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	0	0	..	..	..
2 Ayrton, . . .	..	1	203	..	..	..	..	203	15	7	7	..	..	..	..	3	19	0	19	6	7	..	..	..
3 Buncle & Preston, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Channellkirk, . . .	1	1	730	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0	14	16	0	..	..	..
5 Chirnside, . . .	1	1	730	..	..	..	..	730	56	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	0	0	..	..	..
6 Cockburnspath, . .	1	2	756	..	..	..	..	756	58	0	10	..	..	..	..	2	3	0	60	3	10	..	..	..
7 Coldingham, . . .	2	5	1889	..	..	..	360	2249	145	0	5	..	12	10	0	6	4	0	163	14	5	..	..	..
8 Coldstream, . . .	3	2	1460	..	..	..	365	1825	112	0	0	..	5	4	0	..	..	..	117	4	0	..	..	..
9 Cranshaws, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dunse, . . .	7	2	1631	..	..	..	730	2361	125	4	7	..	16	18	0	4	15	3	146	17	10	..	..	..
11 Earlston, . . .	2	2	641	..	..	..	365	1006	49	0	0	..	13	0	0	12	16	3	74	16	3	..	..	..
12 Eccles, . . .	1	1	730	..	..	..	..	730	56	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	0	0	..	..	..

13 Edrom,	1	730	...	...	...	...	730	56	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	0	0
14 Eyemouth,	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	28	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	6
15 Fog,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulden,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Gordon,	2	365	...	...	...	...	365	730	27	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	8	9
18 Greenlaw,	3	345	306	...	...	...	730	1381	21	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	13	4
19 Hume,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Hutton,	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	28	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	0	0
21 Ladykirk,	1	351	...	...	...	...	...	351	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Langton,	4	948	365	...	...	...	730	2043	81	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	15	8
23 Lauder,	2	1556	365	...	...	...	1825	3746	121	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	17	5
24 Legerwood,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Longformacus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Merton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mordington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nenthorn,	1	315	...	...	...	...	...	315	23	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	11
29 Polwarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton,	3	638	...	...	...	...	730	1368	48	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	0	1
31 Westruther,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Whisome,	1	863	...	...	...	...	...	863	66	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	16	3
Total,	36	15,246	1036	...	...	...	6565	22,847	1175	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1533	9	10
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	66.7	4.5	...	...	...	28.7	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BUTESHIRE.																						
1 Cumbraes,	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	26	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5	10
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),	4	...	197	...	...	...	...	2671	3061	...	...	14	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	121	9	11
3 Kilmory,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	0	0
4 Kingarth,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	0
5 North Bute,	1	...	722	...	...	...	...	730	1817	...	...	54	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	101	5	8
6 Rothesay,	6	76	4261	...	...	...	...	...	5797	4	0	0	299	4	1	...	...	...	...	416	1	1
Total,	15	441	5180	...	...	...	5956	13,595	30	15	4	368	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	725	6	6
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	3.2	38.1	...	...	...	43.8	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total,

Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	Number of Cases.
100	1
90	1
80	1
70	1
60	1
50	1
40	1
30	1
20	1
10	1
0	1

ESHIRE.

1	Cumraes,	.	
2	Kilbride (Kintyre),	.	
3	Kilmory,	.	
4	Kingarth,	.	
5	North Bute,	.	
6	Rothsay,	.	
	Total,	.	

Proportion per	}
cent. of Days	
of Relief,	}

Total,

	Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,
1870-71	69.3
1871-72	69.3
1872-73	69.3
1873-74	69.3
1874-75	69.3
1875-76	69.3
1876-77	69.3
1877-78	69.3
1878-79	69.3
1879-80	69.3
1880-81	69.3
1881-82	69.3
1882-83	69.3
1883-84	69.3
1884-85	69.3
1885-86	69.3
1886-87	69.3
1887-88	69.3
1888-89	69.3
1889-90	69.3
1890-91	69.3
1891-92	69.3
1892-93	69.3
1893-94	69.3
1894-95	69.3
1895-96	69.3
1896-97	69.3
1897-98	69.3
1898-99	69.3
1899-00	69.3
1900-01	69.3
1901-02	69.3
1902-03	69.3
1903-04	69.3
1904-05	69.3
1905-06	69.3
1906-07	69.3
1907-08	69.3
1908-09	69.3
1909-10	69.3
1910-11	69.3
1911-12	69.3
1912-13	69.3
1913-14	69.3
1914-15	69.3
1915-16	69.3
1916-17	69.3
1917-18	69.3
1918-19	69.3
1919-20	69.3
1920-21	69.3
1921-22	69.3
1922-23	69.3
1923-24	69.3
1924-25	69.3
1925-26	69.3
1926-27	69.3
1927-28	69.3
1928-29	69.3
1929-30	69.3
1930-31	69.3
1931-32	69.3
1932-33	69.3
1933-34	69.3
1934-35	69.3
1935-36	69.3
1936-37	69.3
1937-38	69.3
1938-39	69.3
1939-40	69.3
1940-41	69.3
1941-42	69.3
1942-43	69.3
1943-44	69.3
1944-45	69.3
1945-46	69.3
1946-47	69.3
1947-48	69.3
1948-49	69.3
1949-50	69.3
1950-51	69.3
1951-52	69.3
1952-53	69.3
1953-54	69.3
1954-55	69.3
1955-56	69.3
1956-57	69.3
1957-58	69.3
1958-59	69.3
1959-60	69.3
1960-61	69.3
1961-62	69.3
1962-63	69.3
1963-64	69.3
1964-65	69.3
1965-66	69.3
1966-67	69.3
1967-68	69.3
1968-69	69.3
1969-70	69.3
1970-71	69.3
1971-72	69.3
1972-73	69.3
1973-74	69.3
1974-75	69.3
1975-76	69.3
1976-77	69.3
1977-78	69.3
1978-79	69.3
1979-80	69.3
1980-81	69.3
1981-82	69.3
1982-83	69.3
1983-84	69.3
1984-85	69.3
1985-86	69.3
1986-87	69.3
1987-88	69.3
1988-89	69.3
1989-90	69.3
1990-91	69.3
1991-92	69.3
1992-93	69.3
1993-94	69.3
1994-95	69.3
1995-96	69.3
1996-97	69.3
1997-98	69.3
1998-99	69.3
1999-00	69.3
2000-01	69.3
2001-02	69.3
2002-03	69.3
2003-04	69.3
2004-05	69.3
2005-06	69.3
2006-07	69.3
2007-08	69.3
2008-09	69.3
2009-10	69.3
2010-11	69.3
2011-12	69.3
2012-13	69.3
2013-14	69.3
2014-15	69.3
2015-16	69.3
2016-17	69.3
2017-18	69.3
2018-19	69.3
2019-20	69.3

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, &c., of Lunatics Transported of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
CAITHNESS.																
1 Bower,	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Canisby,	3	2	365	...	...	...	1460	1825	26 14 0	...	...	...	15 15 8	15 15 8	60 6 0	...
3 Dunnet,	1	3	...	...	...	...	910	1197	...	...	...	...	33 12 0	60 6 0	...	...
4 Halhirk,	3	5	1095	287	...	...	998	2093	78 0 0	...	13 10 0	...	21 4 0	34 14 0	5 10 0	0
5 Latherton,	15	18	4073	...	...	...	7300	11,373	293 12 0	...	...	...	31 14 0	109 14 10	...	...
6 Olrick,	2	...	410	...	...	...	...	410	37 15 10	...	...	...	189 15 8	511 4 8	...	...
7 Reay,	3	3	730	...	...	...	1460	2190	50 0 0	...	...	...	30 8 6	48 3 6	...	...
8 Thurso,	4	4	2199	...	...	...	365	2564	156 6 11	...	...	...	6 10 0	171 18 1	29 10 0	0
9 Watten,	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	730	26 3 5	...	...	...	7 13 3	33 16 8	...	...
10 Wick,	14	21	6575	...	...	...	5110	11,685	476 16 6	...	...	...	113 2 3	637 15 11	...	...
Total,	47	57	15,812	287	0.8	...	18,333	34,432	1145 8 8	...	13 10 0	...	449 16 2	1703 17 10	35 0 0	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	45.9	...	...	...	53.2	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLACKMANNAN.																
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	7	10	3101	1031	...	...	1460	5592	226 0 3	73 11 6	...	...	43 9 6	359 5 1	13 2 2	2
2 Clackmannan,	1	6	978	128	...	...	365	2201	73 16 0	6 13 0	...	40 8 0	5 4 0	135 1 0	...	...
3 Dollar, . . . . .	...	2	365	...	...	...	365	730	25 0 0	...	...	...	9 1 6	34 1 6	...	...
4 Logie,	3	4	1995	...	...	...	365	2360	144 5 3	...	...	...	13 10 0	171 12 9	...	...
5 Tillicoultry,	4	7	2199	30	...	...	730	2959	169 16 8	7 0 0	...	...	24 4 9	217 2 3	11 2 3	3
Total,	15	29	8638	1189	...	730	3285	13,842	638 18 2	87 4 6	...	40 8 0	95 9 9	917 2 7	24 4 5	5
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	62.4	8.6	...	5.2	23.7	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEMBARKTON.

DUMFARTON.									
1	Arrochar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bonhill,	10	7	1302	..	2049	1095	..	..
3	Cardross,	9	5	1121	69	2593	365	1	3
4	Cumbarnauld,	7	1	789	92	..	1595	7	7
5	Dumbarton,	5	3	544	15	1279	..	1	3
6	Kilmarnock,	5	3	..	..	..	2009	3	9
7	Kilpatrick, New,	2	3	822	118	365	1670	5	6
8	Kilpatrick, Old,	6	10	687	187	2067	432	4	10
9	Kirkintilloch,	9	6	3580	..	..	5040	17	4
10	Luss,	3	3	682	48	1095	..	3	13
11	Roseneath,	5	8	3604	..	365	4334	6	6
12	Row,	5	8	..	..	..	249	13	4
	Total,	56	46	13,131	529	10,813	5677	39	2
	Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.	..	..	42.8	1.7	35.2	18.5	..	..

DUMFRIES.

DUMFRIES.														
1	11	15	6468	...	365	1414	8247	359 10 2	.....	27 5 0	35 18 3	2 19 10	425 14 3	9 7 1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3	3	2157	...	...	...	2157	125 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 14 5	.....
5	...	...	743	...	...	365	1108	82 2 6	.....	.....	10 16 0	7 5 0	50 3 6	.....
6	2	2	437	...	...	591	1028	23 18 3	.....	.....	11 8 0	3 4 6	38 10 9	.....
7	...	...	365	...	...	...	365	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	.....
8	...	...	365	...	...	365	730	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 10 0	.....	30 10 0	3 10 0
9	4	2	2129	...	...	...	2129	117 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 13 2	.....
10	26	17	10,368	...	...	2039	12,407	572 6 3	.....	.....	64 7 3	22 7 3	659 0 9	9 14 3
11	2	5	1265	...	...	...	2204	70 0 0	.....	.....	29 11 5	.....	99 11 5	.....
12	3	1	730	...	...	...	730	1400 40 0 0	.....	.....	24 12 1	.....	64 12 1	.....
13	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	2	3	1460	...	...	365	1825	80 0 0	.....	.....	7 17 6	.....	87 17 6	4 0 0
16	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	10 0 0
17	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
18	2	2	976	...	...	...	149	53 9 0	.....	.....	4 4 0	2 8 10	60 1 10	.....
19	...	1	31	...	...	...	214	1 13 4	.....	.....	7 16 0	1 1 0	10 10 4	.....
20	2	...	500	...	...	...	500	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 2 4	39 2 4	.....
63	58	29,089	...	...	365	7505	36,959	1606 7 1	.....	27 6 0	215 0 6	48 8 9	1897 2 4	36 11 4
Carry forward,														

APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.								Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Lunatics and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Pauper Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Pauper Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.						
											£	s.	d.				
ELGIN.																	
1 Abernethy,	3	...	365	...	...	...	...	909	£ 19 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ 11 18 8	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Alves,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bellie,	3	3	1933	...	...	...	...	...	114 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Birnie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dallas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Drury,	1	1	365	...	...	...	...	730	19 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Duffus,	6	2	1919	...	...	...	...	2284	98 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Duthill,	3	4	630	...	...	...	...	1925	2555 44 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Dyke and Moy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	1346 51 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Elnakille,	...	3	730	...	...	...	...	365	1095 38 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Elgin,	10	18	6659	...	...	...	...	2920	9579 346 17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Forres,	...	8	4486	...	...	...	...	1099	5585 239 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kinloss,	...	2	730	...	...	...	...	365	1095 38 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Knockando,	...	2	493	...	...	...	...	858	24 19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 New Spynie,	...	4	1855	...	...	...	...	...	1855 102 16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Rafford,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	730	19 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Ruthes,	...	3	1095	...	...	...	...	572	1667 57 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 St. Andrews,	...	3	691	...	...	...	...	365	1056 36 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Speymouth,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	365 19 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Urquhart,	...	3	874	...	...	...	...	1453	2327 45 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	54	58	24,901	...	...	...	...	11,798	36,699 1331 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	1722 19 0	36 3 7
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	67.8	...	...	...	...	32.1	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.		
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.					
Brought forward,	117	113	53,959	19	...	...	...	1153	15,860	70,971	3527	7	10	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
39 Kilmany,	2	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	48	0	0	...	...	4183	1 9	200 7 2	
40 Kiltrenny,	1	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	1095	72	0	0	...	...	48	0 0	12 0 0	
41 Kinghorn,	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	48	0	0	...	...	72	0 0	...	
42 Kinglassie,	3	2134	...	...	...	...	...	365	2499	168	13	9	...	...	48	0 0	...	
43 Kingsburns,	179	19 11	...	
44 Kirkcaldy,	4	2604	...	...	...	...	...	1095	3699	176	16	9	...	...	227	2 3	...	
45 Largo,	3	1825	...	...	...	...	...	730	2555	120	0	0	...	...	152	9 0	...	
46 Leslie,	2	1287	...	...	...	...	...	365	1652	90	15	7	...	...	107	15 3	...	
47 Leuchars,	2	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	48	0	0	...	...	48	0 0	...	
48 Logie,	1	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	5	18	9	...	...	7	18 3	...	
49 Markinch,	6	2565	...	...	...	...	...	...	2565	175	15	0	...	...	176	14 0	28 0 0	
50 Monimail,	3	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	41	13	2	...	...	43	13 5	...	
51 Moonzie,	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3	5	0	...	...	3	5 0	...	
52 Newburgh,	2	1460	...	...	...	...	...	730	2281	96	0	0	...	...	126	12 8	3 0 0	
53 Newburn,	
54 Pittenweem,	2	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	48	0	0	...	...	48	0 0	...	
55 St. Andrews,	7	3806	...	...	...	...	...	365	5195	255	7	8	...	...	312	8 1	5 0 0	
56 St. Leonard's,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	18	4 9	...	
57 St. Monance,	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	18	1	6	...	...	18	1 6	...	
58 Saline,	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	730	24	0	...	...	40	16 0	...	
59 Scoonie,	6	1714	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	2079	114	8	4	...	7	12 4	140 6 2	
60 Strathmiglo,	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	24	2	4	...	...	24	2 0	...	
61 Torryburn,	2	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	25	2	4	...	...	25	2 4	...	
62 Wemyss,	4	1799	...	...	...	...	...	1095	2894	118	3	0	...	...	32	10 0	155 16 0	
Total,	161	171	79,414	404	1518	22,065	109,401	5249	10	8	55	14 4	6207 8 4	248 7 2
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.	76.8	0.4	1.4	21.3	99.9

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Discharge of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.			Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.		£.	s.	d.	
Brought forward,	202	269	96,321	542	...	...	...	146,491	1,285 11 10	31 8 6	...	...	...	£	8398	16 11	8	256 14 8
37 Landis and Rowls, East,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	£	33	0 6	...	...
38 Mains & Strahmartin,	3	3	1519	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	£	117	3 1	...	...
39 Marytown,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth,	4	3	2555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	...	...	...	...
42 Monikie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	...	...	...	...
43 Montrose,	23	38	15,232	...	...	...	...	18,069	866 1 0	...	...	...	...	£	163	16 0	...	...
44 Murroes,	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	954	11 0	...	38 5 0
45 Newtyle,	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	23	10 0	...	9 0 0
46 Oathlaw,	2	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	52	18 2	...	...
47 Panbride,	3	1	1460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	66	9 5	...	...
48 Rescobie,	3	2	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	94	0 0	...	...
49 Ruthven,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	77	12 7	...	19 16 1
50 St. Vigean's,	13	17	7343	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	23	17 6	...	1 0 0
51 Stracathro,	1	1	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	569	14 10	...	13 9 10
52 Tannadice,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	37	4 6	...	...
53 Tealing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	23	10 0	...	...
Total,	255	340	127,867	1272	...	...	...	185,989	3280 1 11	67 0 7	...	1453 13 4	733 3 4	£	10636	4 6	...	338 5 7
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	68.7	0.7	...	...	...	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	£	...	...	...	...
HADDINGTON.																		
1 Aberlady,	2	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	36	14 0	...	...
2 Athelstaneford,	1	3	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	71	7 0	...	...
3 Bolton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	25	0 0	...	...
4 Dirleton,	1	4	1345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	100	3 5	...	7 10 6

4 Benholm,	2	3	966	...	...	...	1331	61	19	6	.....	.....	.....	6 12 0	.....	0 18 9	68 11 6	.....
5 Berrie, . . . . .	...	1	176	...	...	...	176	17	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 1 8	18 15 1	.....
6 Dunottar,	1	2	570	...	...	...	570	48	18	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 2 0	52 19 8	.....
7 Durris,	2	1	365	...	...	...	1095	26	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 3 7	118 7 10	.....
8 Fettercairn,	4	2	1172	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 8	323 3 10	.....
9 Fetteresso,	10	7	3203	...	...	...	2286	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3 0	33 4 8	.....
10 Fordoun,	1	2	...	...	...	...	5489	228	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 2	18 13 3	.....
11 Garock,	1	1	...	...	...	...	818	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 5 11	28 3 6	.....
12 Glenherrie, . . . . .	...	2	438	...	...	...	438	28	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15 5	19 7 1	.....
13 Kinneff & Catarline, . . . . .	...	2	151	...	...	...	214	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 14 0	171 17 5	.....
14 Laurencekirk,	4	5	1781	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 5 0	14 15 2	.....
15 Maryculter,	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 2 2	165 16 8	.....
16 Marykirk,	5	7	1572	...	...	...	1825	339	115	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 18 0	71 7 4	.....
17 Nigg,	2	1	887	...	...	...	208	1095	57	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 14 9	.....
18 St. Cyrus,	2	3	730	...	...	...	1095	1825	47	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 18 3	.....
19 Strachan,	1	2	365	...	...	...	365	1095	26	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1640 5 5	.....
Total,	43	54	15,994	...	...	...	6968	7299	30,261	1128	18	4	.....	.....	.....	39 15 3	21 2 8	.....
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	...	...	52.8	...	...	...	23.0	24.1	99.9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KINROSS.																		
1 Cleish,	1	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4 6	11 13 1	.....
2 Kinross,	7	5	2906	...	...	...	365	3292	187	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 19 0	207 18 0	.....
3 Orwell,	6	3	1336	...	...	...	1460	3030	88	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	167 8 8	.....
4 Portmoak, . . . . .	...	5	1095	...	...	...	730	1825	72	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 7 3	.....
Total,	14	13	5451	...	...	...	2555	8961	356	7	11	19 2 0	.....	.....	.....	13 3 6	477 7 0	45 0 0
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	...	...	65.9	...	...	...	...	30.9	99.9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																		
1 Anwoth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Balmacellan,	1	1	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 16 1	2 11 10
3 Balmaghie,	1	2	16	...	...	...	730	746	1	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 9 4	.....
4 Borgue, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Carry forward,	2	4	381	...	...	...	...	1460	1841	21	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 5 5	2 11 10

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
Brought forward,									£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5 Buttle,	2	4	381	...	...	...	1460	1841	21 8 4	...	...	...	51 17 1	73 5 5	2 11 10	
6 Carsphurn,	2	1	896	...	...	...	61	957	48 19 2	...	...	...	1 7 0	54 17 6	...	
7 Colvend,	1	...	218	...	...	...	...	218	11 17 3	...	...	...	...	17 14 8	...	
8 Crossmichael,	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	730	20 0 0	...	...	...	12 19 0	32 19 0	14 10 0	
9 Dalry,	1	1	541	...	...	...	541	541	29 13 0	...	...	...	...	29 13 0	...	
10 Girthon,	2	2	1424	...	...	...	365	1789	79 6 1	...	...	...	13 5 0	97 11 6	...	
11 Kells,	1	2	...	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	...	31 18 3	31 18 3	...	
12 Kelton,	2	7	1537	...	...	...	1460	2997	84 2 1	...	...	...	67 14 1	151 16 2	20 0 0	
13 Kirkbean,	2	2	947	...	...	...	...	947	52 8 9	...	...	...	...	59 1 3	27 14 11	
14 Kirkcudbright,	8	5	4015	...	...	...	730	4745	220 0 0	...	...	...	27 6 0	250 17 8	...	
15 Kirkcunzeon,	2	3	1825	...	...	...	...	1825	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	
16 Kirkmabreck,	4	1	853	...	...	...	963	1816	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	78 8 1	...	
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	2	2	850	...	...	...	610	1460	46 11 6	...	...	...	1 15 6	65 8 8	...	
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	2	...	730	...	...	...	...	730	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	5 10 0	
19 Lochrutton,	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	730	20 0 0	...	...	...	11 7 8	31 7 8	...	
20 Minnigaff,	4	1	1227	...	...	...	365	1592	70 13 8	...	...	...	5 8 10	85 8 6	...	
21 New Abbey, . . . . .	...	3	365	...	...	...	730	1095	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	43 8 0	...	
22 Parton, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick,	3	2	730	...	...	...	1095	1825	40 0 0	...	...	...	26 14 8	66 14 8	6 16 6	
24 Terregles, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	
25 Tongland,	1	1	144	...	...	...	365	509	10 0 0	...	...	...	1 9 6	21 1 6	...	
26 Troqueer,	5	9	3865	...	...	...	1091	4956	217 3 0	...	...	...	21 12 6	238 15 6	5 4 0	
27 Twynholm,	3	3	730	...	...	...	365	1095	40 0 0	...	...	...	13 1 0	53 1 0	...	
28 Urr,	4	2	886	...	...	...	1095	1981	48 13 1	...	...	...	31 19 0	81 15 7	...	
Total,	52	53	23,259	...	...	...	12,580	35,839	1280 15 11	...	...	...	408 17 0	1725 3 7	82 7 3	
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	64.9	...	...	...	35.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]

ORRIS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Total Annual Expenditure.	Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.						d.
PERTHSHIRE.																			
1 Aberdalgie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	0	0
4 Abernethy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Airth,	3	6	1825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	11	0
6 Auchterarder,	5	3	1639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	10	0
7 Auchtergaven,	4	6	3077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	7	6
8 Balquhider,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	0
9 Bendochy,	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	6
10 Blackford,	4	2	1825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	17	0
11 Blair-Athol,	7	6	2920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	4	4
12 Blairgowrie,	2	4	1180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	12	6
13 Callander,	3	2	1663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	5	5
14 Caputh,	1	5	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	0
15 Cargill,	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	0
16 Clunie,	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	10
17 Collace,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	6
18 Comrie,	3	3	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	7
19 Coupar-Angus,	4	6	2971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	7
20 Creff,	6	11	4443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	16	0
21 Culross,	...	2	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	0
22 Dowally,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	17	3
23 Dron,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	7
24 Dull,	6	5	2213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	6
25 Dunbarney,	3	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunblane,	3	2	1662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	0
27 Dunkeld,	3	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																
																

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.								Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
									In Royal and District Asylums.											In Private Asylums.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.				d.
Brought forward, 69 St. Martins, . 70 Tibberruin, . 71 Trinity-Gask, . 72 Tulliallan, . 73 Weem, .	192	206	73,536	679	50	12,134	43,693	130,092	4681	14 10	2 6 3	37 0 1	4 9 6	702 4 0	1391 1 9	38 11 7	142 1 11	6958 12 1	154 13 11	
	1	3	29	1095	1124	2 6 3	17 8 6	...	4 0 3	44 18 1	
	3	1	730	612	1342	46 0 0	29 6 0	...	63 8 6	91 1 0	
	1	4	980	730	1710	61 15 0	5 4 0	...	91 1 0	143 4 0	
	3	4	2190	365	2555	138 0 0	20 6 0	...	89 6 0	
	2	3	1095	730	1825	69 0 0	
Total,	202	221	78,560	679	50	12,134	47,225	138,648	4998 16 1	.....	.....	37 0 1	4 9 6	702 4 0	1501 17 10	146 2 2	7390 9 8	154 13 11
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	56.7	0.5	...	8.7	34.0	99.9	
RENFREW. 1 Abbey, . 2 Cathcart, . 3 Eaglesham, . 4 Eastwood, . 5 Erskine, . 6 Greenock, . 7 Houstoun, . 8 Inchinnan, . 9 Innerkip, . 10 Kilbarchan, . 11 Kilmacolm, . 12 Lochwinnoch, . 13 Mearns, . 14 Neilston, . 15 Paisley, . 16 Port-Glasgow, . 17 Renfrew, .	18	37	595	...	14,103	...	1397	16,095	67 4 7	...	...	...	984 19 6	...	61 19 0	24 10 10	1138 13 11	45 6 1
	5	1	...	...	1671	...	365	2036	...	...	...	...	130 12 1	...	16 9 7	2 8 10	149 10 6	3 5 0
	1	5	...	...	1492	...	...	1492	...	...	...	...	111 2 5	...	...	5 12 3	116 14 8	11 2 0
	5	11	...	...	3445	...	432	4342	...	...	...	...	269 3 11	...	18 4 6	6 18 1	325 7 6	37 1 7
	415	
	33	74	369	2233	4025	18,477	1178	26,282	29 4 3	...	...	174 17 8	276 1 3	1138 18 7	34 6 0	37 13 5	1691 1 2	109 6 1
	1	1	270	...	365	365	24 14 0	...	24 14 0	24 14 0	...	
	1	3	...	...	365	...	...	846	...	...	...	61 12 0	25 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	49 5 10	...
	2	3	...	...	911	...	365	1276	...	...	...	...	74 13 9	...	...	5 3 0	74 13 9	...
	1	1	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	...	...	...	65 0 0	...	...	1 7 6	81 7 6	...
	7	4	...	...	1800	...	1095	2895	...	...	...	27 12 0	...	...	15 7 0	0 6 0	43 5 0	...
	5	2	...	...	1922	...	365	2287	...	...	...	...	141 2 11	...	46 17 0	...	187 19 11	2 7 2
	8	12	86	...	5217	...	365	5668	6 11 6	...	...	...	152 0 3	...	5 10 11	6 7 6	163 18 8	45 3 8
	11	16	...	...	5902	730	...	6632	...	...	...	...	408 19 4	...	10 8 0	19 13 3	445 12 1	47 4 6
	8	9	...	...	1689	2998	...	4637	...	...	...	...	358 1 8	...	...	1 4 6	337 18 2	5 0 0
	2	1	...	...	730	730	...	1095	...	...	...	...	120 12 9	...	...	5 15 1	311 4 5	...
	Total,	109	180	1320	3725	42,676	22,935	6707	77,363	123 18 2	295 2 8	3050 14 10	1397 7 2	260 16 0	120 8 3	5248 7 1	330 10 1	
	Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	1.7	4.8	55.2	29.6	8.6	99.9

ROSS & CROMARTY.					
1	Aless,	.	.	.	.....
2	Applecross,	.	.	.	.....
3	Avoch,	.	.	.	7 0 0
4	Darvas,	.	.	.	.....
5	Contin,	.	.	.	.....
6	Cromarty,	.	.	.	.....
7	Dingwall,	.	.	.	.....
8	Edderton,	.	.	.	.....
9	Fearn,	.	.	.	.....
10	Fodderty,	.	.	.	.....
11	Gairloch,	.	.	.	.....
12	Glenshiel,	.	.	.	.....
13	Killearnan,	.	.	.	.....
14	Kilmuir, Easter,	.	.	.	.....
15	Kiltewan,	.	.	.	.....
16	Kincardine,	.	.	.	.....
17	Kintail,	.	.	.	.....
18	Knockbain,	.	.	.	.....
19	Lochalish,	.	.	.	.....
20	Lochbroom,	.	.	.	.....
21	Lochcaaron,	.	.	.	.....
22	Lochs,	.	.	.	.....
23	Logie, Easter,	.	.	.	.....
24	Niggs,	.	.	.	.....
25	Roselis,	.	.	.	.....
26	Rosemarkie,	.	.	.	.....
27	Roskeen,	.	.	.	.....
28	Stornoway,	.	.	.	.....
29	Tain,	.	.	.	.....
30	Tabart,	.	.	.	.....
31	Uig,	.	.	.	.....
32	Urquhart,	.	.	.	.....
33	Urray,	.	.	.	.....
Total,					
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,					

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.		
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
ROXBURGH.																	
1 Ancrum,	4	..	914	..	..	..	..	365	1279	70	0	0	0	£	s. d.	84	8 6 0
2 Ashkirk,	2	..	365	..	..	..	..	365	730	28	0	0	0	£	s. d.	42	6 0 0
3 Bedrule,	3	1	365	..	..	..	..	897	365	28	0	0	0	£	s. d.	28	0 0 0
4 Bowden,	2	2	247	..	..	..	..	730	1144	20	3	4	..	£	s. d.	9	1 0 0
5 Castleton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	730	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	62	6 6 0
6 Cavers,	1	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	365	28	0	0	..	£	s. d.	17	6 4 0
7 Crailing, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	28	0 0 0
8 Eckford,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	7	11 8 0
9 Ednam,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	17	3 10 0
10 Hawick,	9	6	3679	..	..	..	..	1460	5139	267	3	0	..	£	s. d.	321	15 3 0
11 Hopkirk,	1	1	96	..	..	..	..	542	688	7	7	9	..	£	s. d.	27	18 1 1
12 Hownam,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	13	15 6 0
13 Jedburgh,	5	10	2569	..	..	..	..	2404	4973	197	2	0	..	£	s. d.	293	7 3 0
14 Kelso,	9	11	4340	..	..	..	..	2100	6440	334	12	5	..	£	s. d.	412	14 8 0
15 Kirkton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	12	18 5 0
16 Lilliesleaf,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	15	17 0 0
17 Linton,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	17	5 4 0
18 Mackerton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	295	2 8 0
19 Maxton,	1	1	146	..	..	..	..	..	146	11	13	11	..	£	s. d.	32	0 0 0
20 Melrose,	13	6	3234	..	..	..	..	730	3964	263	9	8	..	£	s. d.	37	6 5 0
21 Minto,	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1460	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	42	19 1 0
22 Morebattle,	1	1	227	..	..	..	..	365	592	17	7	6	..	£	s. d.	42	4 0 0
23 Oxnam,	1	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	730	28	0	0	..	£	s. d.	70	0 0 0
24 Roberton,	1	1	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s. d.	62	2 7 0
25 Roxburgh,	2	1	465	..	..	..	..	..	465	70	0	0	..	£	s. d.	62	2 7 0
26 St. Boswells,	3	1	275	..	..	..	..	723	998	20	18	7	..	£	s. d.	62	2 7 0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
27 Smalholm,	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	23	0	0	...	...	23 0 0
28 Southcan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Sprouston,	3	5	1521	...	...	...	2016	116	15	0	...	...	158 1 1
30 Sticheil,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton,	2	2	928	...	...	...	...	928	72	7	3	...	88 4 3
32 Yetholm,	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	365	28	0	0	...	28 0 0
Total,	63	60	21,196	...	...	...	15,581	36,777	1665	0	5	...	2286 14 5
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	57.6	...	...	...	42.3	99.9	...	...	...	...	...
SELKIRK.													
1 Ettrick,	2	4	1384	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Galashiels,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1384	106	8	0	...	24 0 0
3 Kirkhope,	4	...	776	...	...	...	365	1141	60	3	4	...	115 7 0
4 Selkirk,	5	...	1651	...	...	...	850	2501	127	8	4	...	69 10 4
5 Yarrow,	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	730	28	0	0	...	160 2 11
Total,	12	12	4176	...	...	...	2310	6486	321	19	8	...	35 10 9
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	64.3	...	...	...	35.6	99.9	...	...	...	...	...
SHETLAND.													
1 Bressay,	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Delting,	2	5	500	...	...	...	1095	1674	26	6	0	...	72 2 3
3 Dunrossness,	1	1	365	...	...	...	...	2199	38	15	0	...	109 5 0
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	4	1	1460	...	...	...	...	730	26	5	0	...	46 2 2
5 Lerwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1825	104	0	0	...	115 6 4
6 Nesting,	2	...	167	...	...	...	...	365	532	12	0	...	27 6 0
7 North Mainie,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	730	1460	...	...	...	60 11 3
8 Sandsing,	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1195	...	...	...	...	28 13 8
9 Tingwall,	3	2	1076	...	...	...	...	365	1806	250	0	...	298 19 2
10 Unst,	2	5	569	...	...	...	...	1706	2275	41	10	...	89 9 1
11 Walls & Sandness,	4	4	365	...	...	...	...	2370	2755	26	0	...	67 4 2
12 Yell (Mid & South),	2	1	1095	...	...	...	...	...	1095	78	0	...	94 1 1
Total,	26	26	5962	1334	...	...	1095	17,526	602	17	4	...	1009 0 2
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	34.0	7.6	...	...	6.2	99.9	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.															
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.		d.	£		s.	d.													
STIRLING.																																	
1 Airth,	1	1	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Alva,	3	4	1766	376	...	178	...	...	2320	125	13	5	28	1	8	...	...	...	...										
3 Baldernock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfon,	3	1	689	172	...	540	...	...	1586	99	13	11	12	5	8	...	...	...	...										
5 Bothkennar,	1	4	1456	62	68	...	...	...	1095	26	0	0	4	10	0	3	2	6	...											
6 Buchanan, . . . . .	...	3	365	...	...	365	...	...	5067	239	19	4	64	8	6	...	...	...	...										
7 Campsie,	9	7	3492	845	...	365	...	...	2643	124	6	5	10	15	6	...	...	...	...										
8 Denny,	5	4	1772	141	...	730	...	...	365	18	6	2	4	10	0	...	...	...	...										
9 Drymen,	1	...	303	62	...	...	...	...	365	18	15	0	8	1	0	...	...	...	...										
10 Dumfries, . . . . .	...	...	266	99	...	...	...	...	6242	419	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
11 Falkirk,	10	11	5525	...	473	103	...	...	501	30	4	11	3	2	1	...	...	...	...										
12 Fintry,	1	1	458	43	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	22	7	5	...	...	...	...										
13 Gargunnoch, . . . . .	...	2	...	365	...	...	...	...	306	25	14	5	87	19	6	...	...	...	...										
14 Kilsyth,	2	...	306	...	...	...	...	...	4380	95	9	5	68	6	4	...	...	...	...										
15 Kilsyth,	5	7	1315	1240	...	365	...	...	2555	22	6	3	1	17	0	5	0	3	...												
16 Kippen,	2	5	365	1095	...	...	...	...	3605	96	18	2	6	0	0	...	...	...	...										
17 Larbert,	8	5	1420	33	130	397	...	...	730	17	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
18 Leacroft,	2	...	309	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Muiravonside, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Polmont,	2	5	1639	138	96	...	...	...	2507	112	4	7	9	12	10	...	...	...	...										
21 St. Ninians,	7	8	2984	216	...	450	...	...	4375	206	12	10	17	19	3	...	...	...	...										
22 Slamannan, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	28	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
23 Stirling,	10	18	6208	296	...	1977	...	...	8481	429	1	5	21	8	8	...	...	...	...										
24 Strathblane,	2	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	1095	32	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Total,	74	89	31,368	5239	767	5117	9.9	1.5	99.8	371	5	5	38	13	4	258	7	3	303	9	3	145	12	11	3331	16	7	159	16	5
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	60.9	10.1	

SUTHERLAND.									
1 Asynt,	201	..	..	..	1460	1661	17 15	3	
2 Clyne,	1359	..	..	..	365	1724	18 8	8	
3 Creich,	1053	..	..	..	730	1783	92 6	8	
4 Dornoch,	730	..	..	..	365	1095	60 0	0	
5 Duress, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1460	1460	..	..
6 Eddrachillis,	365	..	..	..	..	365	30 2	7	
7 Farr, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1095	1095	..	..
8 Golspie,	620	..	..	..	365	985	56 0	0	
9 Kildonan,	708	..	..	..	733	1441	62 1	4	
10 Laig,	730	..	..	..	730	1460	60 0	0	
11 Loth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	730	730	..	..
12 Rogart,	460	..	..	..	365	825	38 15	8	
13 Tongue,	730	..	..	..	1460	2190	62 0	2	
Total,	6956	..	..	..	9858	16,814	593 0	4	
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	41.3	..	..	..	58.6	99.9	..	..
WIGTON.									
1 Glasserton,	1095	..	..	..	365	1460	60 0	0	
2 Inch,	1095	..	..	..	730	2190	60 0	0	
3 Kirkcolm,	395	..	..	..	..	395	21 13	4	
4 Kirkinner,	340	..	..	..	..	25	365	28 8	7
5 Kirkmaiden, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1095	1095	..	..
6 Kirkcowan,	406	..	..	..	1128	1653	25 0	0	
7 Leswalt,	1825	..	..	..	1460	3285	100 0	0	
8 Luce, New,	730	..	..	..	..	730	40 0	0	
9 Luce, Old,	2095	..	..	..	1460	2555	60 0	0	
10 Mochrum,	713	..	..	..	563	1276	47 2	9	
11 Penninghame,	2890	..	..	..	3753	6643	158 6	8	
12 Portpatrick,	549	..	..	..	1139	1710	30 4	6	
13 Sorby, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	730	730	..	..
14 Stoneykirk,	1825	..	..	..	3650	5475	100 0	0	
15 Stranraer,	975	..	..	..	730	2800	55 0	0	
16 Whitthorn,	1917	..	..	..	365	2282	105 0	0	
17 Wigton,	2190	..	..	..	365	2555	120 0	0	
Total,	19,040	22	..	..	1579	17,558	37,199	1010 15	10
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	48.4	..	..	..	4.2	47.2	99.8	..	

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the ten years 1861-70; the Number therein admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.			No. admitted during year.*			No. discharged during year.						No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.							
	Private.		Pauper.	Private.		Pauper.	Recovered.			Not recovered.*			Private.		Pauper.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	Private.	F.	M.	Private.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
1861,	479	513	1595	1875	232	221	521	675	85	82	205	297	73	92	108	176	12	6	46	89	34	36	168	151
1862,	511	520	1624	1924	202	201	524	611	64	73	186	253	81	86	128	161	10	9	75	70	43	33	184	178
1863,	507	516	1668	1936	179	210	592	658	60	101	200	252	69	63	210	237	6	3	120	122	46	36	150	151
1864,	491	527	1731	1952	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	12	12	283	257	38	25	167	168
1865,	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866,	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867,	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868,	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171
1869,	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228
1870,	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237

* Including Patients transferred.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1870, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
January,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
February,	10	23	59	61	7	6	18	20	7	6	13	18	5	4	19	26
March,	14	9	48	57	7	3	20	14	...	6	13	14	7	4	29	24
	20	21	78	98	7	6	17	31	6	5	38	40	6	2	16	23
Total in 1st Quarter,	44	53	185	216	21	15	55	65	13	17	64	72	18	10	64	73
April,.....	23	33	73	86	5	9	20	28	5	12	18	19	4	3	18	17
May,.....	27	25	70	95	14	6	18	30	3	8	24	31	5	3	20	19
June,.....	23	31	78	79	9	8	20	20	6	8	19	20	6	4	12	15
Total in 2d Quarter,	73	89	221	260	28	23	58	78	14	28	61	70	15	10	50	51
July,	19	23	72	89	6	10	39	39	5	8	9	16	1	4	23	18
August,.....	15	15	46	72	10	8	26	35	7	4	17	19	2	4	16	25
September,	16	12	63	69	7	12	21	35	5	13	11	12	2	4	10	20
Total in 3d Quarter,	50	50	181	230	23	30	86	109	17	25	37	47	5	12	49	63
October,.....	18	16	62	74	13	11	33	39	10	9	19	28	3	5	14	13
November,.....	22	22	49	69	8	8	19	35	7	8	10	20	2	1	18	21
December,.....	24	15	46	84	1	16	30	39	7	7	25	40	4	7	17	16
Total in 4th Quarter,	64	53	157	227	22	35	82	113	24	24	54	88	9	13	49	50
GENERAL TOTALS,...	231	245	744	933	94	103	281	365	68	94	216	277	47	45	212	237

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 23 private and 137 pauper males and 22 private and 183 pauper females, were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the number of admissions.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1870.

[illegible]

APPENDIX D.—continued.—No. IV.—continued.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Private Asylums of Patients who died therein in 1870, and the Average Age at Death.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.						YEARS.						Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.			
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.					M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Garnad, .	16.0	10.0	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	46.3	65.0
Gilmer House, .	10.0	11.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hallcross, .	19.0	36.0	1	1	...	5	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longdale, .	20.5	28.5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	13	54.0
Melville, .	12.5	12.5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	61.2
Newbigging, .	2.5	28.0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22.0
Saughtonhall, .	27.5	32.5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	39.3	71.0
Smeaton Grove, .	...	14.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	73.0
Westernmains, .	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse, .	12.5	35.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	41.0
TOTALS, .	120.5	212.5	4	1	3	8	2	5	1	3	1	3	2	1	...	2	2	27	48.3
															...	1	1	59.6	

APPENDIX D.—*continued*.—No. IV.—*continued*.
Table showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1870, and the Average Age at Death.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.	MONTHS.												YEAR.						Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.																								
		Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.				Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.																			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
Abbey,	34.5	47.0	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	49.8	42.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	49.8	42.0		
Barnhill,	74.0	85.0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50.8	32.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50.8	32.7		
Burgh,	18.5	21.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	50.0			
Glasgow,	60.0	141.0	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	34.6	45.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	34.6	45.3		
Greenock,	25.5	42.0	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	89.7	50.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	89.7	50.6		
TOTALS,	212.5	336.0	2	3	4	...	1	5	1	5	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	9	1	2	...	...	13	43.7	44.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	43.7	44.1		
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																																													
Aberdeen,	28.5	30.0	1	1	3	43.6	58.5	3	43.6	58.5					
Buchan,	6.5	11.5	1	1	1	40.0	71.0	1	40.0	71.0					
Cunningham,	20.5	21.5	...	1	5	39.2	74.0	5	39.2	74.0					
Dumbarton,	17.5	16.0	2	...	66.0	2	...	66.0					
Dundee,	34.5	40.5	1	...	75.5	1	...	75.5					
Edinburgh,	81.0	...	1	1	1	7	...	69.8	7	...	69.8					
Govan,	45.0	45.5	2	61.0	44.0	2	61.0	44.0					
Hamilton,	15.5	17.0	1	72.0	55.0	1	72.0	55.0					
Kincardine,	7.5	9.0	63.0	63.0			
Leith, South,	9.0	9.5	79.0	79.0				
Liff and Benzie,	14.0	13.5		
Linlithgow,	11.0	13.5		
Old Machar,	22.0	22.0		
Perth,	14.5	19.0		
Wigton,	6.5

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. V.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1870.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.						Thoracic Disease.						Abdominal Disease.						Reverend, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents, known.							
	Average Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Membranes and other forms of Lung Disease.		Disease of Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	2237·5	2249·5	43·3	43·1	9	15	11	5	36	6	5	13	35	15	25	51	19	20	13	9	5	7	1	6	5	3	7	10	23	31	6	4	1	...
Private Asylums,	120·5	212·5	58·8	74·1	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	7	2	...	...	3	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	7	1	...	2	...
Parochial Asylums,	212·5	336·0	55·5	48·5	3	1	1	5	3	...	2	3	1	4	3	7	1	7	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	246·0	356·0	43·5	23·3	5	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	4	5	...	2	1	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	...
Totals, ...	2816·5	3154·0	...	...	19	23	15	16	41	8	8	23	40	19	30	62	26	32	15	17	8	7	4	6	8	6	8	11	26	48	8	4	3	...

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VI.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1869 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.			No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1869.				A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
			In Establishments.		As Single Patients.		Number intimated during the Year 1869.		*Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.		Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.		M.	F.	M.	F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1. Aberdeen,	162	163	49	65	57	69	53	67	1	6	18	19	7	9	16	12	2	2	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	4
2. Argyll,	67	77	44	59	18	23	16	20	...	1	13	13	3	1	5	4	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1
3. Ayr,	86	106	41	51	29	41	27	39	...	1	7	16	11	3	12	11	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	1
4. Banff,	32	45	22	28	5	13	5	13	...	2	1	4	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
5. Berwick,	17	21	10	10	8	9	8	9	1	1	...	3	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6. Bute,	6	11	7	10	2	3	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	17	22	21	30	9	5	8	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	10	19	2	7	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	39	29	6	10	14	7	14	7	...	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	73	67	13	21	14	11	12	10	...	1	1	6	1	5	4	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh,	249	344	31	47	94	123	92	122	1	2	31	37	8	11	35	41	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	...
12. Elgin,	34	29	11	22	9	10	8	9	1	1	4	4	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife,	109	114	37	28	20	39	19	37	1	1	15	25	1	4	8	11	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
14. Forfar,	180	240	24	38	51	63	48	61	1	1	10	29	3	6	16	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington,	36	38	11	15	10	13	9	9	1	...	2	3	1	...	5	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,	69	63	48	56	19	10	13	16	1	1	5	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Kinross,	27	35	10	10	7	12	6	11	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kirkcubright,	9	7	3	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	31	32	17	17	7	9	6	9	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	411	431	39	70	194	189	193	189	1	4	94	82	18	16	50	45	6	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...

No. VII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in the Ten years 1861-1870.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1861,.....	1374.0	1388.0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35.6	38.4	39.8	41.1	8.7	7.2
" 1862,.....	1405.0	1418.0	435	464	152	197	124	147	147	107	30.9	32.7	34.9	42.4	10.4	7.5
" 1863,.....	1458.5	1460.0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34.1	36.0	32.8	40.8	8.8	6.7
" 1864,.....	1585.3	1616.9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	39.6	38.9	30.5	31.9	8.1	6.6
" 1865,.....	1575.0	1700.5	540	586	198	215	174	207	119	119	34.2	34.4	36.6	36.6	6.7	6.9
" 1866,.....	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	227	263	224	230	143	142	45.3	44.4	29.1	34.1	8.3	8.1
" 1867,.....	1816.0	1834.0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36.6	39.6	33.0	39.6	10.7	7.8
" 1868,.....	1968.0	1991.0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33.6	35.2	35.6	40.8	8.2	7.9
" 1869,.....	2189.8	2184.7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41.0	43.2	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0
" 1870,.....	2237.5	2249.5	697	824	292	347	205	246	201	195	31.1	36.6	41.9	42.1	8.9	8.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	1732.5	1757.7	628.9	670.5	214.5	255.6	173.6	190.0	153.9	136.9	36.2	37.9	34.4	38.2	8.8	7.6

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1861,.....	388.5	524.0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28.9	33.5	26.8	37.5	7.2	7.4
" 1862,.....	405.0	518.0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28.8	30.1	23.0	35.9	10.3	8.6
" 1863,.....	406.5	500.5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27.7	28.9	26.5	44.1	6.8	8.9
" 1864,.....	363.5	452.5	192	212	31	51	138	154	34	34	52.8	46.8	16.2	24.0	9.3	7.5
" 1865,.....	342.5	422.5	123	161	47	53	38	48	32	35	35.9	38.1	38.2	36.0	9.3	8.2
" 1866,.....	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47.9	52.7	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5
" 1867,.....	264.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	27	48.8	52.5	52.5	25.6	35.7	10.6	7.9
" 1868,.....	217.0	312.8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	50.7	49.9	34.6	33.3	10.6	6.1
" 1869,.....	166.7	270.6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49.8	47.7	48.2	41.1	6.6	8.8
" 1870,.....	120.5	212.5	107	138	28	39	37	66	17	27	88.6	64.9	26.2	28.4	14.1	12.7
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	297.6	396.1	123.1	166.7	34.7	55.8	76.7	101.1	27.4	33.0	45.9	44.5	29.4	34.1	9.5	8.4

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1861,	191.0	281.0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58.6	48.3	56.2	68.3	15.7	7.4
" 1862,	193.5	277.5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68.7	50.1	51.1	47.4	12.9	12.2
" 1863,	205.5	280.5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61.4	46.7	50.8	51.1	12.6	7.8
" 1864,	230.5	276.5	119	113	46	53	33	34	31	33	51.6	40.7	38.6	46.9	13.4	11.8
" 1865,	219.0	277.5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42.4	42.3	49.4	50.4	10.0	7.2
" 1866,	194.0	247.0	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37.1	37.5	48.6	47.3	10.8	9.3
" 1867,	189.5	250.0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49.6	42.0	52.1	42.8	13.2	9.6
" 1868,	190.0	253.5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48.4	42.2	54.3	53.7	9.5	9.0
" 1869,	199.0	283.0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47.2	63.2	42.5	35.2	8.0	6.0
" 1870,	212.5	336.0	103	146	50	76	35	47	18	33	48.4	43.4	48.5	52.0	8.4	9.8
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS.	202.4	276.2	103.8	126.7	50.9	62.4	27.8	35.5	23.2	25.0	51.3	45.6	49.2	49.5	11.4	9.0

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1861,	148.0	214.0	40	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	27.0	24.7	5.0	1.8	16.2	11.2
" 1862,	151.0	228.0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27.1	23.2	7.3	13.2	8.6	10.9
" 1863,	158.0	241.5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22.1	27.3	14.3	10.6	8.2	9.1
" 1864,	175.5	250.0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	22.7	17.2	7.5	6.9	8.2	7.6
" 1865,	204.5	297.5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	28.8	27.8	...	6.0	5.9	4.0
" 1866,	242.1	343.1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	23.9	29.4	1.7	4.9	7.8	5.2
" 1867,	237.2	352.5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	13.5	36.0	6.2	3.1	10.9	9.6
" 1868,	240.8	361.1	56	79	13	11	26	34	20	31	23.2	21.8	23.2	13.9	8.3	8.6
" 1869,	241.5	373.0	78	96	4	6	22	27	26	26	32.3	25.7	5.1	6.2	10.7	6.9
" 1870,	246.0	356.0	68	70	5	6	7	12	23	27	27.6	19.6	7.3	8.6	9.3	7.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS.	204.4	301.6	50.7	77.1	3.8	5.5	16.7	29.8	19.4	23.3	24.8	25.2	7.7	7.5	9.4	8.0

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 29th June 1870.

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E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Aberdeen
Asylum.

The 27th, 28th, and 29th inst. were occupied in the inspection of this Asylum, which at present contains 436 patients. Since the visit on 20th November last there have been 98 admissions, 64 discharges, and 15 deaths. The admissions consisted of 28 private and 70 pauper patients. Of the discharges, 36 left the Asylum as cured, and 13 were transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses. The rate of mortality in the Asylum continues to be low. The causes of death are varied—phthisis, bronchitis, pneumonia, diarrhoea, dysentery, peritonitis, general paralysis, exhaustion from old age, epilepsy, and cerebral disease having all contributed to the 15 deaths. The mean age at death was 57, while in two cases the age was above 60, in 2 above 70, and in 3 above 80—nearly one-half of the patients who died being thus above 60 years old. Two of the patients who died were admitted this year, and 3 in 1869. A considerable proportion of them were old residents, 4 having been in the Asylum for periods varying from 11 to 30 years. These facts indicate that the patients are, to some extent, drawn from a more vigorous stock, and enter the Asylum in a better physical condition, than appears to be the case in some districts. But it is scarcely probable that the lower mortality can be attributed to this solely, and it may fairly be regarded as partly due to the judicious and liberal way in which the patients are fed.

The Asylum is at present full. The day-rooms indeed are overcrowded, but as yet there is no evidence of an overcrowding of the sleeping accommodation. In the case of a few patients chargeable to the district, it has already been found necessary to refuse admission. It was stated, however, that a resolution had been come to by the managers, to turn the chapel temporarily into a dormitory, while making a permanent enlargement of the Asylum by building an extension of the east wing on the side for females. It is clear that no time should be lost in obtaining plans and commencing building operations. It would be a thing greatly to be regretted if accommodation for pauper patients had to be found, by discharging those private patients who are kept at low rates of board; for it may be regarded as part of the function of an institution like this to make provision for the care and treatment of patients in straitened circumstances, but who are not paupers—more particularly when they belong to the county. It should also be borne in mind that, if these patients were discharged, not a few of them would almost immediately return as paupers.

In the west male wing the stone flooring of 14 single rooms has been removed, and wooden flooring has been substituted. These rooms are also to be painted. A similar change has been made in 4 single rooms in the male north hall. Improvements of this kind are noted with much satisfaction.

All parts of the house were clean, fresh, and well ventilated. Great tranquillity and contentment prevailed everywhere. The sanitary condition of the patients appeared to be excellent. Few were found in bed. Of these, two or three were more or less excited, but they were not regarded as being in seclu-

sion. No form of mechanical restraint was seen in use, but the shower-bath is still occasionally employed as a means of punishment as well as of treatment. Thirteen men and 16 women are raised by the night attendants, and with very satisfactory results; occupation and amusement continue to receive proper attention. The general arrangement of the whole institution, the treatment of the patients, and the keeping of most of the registers, are carried out directly by the medical superintendent himself, whose time appears to be engrossingly occupied in these duties. The accommodation provided for private patients in Elmhill House is excellent, and the general condition of the patients found there was thoroughly satisfactory.

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sioners'
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ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 22d November 1870.

Since the visit of 29th June the following changes have taken place—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	6	8	17	24	55
Discharges, . . .	10	10	11	16	47
Deaths, . . .	1	2	4	6	13

These figures show a decrease of 5 in the numbers resident, which are at present 195 males and 237 females.

Of the patients admitted 12 had been previously in the institution; and of the paupers 24 were chargeable to the urban parishes of St. Nicholas and Old Machar, and 17 to the parishes of the landward district. The predominance of female admissions is remarkable. Of the patients discharged 32 had recovered; 5 were transferred to other establishments; and 10, the greatest portion of whom were private, were confided to the care of friends.

Of the deaths, 4 resulted from general paralysis, 4 from exhaustion, and 1 from each of the following causes: asphyxia during artificial feeding, hepatic abscess, epilepsy, paralysis, and pleurisy. The mortality is as usual low, notwithstanding that three of the patients were received in a dying condition.

Improvements in the house continue to be steadily carried out. Papering and painting are being gradually extended, and all the stone floors in the single rooms have now been replaced with wood. The progress, however, is slow, and is apparently restricted by financial reasons. Regarded from this point of view, the rate of maintenance for parochial patients is too low. It suffices to meet the physical wants of the patients in a full and satisfactory manner. They are well clothed and well fed; but it is not sufficient, it would appear, to keep the establishment up to the mark in furniture, or properly supplied with objects calculated to interest and amuse the inmates. As a rule, the furniture is heavy and uncomfortable; the seats are generally unprovided with cushions, and there is a want of easy chairs for the feeble and infirm. There is also a great lack of such articles of furniture as would give the house a home-like look, and would contribute to convenience and contentment. The erection of a greenhouse would furnish one of the best sources of decoration at all seasons of the year. Cleanliness and ventilation are well seen to.

The dormitories were in good order, and the bedding ample, but it is recommended that two sheets should be supplied to every bed. This is done in every other asylum of Scotland, and in the poorhouses of Aberdeen, which derive their patients from the same classes of the community as does the Asylum.

The day-clothing for both sexes is warm and substantial. The dietary is varied and abundant, and the food served during the visit was palatable and well cooked. The halls are, however, overcrowded, especially on the female side, and the space at table is insufficient. Before long, it is hoped, a remedy will be provided for this state of matters, as contracts have been taken for the extension of the Asylum, by which accommodation for about 60 additional patients will be procured. At present the limited day accommodation cannot fail to favour noise and excitement. It is true that no entries of seclusion occur in the register, but this arises not from the absence of what is generally accounted seclusion, but from limiting the application of the term to cases in which seclusion is used as a punishment. Seclusion, as it is usually under-

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stood, is the isolation of the patient on account of excitement ; and in this sense its occurrence here is by no means infrequent. Indeed, it could scarcely be otherwise. On the female side more than 100 patients of the most excitable class are associated in two contiguous day-rooms of very moderate dimensions, and under the care of only 4 attendants. Under such circumstances, the difficulty of avoiding excitement, and the consequent necessity for seclusion, are at once apparent ; and although the facility of access to the airing-courts tends in no inconsiderable degree to neutralize the evils of internal overcrowding, an adequate remedy can only be provided by an extension of the accommodation, and by an increase of the staff of attendants. The same evils are in-operation on the male side, where 69 patients, many of them of degraded habits, are associated in two day-rooms under the care of 3 attendants.

The numbers industrially average about 65 males and 85 females. These proportions are low, partly from the want of appropriate means of occupation, and partly from the insufficiency of the staff. On the female side the attention of the attendants is already sufficiently engrossed with pressing duties to prevent them giving much time to the encouragement of industrial habits ; and on the male side the equally full occupation of the attendants' time, and the want of such work as many of the patients are only fit to engage in, account for the large number of those who are unemployed. The numbers restricted to the airing courts are high, averaging about 110 males and 215 females. In fine weather exercise beyond the Asylum bounds is taken by varying numbers of both sexes. Considerable and increasing attention is given to amusement and recreation, and theatrical representations, at which large numbers of both sexes are present, are of frequent occurrence. The average numbers attending chapel on Sundays are about 110 of each sex.

Making due allowance for the difficulties under which the establishment is conducted, its general condition must be regarded as very satisfactory, and as bearing the strongest testimony to persistent watchfulness and care on the part of the superintendent.

Two accidents are recorded since last inspection, namely dislocation of clavicle in an attempt to escape, and fracture of rib in a scuffle with an attendant. The condition of Elmhill House was entirely satisfactory.

The various registers are carefully kept.

ARGYLLSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 8th June 1870.

Argyll
District
Asylum.

The patients resident at this date are 70 males and 99 females ; besides whom 2 males and 1 female are absent on probation. The changes in the numbers since the visit of August 7th are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	19	31	50
Discharges,	7	8	15
Deaths,	3	5	8

These figures show a considerable increase, which is mainly due to the admission of a considerable proportion of the patients chargeable to Buteshire who have been removed from other asylums. Of the patients discharged 12 had recovered ; of the deaths, 2 were caused by consumption, and 1 by each of the following maladies : cardiac hypertrophy, cerebral disease, inflammation of brain and membranes, scirrhus of liver and stomach, general paralysis, and apoplexy. The average age at death was about 53 years.

The house is still in the hands of workmen, but sufficient progress has been made in the alterations and additions to meet all the demands for admission. Those parts which are finished fully meet the expectations which were formed of the cheerfulness of the accommodation, and of the convenient and appropriate nature of the arrangements. The wards which have been taken into occupation for their permanent purposes presented an appearance of very considerable domestic comfort ; and the fittings and appliances of the refractory department are in no respect inferior to those of the wards occupied by the more quiet and manageable patients. The furnishings of the sick-rooms are particularly comfortable, and beds have been provided which permit of the

use of the bed-pan, and of the changing of the mattresses, without disturbing the patient. The lavatories and water-closets were in excellent order, and free from offensive odours, and proper attention is given to habits of cleanliness. The arrangements in connection with artificial lighting are calculated to improve the ventilation, and the gas-fittings are neat and appropriate. Indeed, in all directions there is evidence of very careful and judicious consideration of matters of detail.

As might be expected from the long continued building operations, the grounds and airing-courts are in great disorder, but the exercise and occupation of the patients have not suffered in consequence. On the contrary, the impossibility of using the airing-courts has confirmed the belief that they may be entirely dispensed with, not only without injury, but with positive benefit to the community.

The patients of both sexes were neatly, comfortably, and appropriately clothed, and clean and tidy in person. The bedding was in good condition, although from want of facilities at present for teasing hair, some of the mattresses were lumpy and uneven. Three males and 4 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits, but, from the partial night attendance which is in use, there are frequently nights in which no wet beds occur. The bedding of the wet patients was found perfectly clean.

The sanitary state of the establishment is and has been favourable. The mortality has been small, and from causes over which medicine exercises little influence. At present 3 females only are confined to bed from disease or debility.

The general appearance of the patients affords evidence of an adequate dietary, and the meals are served in a very neat and comfortable manner. Indeed, when the antecedents of the great mass of the community are borne in mind, the quiet and decorum which prevail at table cannot fail to excite surprise.

The patients in both divisions were free from excitement. No special applications of dress are in use, and seclusion has not been necessary in any instance since last inspection. Every patient, unless physically disabled, takes exercise in the general grounds, and, even with the most excited cases, and with the grounds occupied by workmen and broken up by building operations, there has been no cause to lament the impossibility of airing-court exercise. The numbers engaged in active industrial employment are about 41 men and 52 women; but industrial occupation is at present carried on under very considerable difficulties. When the new farm buildings are completed, a small dormitory will be occupied by 4 working patients, who will have the chief charge of the animals, and of the home work of the farm. At present there are 9 cows in milk, which fully supply the wants of the house.

Proper attention continues to be given to amusement and recreation, and objects of interest and decoration, such as flowers, singing-birds, and framed prints, adorn and enliven the wards, and react favourably on the mental condition of the inmates.

About 37 males and 47 females attend the chaplain's ministrations.

The various registers are fairly kept. Minute inventories are also kept of all the furnishings of the Asylum, and of the articles of clothing and bedding, by the attendants and steward, as well as complete and detailed lists of all the articles supplied for consumption. The rate of maintenance has been increased from 9s. to 9s. 6d. a week, but this has arisen almost entirely from the increased consumption of coal during the winter, rendered necessary partly by the open nature of the house arising from the alterations, and partly by the damp plaster of the new rooms.

No attendant has been discharged for misconduct. The staff consists at present of 5 males and 7 females.

Two accidents of a somewhat serious character have occurred, but involving no blame to the attendants: viz., fracture of the coracoid process of the scapula from a fall, and fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone in an old bedridden woman, apparently while shifting her in her bed.

Under all circumstances the condition of the Asylum would be pronounced satisfactory; it is eminently so, considering the disadvantages under which its management has recently been conducted.

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sioners'
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Appendix
E.ARGYLLSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
12th and 13th October 1870.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll District Asylum.

Since the last visit, on the 8th June, Dr. Sibbald has resigned his position as Physician-Superintendent of this Asylum, having been appointed one of the Deputy-Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland. Dr. Rutherford now fills his place, and there is every reason to believe that the District Board have been fortunate in their choice of a successor. Dr. Rutherford has for some months been discharging his duties, which he undertook under difficult circumstances, at a time when the Asylum was undergoing very extensive structural changes.

Considerable progress has been made with the erection of the new buildings, and there is evidence of continued activity in the work. Much however remains to be done, and it is not probable that the whole will be ready for occupation before February or March of next year. In the meantime, the changes have reached that point in their progress which leaves the Asylum more open and unguarded than it has yet been. The labours and anxieties of the officers, therefore, must at present be very great, and it is creditable to the past and present management that no accident or untoward event of any kind has occurred. Indeed, among the patients there is no sign or feeling of confusion or disorder, and at no time do their comforts and safety appear to have been better secured. In every part of the Institution great tranquillity, order, and contentment prevailed during the visit, which occupied the greater part of two days. It is satisfactory also that the sanitary condition of the inmates has not suffered. They appeared to be in excellent health; only 2 patients were in bed, one from extreme old age, and the other from chronic rheumatism. Nor has it been thought necessary to resort to restraint and seclusion in the exceptional state of the Asylum, and no special dress of any kind was in use. Exercise in the open air is freely taken by nearly every patient in the establishment, and no one can be confined to the airing-courts, because at present there are no such courts, and it is not intended to create new ones.

Between 50 and 60 women were found industrially occupied. About 40 of these were in the Argyll day-room, which presented a busy and cheerful scene. All the worsted required in the establishment for stockings is spun by the female patients, and when they make more than is needed for this purpose, it is manufactured into plaiding. About 50 men were seen actively and profitably working outside, and many patients who could not work themselves were taking exercise in the neighbourhood of the workers. It was observed with satisfaction, that as soon as the day-rooms and dormitories are ready for occupation, efforts are immediately made to furnish and adorn them, and render them as comfortable and homelike as possible. In this direction, of course, not a little will have to be done after the main contracts are finished. No money has been wasted on the external ornamentation of the Asylum, but its internal arrangements and appointments, which are of much greater importance to the patients, will bear favourable comparison with more ornate structures; and it is believed that the patients placed in it could not be under more favourable conditions anywhere, whether their care or their treatment be in question. It is proper to add that the amusements as well as the occupation of the patients have not been interrupted. The dances go on as usual. The supply of newspapers, periodicals, and books appears to be abundant, and it is in contemplation to have a reading-room and library when the new buildings are finished. The execution of the works in connection with the reservoir has been contracted for, and it is expected that the supply of water from it will be available before the dry weather of next year. Till that time it is thought that the present supply will be sufficient. It is recommended that two open verandas should be constructed, one for the men, and the other for the women. This will not involve a great outlay, and is almost necessary in an asylum conducted as this one is. It would be well to have them erected while workmen are on the premises. The wall of the old female airing-court might be used in the construction of the one, and the other might abut on the wall of the building in front of the coal-

cellars. About 60 of the patients meet every day for prayers, which are conducted by Dr. Rutherford, and which occupy from 10 to 15 minutes. A more orderly and attentive meeting than that which was witnessed it would be difficult to find anywhere. Since last visit there have been 20 admissions, 9 discharges, and 5 deaths. All the patients admitted were chargeable to parishes in the county of Argyll. Of the patients discharged, 4 were cured, and one was sent back to prison for trial. The deaths occurred chiefly among patients resident for some time in the Asylum, and were caused by general paralysis, heart-disease, phthisis, and caries of the bones of the leg. The number of patients in the house at present is 174—consisting of 75 men and 99 women. This does not include 5 absent on probation, and 1 absent on pass. As the Asylum when completed is calculated to hold 275 patients, there will thus be 101 vacant beds, namely, for 60 men and 41 women. In this respect therefore the Asylum is in a position very different from that of most others, which instead of having vacant beds are generally overcrowded.

Altogether, the visit left a very pleasing impression as regards the past and present management of the Asylum, and also as regards its prospects in the future, and the position it is likely to hold among the asylums of the country.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 4th June 1870.

The house, which at the visit of 16th August contained only 14 patients—11 males and 3 females,—has now 173 inmates, viz., 74 males and 99 females. Constructed for 115 of each sex, the accommodation must be before long fully occupied, and it should be well considered whether it would not be wiser policy to delay the advent of this period by the removal of the chronic cases, even at the expense of an increased rate of maintenance for those remaining, rather than run the risk of an early demand for additional buildings. It is not impossible that the accommodation which is now available in the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse may a year or two hence be found otherwise occupied.

The following are the changes in the numbers since last inspection—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	3	73	108	190
Discharges,	0	1	8	9	18
Deaths,	0	0	6	2	8

Most of the admissions were transfers from other asylums. Of the patients discharged 15 had recovered, 2 were dismissed on the expiry of the period of probation, 2 were taken home by friends, and 1 was transferred to another establishment. Of the deaths, 2 are ascribed to prolonged excitement, and 1 to each of the following causes: phthisis, inflammation of the bladder, general paralysis, inanition, and bronchitis. In one case the cause of death is not registered. The average age at death was 51 years.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in good order, but it is already showing in many places indications of rough treatment. This has arisen partly from the shape of the benches, which are too long to fit into the spaces in which they are put, and partly from the destructive propensities of the patients. By rounding the corners of the backs of the benches, the risk of damage to the plaster would be greatly diminished, but it would be advisable to take an early opportunity to line the walls of the day-rooms with wood to the height of four and a half or five feet. It has been found necessary to strengthen the doors of many of the single rooms, to fit many additional rooms with shutters, and to provide a padded room. These facts indicate a degree of excitement among the patients much above what is usually found. It will be observed that of the 8 deaths 2 were caused by exhaustion from prolonged excitement, and 1 from inanition; and on referring to the register of seclusion and restraint, it is seen that both seclusion and restraint are not infrequent, and occasionally for considerable periods. One patient, A. D., was found in seclusion in a darkened room, and it appears that he has been almost constantly kept in this state since entering the Asylum several months ago. Prolonged seclusion has likewise been used in the case of a female patient,

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Ayr
District
Asylum.

A. D., and seclusion for shorter periods in several other cases. Prolonged restraint by means of the "polka" has also been used in this case, and in that of another female, J. T. This is a state of matters which calls for an immediate remedy, and this remedy must be sought in outdoor exercise, and in a supplementary diet. In the female refractory ward in which the noise and excitement were considerable, the circulation of the patients, as a rule, was feeble, and indicated the propriety, either of giving the patients an additional meal, or adding to the nutritive qualities of the food they at present receive. But reliance should be mainly placed on extended exercise. On this account no time should be lost in making walks through the grounds; and, if necessary, paid labour should be employed for the purpose. The airing-courts too are still in so rough a state as to be dangerous for the use of violent patients, and after rain, from the water which stagnates in them, they are not available for any class. From these causes the nervous excitement and irritation which should be dispelled by exercise are pent up, and find vent in acts of destructiveness, which are sought to be controlled by seclusion and restraint, which only increase the evil, although for the moment they afford relief to the attendants.

In other respects the Asylum was found in a satisfactory state. The patients were clean in person and well clothed, and the bedding was always in good condition. Night attendance is in operation, and the wet beds are said rarely to exceed two or three on each side. The general arrangements of the house are convenient, but some of the fittings do not appear to have been of the best quality, and several alterations and repairs have been called for in the lavatories and water-closets. The supply of water is abundant, and in bathing each patient on the female side is provided with clean water; on the male side 2 patients are frequently bathed together.

Some time must be allowed for the introduction of objects of interest and decoration, such as prints on the walls, singing-birds, flowers, valances to the windows, etc., but the comfort of the patients should at once be consulted by widening the seats of the benches, and providing them with cushions and backs. More chairs should likewise be introduced, and the corridors should be laid with matting or linoleum, and small bits of carpets placed by the beds. The general appearance of the house would be greatly improved by papering the walls; and it should be kept in view that experience teaches that the condition of the inmates of an asylum is greatly influenced by the nature of their surroundings. Hence the cause of these recommendations.

Verandahs should be erected in the airing-courts as a protection against sun and rain.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are about 53 men and 60 women. Of the former, 2 work in the joiner's shop, 2 with the tailor, and 1 with the shoemaker. The others are engaged in house work and in the grounds; of the women, about 30 were in the sewing-room, and the rest in the kitchen and washing-house. Few patients who are physically able to walk are restricted to the airing-courts, but the state of the grounds renders efficient exercise impossible for those who are excited, and they cannot of course be sent out on the public roads.

The sanitary state of the establishment is at present fair. The house is described as having been felt very cold during the winter, but the health of the inmates does not appear to have been affected, and it is probable that, now it has been some time in occupation, it will in future winters be warmer.

The food served during the visit was of good quality and abundant, and the manner of serving it commendable.

Divine service is attended by nearly 60 patients of each sex. The chaplain attends twice during the week, and on Sundays.

There has been only one serious accident, namely, attempted suicide by means of a bit of glass, in which injury was nearly done to the blood-vessels of the neck.

No attendant has been dismissed for misconduct.

The various registers are fairly kept, but in that of seclusion the entries are not sufficiently in detail.

P.S.—It should have been mentioned that exercise is taken regularly by

many of the patients along the country roads ; but it is obvious that this expedient cannot be resorted to in those cases of excitement which most require active motion.

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Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 15th and 16th July 1870.

There are 99 female and 79 male patients—178 in all—at present in the house. Ten of these are private patients, 9 paying a board of £30, and 1 of £128 per annum. The last has a parlour and bed-room for her own use, and a special attendant.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Since last visit there have been 10 admissions, 8 discharges, and 1 death. The patients discharged were all cured. The death occurred in the case of A. D., who was alluded to in last report as having been so long in seclusion, and it was caused by maniacal excitement. Since the opening of the Institution the whole number of deaths is 9, and 3 of these were from exhaustion, caused by maniacal excitement, while another was from inanition.

Ayr
District
Asylum.

Fifty-two men and 64 women are said to be industrially employed, and 18 men and 23 women to be confined to the airing-courts. Three men and 6 women were found in bed.

In the register of restraint and seclusion there is no entry since last visit, but it is clear that the records in this register should be fuller. In the daily register, for instance, one woman is entered as wearing a strait-jacket, and one man as wearing a laced dress. J. M.F. wears during the night a locked dress, the arms of which are sewed to the sides.

The day-rooms are still entirely without objects of decoration and interest, and the plaster is broken at many parts of the wall. The seats of the benches require widening, and more chairs should be supplied. Many of the lavatories are already in need of repair, and it was thought that gas was escaping at several points.

The airing-courts, being insufficiently drained, are sloppy in wet weather ; they are without sunshades, seats, or verandahs ; they have no gravelled walks, and are rough under foot—the loose stones with which they are covered being a source both of danger and discomfort.

The general grounds, again, are entirely unprovided with walks, and from the nature of the soil a trifling rainfall makes it necessary, either to confine the patients to the unfinished airing-courts, or to send them to the public road, which last, if extended to many patients, cannot be done constantly without risking complaints from the public.

In short, the Asylum is without any proper provision for the out-door exercise of the patients, and this probably accounts in some degree for the amount of excitement and destructiveness prevailing among them, which leads to an unusual employment of restraint and seclusion.

It is urgently recommended that steps should at once be taken to remedy these defects. If necessary, paid labour should be employed, but it is believed that the patients themselves might do much of what is wanted. A grieve or gardener should be found, who can develop in the patients whatever capacity for useful occupation they have. This would be an advantage to the health of the patients as well as to the funds of the Institution. High-class gardening is not so much needed as the rougher work of the labourer and farm-servant ; and in road-making, trenching, draining, planting, etc., there is very much to be done about the Asylum which ought to be done without delay. It is doubtful if any effort should be made to increase the population by refusing to transfer patients to the lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, or opposing the direct admission of patients into that establishment, so long as the Asylum continues to want the means of out-door exercise and occupation, and is not generally brought into a more satisfactory state.

The beds and bedding were in excellent order, and the dormitories were clean and well ventilated. An abundant meal of soup, fish, and bread was served during the visit, and a large number of the patients partook of it in association, and in a quiet and orderly way.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, *June 4, 1870.*Appendix
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sioners'
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Asylums.Banffshire
District
Asylum.

There are at this date 41 male and 51 female patients in the house. One male and 1 female, still upon the books, are absent on probation. The admissions since the date of the last visit consist of—

	M.	F.
Private Patients,	1	4
Pauper Patients,	6	3

or 14 in all. The discharges, which are also recoveries, amount to 7, and the deaths to 2, both of male patients; the causes of death being, in one case, mesenteric disease, and in the other the decay of old age. The registers were examined, and found to be kept with care and accuracy. The general health of the patients has been good. Seven patients were found in bed, but only 4 of these, 1 male and 3 females, on account of permanent bodily disease or debility. The rest were epileptics, or voluntary bed-keepers. No patient was under restraint or seclusion, and there is no entry in the register of seclusion since last visit. One of the strong rooms of the male refractory ward is at present applied to the purposes of a tailor's work-room. There was a general absence of noise or excitement. The female work-room presented an extremely pleasing sight—20 females being employed in sewing, darning stockings, knitting, etc., and all in perfect peace and quietness; others are engaged in the kitchen and laundry. For the majority of the male patients useful employment is afforded on the farm and grounds of the Asylum. Altogether, 24 men and 38 females are reported as industrially employed. Dinner was served during the visit, about 40 of each sex dining in association. The food was wholesome, sufficient, and well served. The knives and forks recommended at a former visit have been ordered, but have not yet arrived. The wards and dormitories were clean and well ventilated. Progress is being gradually made in papering and decoration. The arrangements for personal cleanliness in the bath-rooms and lavatories are ample and liberal, the beds scrupulously clean and well furnished. Altogether, the general state of the establishment may be regarded as reflecting much credit on those intrusted with its management.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November 23, 1870.*

Since the visit of 4th June 13 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of the admissions, 3 were for the second time; of the discharges, 4 were recoveries. The causes of death were paraplegia, strangulated hernia, and malignant disease of the uterus. The house was in excellent order, and its general aspect one of cheerfulness and comfort. The patients at this date are 39 males and 54 females, of whom 27 males and 39 females are industrially employed, the former for the most part in the work of the farm, the latter in the sewing-room, kitchen, and laundry. The attention which is so successfully given to industrial occupation tells most beneficially on the condition of the patients, both bodily and mental. Their physical health has been satisfactory; they have been remarkably free from excitement and discontent; and they enjoy an amount of freedom which could not be accorded them under less favourable circumstances. The financial results of the farm promise to be satisfactory; but even were it otherwise the varied occupations which its possession furnishes would prove a most ample indemnity for any loss incurred. Only 2 males and 4 females do not as a rule go beyond the airing-courts, and, with scarcely an exception, all take exercise from time to time in the country. The sea-beach is a favourite place of resort, and during the summer bathing was frequent. Dinner was served during the visit in a very quiet and orderly manner. The table is well furnished, and knives and forks have now been provided. The food was of excellent quality, and the appearance of the patients is sufficient indication of an adequate dietary. The bedding and day clothing were ample and in good order. Thirty-seven males and 46 females are present at the religious services of the house. The numbers attending the parish church are 3 males and 5 females, and these numbers would be largely increased, but for some difficulty in obtaining pew accommodation, which should, if possible, be overcome. The establishment

suffered from the general scarcity of water during the summer, but the supply is again abundant. Only one entry of seclusion occurs in the register since last inspection. There has been no accident, and no change among the attendants. The manner in which the Institution is managed is very commendable.

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ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, *June 1, 1870.*

Royal and
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I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

Dumfries
Asylum.
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The inmates at this date are 72 gentlemen and 50 ladies, 4 of the former and 1 of the latter being voluntary patients. No one is at present absent on probation.

The changes since the visit of 19th August consist of 19 admissions, under the Sheriff's order, and 4 voluntary admissions; 19 discharges, of which 5 were recoveries; and 7 deaths. The causes of death were organic disease of the nervous centres in 4 cases, and pleurisy, bronchitis, and suicide in 1 case respectively. The average age at death was 57 years; and of the fatal cases only 2 were admitted before 1868.

The general condition of the house remains as described in previous reports. Its pervading defect is want of light, and on this account all the galleries, but more especially those of the ground floor, have a gloomy and cheerless aspect, which cannot fail to tell prejudicially on the mental state of the patients. In various other respects, also, as for instance in the stone flooring of the corridors, and of the day-rooms and dormitories of the basement stories, the accommodation is behind the views of the day; but it is understood that as soon as the new buildings at present in progress are taken into occupation, radical alterations will be undertaken with the view of remedying the more prominent defects. In the meantime, from the cessation of renewing paint, and undertaking minor repairs, the general aspect of the lower galleries is even less favourable than on former occasions. Cleanliness and ventilation are however well attended to. The bedding, and the furniture generally, were in fair condition, but the appearance of several of the galleries would be greatly improved, and the comfort of the patients increased, by the use of matting or linoleum in the corridors. Brighter colouring of the walls would likewise be an advantage, and this should be kept in view when painting is resumed. The physical health of the patients is, and has been, very favourable. The mortality, as already stated, has been low, and has occurred mainly among patients advanced in life. The diet is abundant, and considerable improvement has been effected in the manner of serving the meals. It is however suggested that the attendants should not take their food at the same time as their patients, but should be entirely free to wait on them. Until this plan be adopted it will be impossible to introduce that neatness and decorum which are desirable, and which are elsewhere attained. The quality of all the articles of food was favourably spoken of, with the exception of the tea, which, both by patients and attendants, alike in the Crichton Institution and in the Southern Counties Asylum, was pronounced scarcely drinkable.

No patient was in seclusion, but since last inspection 43 entries of this character occur in the register, the longest period being for 2 days. There are also 2 entries of the use of gloves. Both gentlemen and ladies were free from excitement, and no one physically able for extended exercise is restricted to the airing-courts. Drives beyond the grounds are taken by nearly all the inmates in rotation, but walking exercise in the country appears to be exceptional. In this respect there is room for improvement; and it is likewise suggested that freer intercourse with the outer world, by the admission of strangers to games and recreations, would add greatly to the interest which the patients take in them, and would tend to promote their happiness.

The number of wet patients, considering the absence of epileptics and paralytics, is considerable; and it was stated that of the 11 in the west female gallery the beds of 8 were, in spite of night attendance, frequently dirty. Improved accommodation would likely be followed by improved habits.

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II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The following are the changes since last visit :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admissions,	10	10	16	20	56
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharges,	7	7	13	20	47
	Deaths,	1	0	1	4	6

Dumfries
Asylum.

In addition there have been 2 voluntary admissions. Of the discharges, 31 were recoveries. Of the deaths, 3 were caused by heart-disease, 1 by cerebral disease, 1 by bronchitis, and 1 by suicide. The average age at death was 59 years. Here also the mortality has been very low, and the average age at death exceptionally high. The sanitary state of the establishment continues favourable; for although there were several patients in bed in the sick-rooms of both sides, this arose chiefly from the decay of old age.

The house was clean and in excellent order, and the general aspect of the wards was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The freer use of bright colours would however be an improvement; and there is a bareness in the refractory departments which might and should be overcome by the introduction of objects of interest and decoration. The bedding was clean and in good condition, but occasionally the mattresses appeared too hard for comfort. The furniture is generally appropriate, but cushions to the seats of the sick-rooms, and additional wardrobe accommodation, are called for.

Exercise in the general grounds has been increased, and the numbers now restricted to the airing-courts rarely exceed 12 or 15 of each sex. In both divisions there was almost an entire absence of excitement; but one female was in seclusion. Since last inspection 40 entries of the use of this mode of repression occur in the register, for periods which never exceed a few hours; and at present strong dresses with special fastenings are worn by 1 male and 2 females, and with ordinary fastenings by 3 males and 1 female. Two males and 6 females wear locked boots, and 2 males and 5 females use quilted bed coverings. Stretchers without mattresses are now almost entirely banished.

Some improvements have been effected in the diet. The allowance of bread at supper to the working patients has been increased; and the composition of the hash at dinner has been improved by diminishing the proportion of liver and other internal organs, and increasing that of the muscular and adipose tissues. Greater variety in the manner of preparing the food is still however desirable, and more neatness in the manner of serving it. That the quantity is sufficient for health may be fairly inferred from the low mortality, but the dinner which was served to the females, and which consisted of 2 ounces of bread, 3 potatoes, and little more than half a bowl of soup, certainly appeared scanty, if not for health, at all events for comfort. In none of the wards are knives and forks in use; in several, table-cloths are not supplied; and in the refractory departments the dishes are of metal. In all these respects there is room for reform, and it should be kept in view that habits of tidiness in eating are of essential consequence as a means of discipline. It is not unlikely that a fuller evening meal would conduce to greater tranquillity through the night, especially among the refractory females.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 106 men and 62 women. The numbers resident are 175 men and 142 women, and thus the proportion employed, especially of the women, is scarcely satisfactory. But the Institution is at present passing through a state of transition, and the attention of the superintendent is unavoidably distracted by a variety of extraneous matters.

Few of the patients ever go beyond the grounds, and isolation from the outer world is carried to an unnecessary if not an injurious extent.

Divine service is at present limited to Sundays, but it is proposed to introduce daily prayers in the chapel. The registers are on the whole carefully kept, but no register of attendants was forthcoming either here or in the Crichton Institution, and the case-books have been and still continue to be

neglected. Five escapes, 2 accidents of a slight character, and 15 discharges on probation, are recorded since last inspection. The attention of the Board has already been directed to the deaths which occurred from suicide.*

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sioners'
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Royal and
District
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Dumfries
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ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES,
October 20, 21, and 22, 1870.

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

There are in the Institution at this date 79 gentlemen, including 5 voluntary inmates; and 48 ladies, including 3 voluntary inmates. Two patients on probation.

Since last visit there have been 8 admissions, 4 discharges, and 3 deaths.

* In connection with this entry the following correspondence took place:—

COPY CORRESPONDENCE between the TREASURER OF THE ROYAL CRICHTON INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES, and the SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

IRISH STREET, DUMFRIES, 22d August 1870.

SIR,—The Trustees and Directors having considered the Report of Commissioner Sir James Coxé of 1st June last, and the explanations received from Dr. Gilchrist in regard to certain statements contained therein, have instructed me to express to the Board of Lunacy their regret that the Commissioner has not been more careful in making inquiries on the spot in reference to these statements, as they feel assured that, had these been made, the faults of which he complains would have been found to be without foundation; and as on the points specially commented upon, particularly these three—communication with the outer world, walking exercise, and amusements—they consider the Medical Superintendent is most attentive and successful in his arrangements.—I am, Sir, etc.

SAM. ADAMSON, *Secretary*.

To W. FORBES, Esq., General Board of Lunacy.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 26th August 1870.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., which I shall submit to the Board at their first meeting. In the meantime, I am instructed to request that you will particularize, as fully as possible, for the information of the Board, the statements in Commissioner Sir James Coxé's report of 1st June which the Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution consider inaccurate.—I am, Sir, etc.,

WILLIAM J. BATT, *for the Secretary*.

To SAMUEL ADAMSON, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer,
Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

IRISH STREET, DUMFRIES, 27th August 1870.

SIR,—I have received your letter of 26th ult., which I shall submit to the first meeting of Trustees and Directors.—I am, Sir, etc.,

SAM. ADAMSON.

To W. FORBES, Esq.

IRISH STREET, DUMFRIES, 26th September 1870.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th ulto., in reply to which I have been instructed by the Trustees and Directors to call your attention to the following points in the Report of Commissioner Sir James Coxé of 1st June last, viz., on the third page he states that "walking exercise appears to be exceptional"—and further on he suggests "freer intercourse with the outer world." Again, with reference to the Southern Counties Asylum, he observes (on page 5), "It is not unlikely that a fuller evening meal would conduce to greater tranquillity through the night, especially among the refractory females."

In regard to the first point, I have to explain that during this year the practice of the last and of former years has been followed, and that in May last, when the season suitable for excursions to the country commenced, these were instituted as usual. The first of the picnic parties of this season, which consisted of thirty-eight persons, and included from one-fourth to one-third of all the patients able to walk, occurred during the week preceding the Commissioner's visit, and they have since continued in their usual order. These pic-nics are attended by patients of both sexes, and also by strangers—are repeated weekly during several months of the year, and involve a drive of from five to twenty miles from the Institution, and a walk of from one to five miles. Besides this weekly pic-nic there is a daily one, which takes all the patients to the country in rotation, and fishing parties, parole patients, and patients accompanied by attendants walk daily beyond the grounds. Finally, I may mention, in addition to the above, it has been the practice to have a weekly walking party and a second weekly pic-nic, but these have had to be temporarily discontinued in consequence of the illness of the Medical Assistant under whose superintendence they were conducted.

These pic-nics are also extended to the Southern Counties Asylum, so that every eligible

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No escape or accident is recorded. Seven patients were found in bed; 3 were found wearing locked boots, 5 wear quilted bedcovers, and 2 canvas dresses; 1 sleeps on a stretcher, and 1 in the protection-bed, the lid of which is in use; and 1 was found in seclusion, and had been so for 2 days, but the fact was not registered. There are 12 gentlemen and 1 lady entered as on parole in the grounds, and 2 male patients entered as on parole beyond the grounds. Sixty-five men and 3 women are entered as at present taking exercise daily in the grounds. About 18 gentlemen and about the same number of ladies are said to take exercise daily beyond the grounds, but this refers chiefly to drives. A small number of patients drive out nearly every day; about the same number twice a week; and an effort is made to give a drive at least once a week to the great majority of the patients. Walking exercise beyond the grounds is taken by few. Picnics and pleasure ex-

or deserving patient there is taken to the country at least once a year—many of them more frequently.

In regard to the "freer intercourse with the outer world" which the Commissioner suggests should be afforded to the patients, the Trustees and Directors cannot help believing that he has allowed himself to remain in ignorance of the extent to which such intercourse is permitted, or rather encouraged. To every weekly pic-nic strangers are invited. The list of invitations shortly before his visit contained 59 names, and as the season was then only at its commencement, it was necessarily incomplete. These names are principally those of heads of families, and represent at least double the above number of persons, and the list does not include accidental visitors, such as the relatives of patients or officers. In addition to the pic-nics, an out-door amusement is held weekly during the season suitable for it, and in winter there are seldom fewer than two public in-door amusements weekly, and at these strangers are always present while at the more important festivities; such as Halloween, harvest-home, Christmas, etc., provision is invariably made for 50 guests. Indeed, so much is the intercourse of the patients with the outer world valued in the Institution, that it is the practice to procure the attendance of strangers at the private parties given every winter, in the galleries and private sitting-rooms of the patients, while the patients frequent the public entertainments given in the town of Dumfries, and are often permitted to attend private parties.

As for the Commissioner's remarks upon diet in the Southern Counties Asylum, a reference to the special diet-book shows 92 entries out of 312 patients. Of these, 32 are getting animal food daily, 20 beef-tea twice a day, and 11 supper—these suppers not being, as the Commissioner advises, a fuller evening meal, but given at a later hour in addition to that meal to the class of patients referred to—the refractory—and that for the purpose advised—to secure greater tranquillity at night.

The Trustees and Directors believe, that the above examples (to which others might be added) will be considered by the General Board a sufficient justification of their complaint of inaccuracy of statement in Commissioner Sir James Cox's last report. The General Board are aware that the Trustees and Directors have formally denied the correctness of statements made by the Commissioner in former reports, and that they applied for an inquiry, which was not granted to them. They complain that on this, as on former inspections, Commissioner Sir James Cox has not sought for any information from the Medical Superintendent, the only person properly qualified to give it on many points connected with the mode of treatment followed in the Institution, but that, without ever having asked for explanation or inquiry, he has entered in his reports (which are afterwards published) remarks disparaging to the conduct and management of the Crichton Royal Institution, which the Trustees and Directors consider to be unjust, and assert to be unfounded in fact.—I am, Sir, etc.

JAMES CARMONT, *p. Treasurer.*

The SECRETARY, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 7th October 1870.

SIR,—Your letter of 26th September has afforded much satisfaction to the Board, inasmuch as it shows how very little there is in Sir James Cox's report on the Crichton Royal Institution and Southern Counties Asylum to which it has been found possible to object.

The three points to which the Trustees and Directors take exception, are thus referred to in your letter:—On the third page he states that "walking exercise appears to be exceptional"—and further on he suggests "freer intercourse with the outer world." Again, with reference to the Southern Counties Asylum, he observes (on page 5), "It is not unlikely that a fuller evening meal would conduce to greater tranquillity through the night, especially among the refractory females."

When the Trustees and Directors found complaints of "inaccuracy of statements" on such grounds as these, it is difficult for the Board to avoid the conviction that a desire was felt to manufacture a grievance. In fact, of the three points complained of, only one, the first, has anything in it of the character of a statement; the two others are merely suggestions for the consideration of the Asylum authorities, which they were free to adopt or not as they saw fit. That they should resent such suggestions being made to them

cursions, which are frequent between May and September, are of course not referred to here. No lady takes walking exercise beyond the grounds, and only the 3 or 4 gentlemen, who are on parole, and the 7 or 8, who have special attendants, do so. It is thought that a larger number of the patients would derive benefit and enjoyment from freer exercise on foot beyond the grounds, and it is suggested that a trial of this should be made.

In the manner of serving the meals considerable improvement is believed to be possible. It is recommended that the attendants should not dine at the same table and at the same time as the patients. Though respectable persons, the attendants are socially inferior to the patients; but the chief objection does not lie in this, but in the fact that they are eating when they ought to be waiting. That some confusion and unseemliness should result from the existing arrangement, the experience of private life would lead us to expect, especially when dinner consists of two or three courses, and the plates, etc., have to be changed.

It is hoped that the new buildings, which appear to be well designed and well executed, will be ready for occupation by the beginning of next year. There can be no doubt as to their constituting a great improvement. It does not appear to be expected, however, that the accommodation of the Institution will be much if at all increased. All classes of patients will be benefited, but in a particular manner the sick and infirm, and the chronic and harmless.

excites the apprehensions of the Board, that so tender a solicitude for their own ideas or dignity may prove extremely detrimental to the welfare of the patients confided to their charge. Impressed with these feelings, the Board have been doubtful whether they should make any reply to your letter; but they have resolved to do so, not, however, from any hope they cherish of altering the views of the Trustees and Directors, or effecting any good, but simply to avoid the risk of having their silence misconstrued.

In answer to your arguments having reference to the first point, "that walking exercise appears to be exceptional," and the details you give about drives and pic-nics, I am directed to quote, for the information of the Trustees and Directors, the complete sentence in Sir James Cox's report, of which you only give a garbled extract. It is as follows: "Drives beyond the grounds are taken by nearly all the inmates in rotation, but walking exercise in the country appears to be exceptional." The first clause of the sentence renders all you say about drives and pic-nics uncalled for and superfluous.

But when you proceed to state "that fishing parties, parole patients, and patients accompanied by attendants, walk daily beyond the grounds," you certainly make a statement that is in opposition to that made by the Commissioner. It remains, however, to determine which of the two statements is most in accordance with fact, and for this purpose it will be necessary that you should state how many patients are daily engaged in fishing, how many walk daily out on parole, and how many walk daily out accompanied by attendants. The information derived by the Commissioner from the examination of the daily register, and from inquiries made of officers, attendants, and patients, certainly led him to consider such exercise exceptional, both as regards the number of days on which it was taken, and also as regards the number of patients sharing in it; but he will be ready at once to confess his error on due proof that he was mistaken. In the meantime, I am to say, that your own admission, that every eligible or deserving patient in the Southern Counties Asylum "is taken to the country at least once a year, many of them more frequently," makes it clear that here at all events walking exercise in the country is exceptional.

To prevent misconception, I may here explain that the "walking exercise" referred to by the Commissioner is not exercise by fits and starts on gala days, but such exercise as any lady or gentleman would be in the habit of taking for pleasure or health; and that there is in his opinion no more reason why ladies and gentlemen resident in the Royal Crichton Institution should be cut off from this enjoyment during any part of the year, than ladies and gentlemen resident in ordinary country houses.

As regards the second point, namely, the suggestion made by the Commissioner as to the freer intercourse with the outer world by the admission of strangers to games and recreations, I must draw a distinction between their presence on what may be called "field days," and their presence on quieter occasions, when the patients might derive pleasure and solace from such social intercourse as is cultivated in private life. The extent to which what may be called public entertainments are carried in the Royal Crichton Institution is well known to the Board; but such entertainments do not as a rule afford any opportunity for the exercise or cultivation of the higher social faculties. In your letter, however, it is stated that it is the practice to procure the attendance of strangers at the parties given every winter in the galleries and private sitting-rooms of the patients; and the question, whether the suggestion of the Commissioner was called for or not, will therefore depend altogether on the extent to which this practice is carried. From the inquiries made by the Commissioner at his visit he was led to think that it might be very beneficially extended, and there is nothing in your letter which leads him to change his

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As soon as the new buildings are ready very extensive and radical changes are to be begun on the old. The centre is to be gutted, and to be lighted by a great cupola. The stone flooring of all the sleeping rooms, and of most, if not of all, the galleries is to be lifted and replaced by wooden flooring. Open fire-places are to be introduced. The latticed verandahs in the low east and west galleries are to be extended beyond the line of the buildings, and converted into day-rooms with open fire-places.

The proposed changes, and the erection of the new buildings, will remove many of those grave structural defects which have so often been pointed out by the Commissioners in their reports. It seems difficult to believe that the sick wards of such an institution as this are stone floored, imperfectly lighted, without open fire-places, and bare and gloomy; yet such is still the case. There is a prospect, however, that what all are now at one in condemning will not long endure.

It is suggested that when the new buildings are opened some arrangements should be made for giving the gentlemen a more comfortable smoking-room. ¹³

The register of attendants prescribed by the Board was not seen. On calling for it, two small books were produced, but they appeared to be merely lists or memoranda kept by the head male attendant and the matron, and the medical superintendent, on finding that they had been submitted to the Commissioner, stated that he had no right to see them. It is understood that 4 female attendants have been engaged and 5 discharged since last visit, but these facts have not been intimated to the Board. No change appears to have taken place among the male attendants.

opinion. This might, however, be effected by an authenticated statement of the number of such private parties held during the year, of the number of patients and strangers attending them, and of the nature of the party—whether for music, dancing, cards, or conversation; and such statement, accordingly, you are invited to furnish.

I come now to the third point, namely, the remark of the Commissioner that “it is not unlikely that a fuller evening meal would conduce to greater tranquillity through the night, especially among the refractory females.”

It is very difficult to see on what grounds the Trustees and Directors should object to this suggestion, unless on the supposition of their own and their superintendent's infallibility. That the general dietary is considered by themselves to be in many cases insufficient is shown by the extent to which it is supplemented; and, perhaps, had a trial been given to the suggestion of the Commissioner, instead of merely making a stand against it, the Trustees and Directors, and even the superintendent himself, might have been convinced of its propriety. The Board attach the very highest importance to the sufficiency of the dietary of asylums, and to the manner in which the food is cooked and served; and, therefore, they very earnestly direct the attention of the Trustees and Directors to the remarks made on these points, not only in the last report by Sir James Cox, but in previous reports both by this Commissioner and Dr. W. A. F. Browne, as showing in what direction material improvement in the management of the Institution might be effected. A stubborn adherence to preconceived ideas is very frequently more an indication of a narrow mind than of superior wisdom.

In conclusion, I have only to refer to the complaint you make that an inquiry into the accuracy of the statements made by Sir James Cox in a former report was denied to the Trustees and Directors by the Board. This inquiry, you are well aware, was refused simply because the Trustees and Directors failed to particularize any single statement as incorrect. For the Board to have undertaken an inquiry when nothing could be named as requiring investigation, would have been not only an unwarrantable expenditure of public time and money, but a complete stultification of themselves. That the decision of the Board then arrived at was correct, the Board have abundant evidence in the weak and futile nature of the complaints now brought forward.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

To SAMUEL ADAMSON, Esq., Secretary,
Crichton Royal Institution, Irish Street, Dumfries.

IRISH STREET, DUMFRIES, 8th November 1870.

SIR,—I enclose Excerpt from the Minute of Meeting of Trustees and Directors held on 5th inst., referring to the Report by Commissioner Sir James Cox, dated 1st June last, and also to Commissioner Mitchell's Report of 20th, 21st, and 22d October as to the register of attendants.—I am, Sir, etc.,

SAM. ADAMSON.

W. FORBES, Esq., Secretary, General Board of Lunacy.

EXCERPT MINUTE referred to in the above LETTER.

At the Crichton Royal Institution, the 5th November 1870:

Present—Mr. Maxwell of Munches, M.P., Mr. Carruthers of Dormont, Mr. Maxwell of

II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES' ASYLUM.

Since last visit there have been 34 admissions (of whom 6 appear to have been private patients), 10 discharges, and 14 deaths. The rate of mortality has been high, but several of those who died were far advanced in years. The present population consists of 175 men and 144 women, exclusive of 7 patients on probation, but inclusive of 2 voluntary patients.

Five patients wear strong dresses with special fastenings, 3 strong dresses with ordinary fastenings, 7 locked boots, and 8 quilted blankets. Seven patients sleep on canvas stretchers, and it is suggested that the use of these should be discontinued as soon as possible. No patient was found in seclusion or under any form of restraint. In the register of seclusion and restraint there is no entry between the 1st of June and the 5th of September. Since the last of these dates, there are 6 entries referring to seclusion for periods from 7 hours to 3 days, and 1 entry referring to the use of the shower-bath. Nine accidents are recorded, nearly all trifling, but in one case the forearm of a patient, who worked in the laundry, was so injured as to necessitate amputation.

The day-rooms, dormitories, lavatories, and bath-rooms were scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the clothing of the patients was tidy and good.

Ninety-nine men and 76 women are entered as industrially employed, leaving 134 not so employed. About 15 men and 15 women are confined to the airing-courts.

There is, and has been since June, a Tuesday walking-party beyond the grounds of about 10 men and 12 women, of whom several are understood to

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Gribton, *Trustees*; Mr. Gladstone of Capenoch, Mr. Dudgeon of Cargen, Mr. Murray Stewart of Broughton, *Directors*: Mr. Carruthers *in the Chair*.

The meeting then proceeded further to consider the letter of the Lunacy Board, dated 7th ulto., and having heard Dr. Gilchrist thereupon, they instructed the Treasurer to inform the General Board, that having fully and carefully considered the questions in dispute, they are satisfied that the Medical Superintendent has been and is doing all that is either necessary or advantageous in the matter of diet to the class of Southern Counties Asylum patients referred to by the Commissioner; that in regard to communication with the outer world, no exertion is being spared to carry that out as far as practicable, and with reference to walking exercise beyond the walls, the meeting, considering the extent and nature of the grounds, the efforts made every summer by constant excursions and pic-nics, and the difficulty experienced in inducing patients to take advantage of the facilities afforded them for extra-mural exercise, cannot see that much more can be done in this respect, but they have called the attention of the Medical Superintendent to the matter; and on these and any other points the Trustees and Directors are willing to consider any suggestions made by the Lunacy Board, in a proper spirit, with a view to improve the establishment; but must record their regret at the tone in which the letter of the 7th ulto. is expressed.

The meeting having considered the remarks of Commissioner Mitchell in his Report dated 20th, 21st, and 22d ulto., containing the reasons why the General Board of Lunacy are desirous that a register of attendants in the Crichton Asylum should be kept and exhibited to them, they instructed the Treasurer to reply, that having obtained the opinion of the present Solicitor-General on the point, confirming the advice under which they have hitherto acted, they cannot admit the power of the General Board to enforce their views, but having now, for the first time, been informed of the purpose for which the request is made, they authorise the Medical Superintendent to keep the register and furnish extracts as requested.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 16th November 1870.

SIR,—Your letter of the 8th inst., enclosing Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Institution, held on the 5th inst., was yesterday submitted to the Board, and I was directed to say that they heard with satisfaction that the Superintendent had been instructed to keep the register of attendants prescribed by the Board, and to transmit to the Board copies of the entries.

In requiring Superintendents of Asylums to keep this register and make returns to them of the entries, [the Board have the approval of the Secretary of State, and they believe, and are assured, that they have the power to enforce their order under the provisions of sect. 9 of the Act 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71; but as this register is so clearly intended to serve a useful public purpose, and to operate beneficently towards the insane, they are glad under these circumstances that the Directors and Trustees of the Crichton Institution have seen t proper to withdraw opposition.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary*.

To SAM. ADAMSON, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer,
Crichton Institution, Irish Street, Dumfries.

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be private patients. These walking-parties consist more or less nearly of the same set of patients from week to week—in other words, out of 319 patients, from 20 to 30 appear to take walking exercise once a week beyond the grounds. It is thought that what is good for these 20 or 30 patients would be good for others, and it is therefore recommended that walking exercise beyond the grounds should be taken by a larger number of patients, and by them more frequently. This suggestion is founded on what is practised, and regarded as beneficial, in other asylums.

It is said that the men, who work in the open air, have no need of this more extended exercise, but, even if this be a correct view, it has no application to the women, with whom the experiment recommended might begin.

Balls, concerts, theatrical performances, pic-nics, pleasure excursions, occasional drives, croquet parties, and other such exercises and amusements are excellent things, and great credit is due to the management of this Institution for the attention bestowed on them. But it must not be forgotten that the number of those patients who are interested in, and derive benefit from these things is a small proportion of the whole population; and that such things cannot properly be substituted for the more commonplace and systematic exercises, occupations, and amusements from which a very much larger number of patients derive enjoyment and advantage—the insane resembling the sane in this respect.

As the result of inquiries it is thought desirable to call attention to the remarks of Dr. Browne and Sir James Coxie in their last reports regarding the propriety of giving food during the night, or a fuller evening meal, to weak or excited patients, though they may not be ill, as a means of restoring health and securing tranquillity. A late supper is given with advantage to a few of the patients, but none of the infirm or excited have the early breakfast—between five and six o'clock in the morning—which has elsewhere been found very beneficial.

The plan of keeping the registers, which has been adopted in the two divisions of this Asylum, creates difficulties, and leads almost inevitably to confusion and error; this, with the fact that there have been absences, changes, and sickness among the medical officers, accounts for the state in which several of them were found.

In writing up the case-book and filling in arrears, Dr. Denholm is making considerable and satisfactory progress. The register of attendants prescribed by the Board, though not in a good form, is kept for this division of the Asylum, and notice is sent to the board when attendants are engaged or discharged. Two new attendants appear to have been engaged and four discharged since last visit. The well-being of the inmates of asylums unquestionably depends greatly on the position and character of the attendants; and the information regarding them, obtained by the Board through this register, is in various ways useful. When, for instance, attendants are discharged for cruelty to patients, or for any other serious offence, it is found that they not unfrequently—and almost without interruption of service—reappear as attendants in other asylums. Through these registers and notices the Board hope to be able to prevent this. Already, indeed, though the system has only been in operation for a few months, notice of the misconduct of several attendants has followed them to their new situations, and immediate discharge has been the result. It is difficult to see a reason for resisting the Board's order in the division of the Asylum which at present contains only private patients, and for complying with it in the division which contains both private and pauper patients; but whatever be the reason, the effect is a public injury, and it is not easy to believe that those concerned in the resistance have been made fully aware of the real nature or bearings of the step.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 18th June 1870.

Dundee
Asylum.

There are 101 male and 89 female patients at present in the Institution, which may be regarded as full.

The changes in the population which have taken place since the visit on the 10th December 1869, consist of 17 admissions, 26 discharges, and 7 deaths. Of the discharges, 21 were transferences to the Dundee Poorhouse, 2 trans-

ferences to other Asylums, and 3 cures. Five of the 7 deaths were caused by general paralysis. Appendix E.

No patient was found in seclusion, which appears to be rarely resorted to. No form of mechanical restraint was in use. No patient was seen wearing a canvas or other special dress, and only in two cases were locked boots deemed necessary. Commissioners' Entries.

Night nursing is in systematic operation on the male side, and with good results in reducing the number of wet beds. To a certain extent it is also in practice on the female side, but its fuller adoption there would in many respects be a benefit. Royal and District Asylums.

The numbers industrially employed are registered as 48 males and 51 females, and the impression left by the visit, though made on a Saturday, when fewer than usual are employed, was that these numbers are by no means an overestimate. It is strongly recommended that a trial should be given to the plan of remunerating the patients to some extent for their work, leaving them to have a certain control over the expenditure of these earnings. Dundee Asylum.

Nearly one-sixth of the patients are said to be on parole in the general grounds.

One accident is recorded, fracture of the clavicle, from a push which scarcely appeared adequate, but it is understood that the bone was weak from a previous fracture. One servant employed in the laundry has been discharged for misconduct, and 4 others have left of their own accord. The propriety of steadily increasing the wages of attendants, according to length of service, should be well considered. A good staff of trained and trustworthy attendants adds to the well-being of the patients, and greatly simplifies management from year to year.

The rate of mortality in this Institution continues to be low. It is probable that this is, in part at least, to be attributed to the liberal and judicious feeding of the patients. An excellent dinner was served during the visit. The broth contained an abundance of vegetables; and it was noted with satisfaction that on each table there was a salad sufficient for all.

Many things were seen reflecting most creditably on the general and medical management, which, however, must be conducted under many difficulties and discouragements, for beyond all question the establishment, as regards its structure and site, exhibits very grave defects, and cannot give to its inmates many advantages which are given by other similar institutions.

It is proposed to paint and paper a considerable number of the sleeping-rooms and day-rooms, and this will certainly be an improvement. The wall in front of the laundry, which darkened its windows, has been pulled down, valances have been placed over many of the windows, and are in preparation for others. It would be easy to suggest other improvements, but the building itself is not susceptible of being so added to or changed, as to render it satisfactory, while its site and surroundings are becoming every year more objectionable. The Directors may still decline to adopt the recommendations made in former reports by the Commissioners, but it is a mere question of time, for the propriety of adopting them is certain ere long to make itself apparent, and there is reason to think that, even in a financial point of view, it would have been wise to have given effect to them years ago.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, October 28, 1870.

The changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 18th June are:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	1	4	5	4	14
Discharges, . . .	1	4	3	15	23
Deaths, . . .	1	0	3	0	4

These figures show a diminution of 13 in the numbers resident, which are now 99 males and 78 females. This diminution has been caused by the discharge of 8 patients recovered, and by the removal of 2 to other asylums, of 10 to the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse, and of 3 to the care of friends. Of the pauper admissions, 7 were chargeable to the parish of Dundee, and 2 to that of Liff and Benvie. Of the deaths, the causes were senile decay,

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disease of heart and chronic bronchitis, suicide, and paralysis. An inquiry concerning the case of suicide has already been made by the Board.

The general appearance of the house has been considerably improved by the papering and painting of many of the single rooms, dormitories, and corridors, and some portions of the establishment, more especially the part occupied by the higher class of females, are extremely cheerful and comfortable. But the accommodation of the wards occupied by the parochial patients, particularly on the male side, is cheerless, rough, and bare, and should be thoroughly remodelled; not, however, by structural alterations, which in the present uncertainty as to the future of the Asylum, could not be properly undertaken, but by the removal of the present unseemly furniture, and supplying articles more in accordance with modern views of treatment. It has been very clearly shown by experience that the mental condition of the insane is greatly influenced by their surroundings, and that with every improvement in their circumstances they have become more manageable, and more orderly in their habits. This fact has been already repeatedly brought under the notice of the Directors, who are now recommended to ascertain for themselves, by a visit to some of the English County Asylums, the manner in which the institutions under the supervision of the Board of which Lord Shaftesbury is chairman, are fitted up and furnished. This recommendation is made in the hope that they may cease to attach undue value to an entry made in the visitors' book of the Asylum by Lord Shaftesbury many years ago.

The physical wants of the patients are sufficiently met. The dietary is varied and abundant, and herein probably lies the secret of the small mortality, and of the satisfactory proportion of recoveries, which are habitual features in the annual results of treatment recorded in the reports. In the manner of serving the food some improvement has been effected by substituting dishes of earthenware, for those of tin formerly in use in certain wards, and in providing all the tables with cloths; but an effort should be made to introduce the general use of knives and forks, and more neatness and order at meals.

The day-clothing was generally in good condition, and many of the beds are now supplied with hair mattresses, and straw palliasses. Proper attention is everywhere paid to cleanliness. The numbers industrially employed are about 45 of each sex. About 20 of the men are employed in the grounds, but the land is of too limited an extent to afford the rough kind of work which alone many of the patients could be trusted to perform. Garden work requires more mind than many of them possess. Four women are employed at weaving, and one at winding. Occupation for the rest is found in the kitchen, washing-house, and laundry, and in the general work of the house. Exercise beyond the bounds is taken from time to time by a large proportion of the patients of both sexes, but the increasing population of the neighbourhood is gradually rendering such exercise more difficult and unsuitable. A proposal is at present under consideration to convert an additional portion of the garden into recreation-ground. During the alterations which were undertaken some time ago, the sheds which afforded protection in wet weather were removed on the male side. In some respects this change was an improvement, but it has the disadvantage of limiting the means of exercise, and the erection of new sheds in a proper position is therefore recommended.

As usual the visit gave rise to some vociferation, especially on the female side, but otherwise the patients of both sexes were tranquil, and free from excitement. Seclusion has been used on only one occasion, and for a single day, since last inspection, and beyond locked boots no special contrivance in dress is in use. This result will appear all the more satisfactory, when it is kept in view that by the removal of so many of the quieter patients to the wards of the poorhouse, the proportion of troublesome cases has been greatly increased. To such an extent has this been the case, that it will probably become necessary to increase the staff of attendants to guard against mischief. Although the number of inmates is less than at last inspection, many of the rooms appeared overcrowded with beds, and to enable the Commissioner at once to determine to what extent this is the case, the cubic contents of each room should be ascertained and recorded on the door.

Increasing attention appears to be given to recreation and amusement, and it was announced that monthly balls are to take place during the winter.

Drives into the country and pic-nics were frequent during the summer. The various registers are carefully kept. Appendix
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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 28th May 1870.

The whole number of patients at present in the Asylum is 715, of whom 73 are in the East House, and 642 in the West House. The population of the West House is thus reduced since last inspection by 31—11 females and 20 males. Of the present inmates 518 are paupers, and of these, 401 are chargeable to the six urban parishes; viz., The City, St. Cuthbert's, Canongate, North Leith, South Leith, and Duddingston; 89 are chargeable to the landward parishes, and 28 to parishes beyond the district.

The changes which have taken place consist of 153 admissions, 127 discharges, and 58 deaths. The discharges include 56 transfers to other asylums, and 18 removals on probation. The chief causes of death were old age and decay, general paralysis, phthisis, and acute pulmonary disease; but among the deaths 3 cases of suicide occur. One of these was a patient, who after being in the Asylum for about a month was considered to be sufficiently well to be discharged on pass, and it was while thus absent and living with his friends that he committed suicide.

The extension of the East House, in the way suggested in former reports, has not yet been carried out, but it is so clearly desirable that the recommendation is here strongly repeated. Besides some additional bedrooms, it would give a large drawing-room and dining-room, which are greatly needed. But the extension is still more urgently required for the enlargement of the kitchen and the improvement of the servants' sleeping accommodation. In an establishment containing 73 patients paying high rates of board, many dinners have to be cooked, and a large and well-appointed kitchen is clearly an essential. The present one cannot meet the requirements of such an institution except at a considerable sacrifice of comfort, order, and convenience. As regards the sleeping accommodation for the servants, it is in many respects unsuitable, but to show the need of improvement, it is sufficient to point out that the character of the accommodation is believed to be the cause of much and serious sickness among the servants. It is hoped that for these reasons the Directors will take into consideration the propriety of beginning, with as little delay as possible, this very desirable extension of the East House. It is also hoped that at the same time wooden flooring will be substituted for the flagging in the corridors. In the case of one corridor this has already been done, greatly to the increase of the patients' comfort. The structural changes now recommended, or equivalent ones, are certain to be carried out eventually, so clearly are they desirable; and it is thought that this consideration should influence the Directors in giving effect to them at once.

The sick-ward on the male side of the West House has been re-papered and painted, and now presents a very cheerful aspect. Many of the occupants are feeble, and to these the introduction of a few more stuffed arm-chairs would be a benefit. The same addition, indeed, might be made with advantage to the furniture of several of the other galleries. The floors of the bath-room parlours in the separate wards for females are of stone, and would be greatly improved by a covering of linoleum, or of some similar material. These two rooms were found full of busy, tranquil, and contented workers.

It was observed with satisfaction that hair mattresses have been supplied to all the beds in the intermediate galleries of the West House. There cannot be a doubt that this was due to the patients who occupy these galleries, who are not paupers, and who have been accustomed to comfortable beds in their own homes; and there is every reason to believe that it will be attended with beneficial results. The improvement, however, will not be complete till each bed has also two pillows—one of hair and one of feathers—and attention is specially directed to this matter.

In some parts of the West House the water-closets are only flushed once a day, and it is suggested that this should be done more frequently. The wood-work of some of the water-closets is also in need of repairs, which should not be too long delayed.

It was observed that, in some of the airing-courts on the female side, seve-

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ral of the patients were bare-headed, though the sun was bright and strong. In the case of many patients such exposure to the rays of the sun is undesirable, and it is hoped that an effort will be made to avoid it.

The overcrowded state of the house, and the want of single rooms, greatly increase the difficulty of management, and in various ways must act injuriously both on patients and attendants. The extension of the West House, which is now approaching completion, will relieve this overcrowding, but it will not do more. It will not enable the institution to receive a larger number of patients than are at present accommodated in it. It should be remembered, in forming an opinion as to the condition of the establishment, that, more perhaps than anything else, overcrowding disturbs and complicates both the medical and general management of an asylum, increases the risk of accident, raises the death-rate, and diminishes the comfort, tranquillity, and contentment of the patients. It should also be borne in mind that, as a general rule, the evil effects of overcrowding become increasingly apparent the longer it has lasted.

Four patients wearing leather gloves, 1 with a strait-jacket, 1 with a polka, 16 with locked boots, several with canvas dresses were seen, and 4 were found in seclusion. In most of these instances it appeared that these appliances were resorted to for sufficient medical or surgical reasons.

In the West House there was not a single wet bed last night, a result properly attributed to the attention bestowed on night-watching.

The number of patients reported as industrially employed is considerable. The nature of the various occupations in which they were engaged is shown in the following statements:—

Males.		Females.	
Assisting attendants,	65	Assisting attendants,	23
Assisting gardeners .	43	Engaged in sewing, darning,	
Assisting storekeeper,	5	knitting, or embroidery,	177
Acting as carpenters, masons,		Working in laundry or	
shoemakers, slaters, stokers,		kitchen,	28
tailors, upholsterers, prin-			
ters, clerks, painters, and			
plumbers,	36		
Total,	149		228

The plan of remunerating patients for their work, which has been found to work well in other asylums, has not yet been adopted here. Amusement and recreation continue to receive full attention. At the time of the visit a cricket match was being played, in which patients from both houses joined. Excursions to the country are frequent in summer, and the usual indoor amusements are steadily kept up.

EDINBURGH ROYAL ASYLUM, *December 14, 1870.*

The following are the changes since the visit of 28th May:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	19	17	46	56	138
Discharges, .	26	14	30	58	128
Deaths,	3	1	9	13	26

These figures show a decrease of 16 in the numbers resident, due to the removal of pauper patients chargeable to the landward district of Midlothian, and of a considerable number of private patients at low rates of board. The registers, however, still show the admission of a certain number of pauper patients not chargeable to the urban district.

Of the patients discharged, 62 had recovered, 16 were removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, 26 were transferred to other institutions, 6 were sent to England or Ireland, 14 were placed in private dwellings, 2 escaped, and 2 could not be detained on the expiry of the certificate of emergency from want of proof of insanity, and the consequent inability to obtain the sheriff's order.

The causes of death were phthisis in 5 cases, exhaustion and decay in 7,

organic disease of brain in 3, pulmonary inflammatory affections in 3, and organic disease and degeneration of various organs in 8. The mortality is below the average, but this result is partially due to the removal of patients who have since died in other asylums.

The general condition of the East House is still as described in former reports, but the extension so repeatedly recommended is now being actively carried out, and will, it is understood, be followed by important alterations and improvements in the existing building, and by extensive renovation of the furniture.

The accommodation of the West House has been increased by the opening of the new wing on the female side. The object of this extension is to afford facilities of isolation and classification by providing single rooms, the number of which was formerly utterly insufficient for the proper care and treatment of the inmates. The accommodation thus provided is cheerful and appropriate; and when fully furnished, papered, and otherwise properly fitted up, may be expected to influence in a very material degree the condition of the patients. Already its advantages are apparent in the greater tranquillity of the separate buildings, and in the manifest improvement which has taken place in several of the worst cases by the increased means of classification and diversified association now at command.

It may be regarded as an axiom in insanity, that the more the comfort of the patients is improved, and their surroundings are made cheerful, the less difficulty will be experienced in their management. This truth is receiving practical illustration on the female side, and particularly in the refractory department, where a great deal has of late been done to give the wards a comfortable and homelike aspect. The expressions of contentment with the recent improvements in the bedding, and the supply of easy-chairs, afford proof that ease of body influences greatly the condition of the mind, and point the way to further progress. Cushions should be supplied to the benches, and numerous articles of furniture and decoration, such as are seen in ordinary dwellings, should be provided. These remarks are now more especially applicable to the male department, the bareness and roughness of which are reflected in the roughness and uncouthness of many of the patients. It will be in vain to look for an improvement in the aspect of the inmates of the male separate buildings until a complete revolution is made in their surroundings; and the same remark is applicable to the patients of the first gallery, and more or less to those in all the others. It is accordingly very desirable that as soon as the present building operations are concluded, the attention of the managers, and the resources of the Institution, should be concentrated in again placing the Asylum in the van of Scotch establishments for the care of the insane. Attention is again called to the insufficient lavatory and inappropriate W.-C. accommodation in the male infirmary as demanding early consideration.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and completely heated, and the bedding was abundant and in good condition.

The day-clothing of both sexes was sufficient for indoor use, but it is again recommended that capes should be supplied to the more feeble of the males for outdoor wear. The dress of the men has lately been improved by lengthening the jackets, but its general appearance is still too uniform, and an improvement in this respect would be effected by substituting dark coloured tweed, at least partially, for the corduroy now used for trousers. Economy in material would likely be secured by this change, as the tear and wear from washing would be greatly diminished.

Personal cleanliness is fairly attended to, but in some of the male wards there is a necessity for the freer use of the small-tooth comb.

The physical condition of the patients was generally satisfactory. As already noticed, the mortality has been low, and it has taken place chiefly among the patients recently admitted. Of the 26 patients who died, only 10 were received before 1869. The numbers at present confined to bed from illness are:—In the East House, 1 male and 1 female; and in the West House, 9 males and 15 females. The food served during the visit was abundant and well cooked, and the manner of serving it on the whole neat and satisfactory. Earthenware dishes, and knives and forks, are in very general use.

In almost all the wards perfect tranquillity prevailed, and even among the

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more excitable of the female patients there was little noise or vociferation. Only 1 patient was regarded as in seclusion, and only 5 entries of recourse to this mode of repression appear in the register since last visit. One patient was found wearing gloves, but numerous entries occur in the register recording their use, occasionally for lengthened periods. It was stated that the necessity for this arose from the unusual frequency of surgical complaints in which restraint was required to prevent removal of the dressings; but it would be more satisfactory that the cause of the necessity for restraint should at the same time be entered in the register. As considerable discrepancy exists as to the application of the term "seclusion," it is desirable that it should be understood as applicable to all cases placed in a single room, under lock and key, on account of noise, violence, excitement, or difficulty of being otherwise managed. The practice of signing the entries in the register in the lump should be discontinued, and the signature attached on the day of actual seclusion, and the cause of seclusion, should at the same time be recorded.

The present numbers resident are—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House, . . .	35	32	67
In West House, . . .	314	325	639
	<hr/> 349	<hr/> 357	<hr/> 706

Of the patients in the West House 160 males and 230 females are registered as industrially employed. These figures show an increase in the amount of industrial occupation, notwithstanding the diminution in the number of patients, and this result is probably to be ascribed to the change of gardener, and to the greater tact and zeal now displayed. But it must always be borne in mind that the extent of land in possession is insufficient to supply the varied sources of occupation and interest which are necessary for a well-organized asylum; and on this account it is extremely desirable that more were secured before the extension of building renders this course impossible.

The attention bestowed on recreation and amusement is very great, and has very successful results, notwithstanding the difficulties placed in the way by limited and inconvenient accommodation. It is desirable, however, that the sources of occupation and recreation were increased in the wards by furnishing them with small book-cases or shelves, and increasing the number of papers and amusing periodicals within general reach. The patients frequenting the reading-room are of a selected class and comparatively few in number, and in several of the wards no newspapers or journals are circulated.

A considerable amount of liberty is extended to the patients both within the general grounds and beyond the Asylum bounds. Extended exercise is taken by increasing numbers, and fewer patients are restricted to the airing-courts. There is still, however, room for considerable progress in this direction, and the staff of attendants is, numerically, sufficiently strong to effect it.

Although the house is less crowded than on former visits, it must still in some parts be regarded as more than fully occupied, with due consideration for convenience and comfort, if not for health; and the recommendation is accordingly again made that the cubic contents of each room should be accurately ascertained, and recorded on the doors or walls.

In concluding this report the Commissioner has pleasure in bearing testimony to the marked improvement that has taken place in the general aspect of the West House, especially of the female department, since his last visit.

Several accidents are recorded, generally of a slight nature, but fracture of the neck of the femur followed from a fall caused by the push of a patient. Of the attendants who left the service of the Institution, 4 were discharged for faults.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, *June 3, 1870.*Elgin
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In this Asylum a want of accommodation for male patients continues to be felt, there being 12 males in excess of the prescribed number. The appearance of overcrowding, however, is not great, being chiefly confined to the upper male dormitory, down the middle of which it has been necessary to place

some extra beds. To bring the numbers within proper compass, the only course compatible with existing accommodation would be a gradual weeding out of the private cases. Additional accommodation might be provided, in what would be even a more desirable way, by building two or three cottages on the farm, where some of the more trustworthy and useful of the males might reside under the superintendence of a married grieve or attendant. Four of the female patients who act as servants, and have their meals in the kitchen, continue to sleep in a cottage near the Asylum, alone and without any special supervision. In their case, the system of cottage accommodation in connection with the Asylum has been in operation for several years without a single drawback.

The present numbers are 46 males and 32 females, of whom 7 males and only 1 female are non-pauper patients. All the patients admitted since the last visitation have been paupers—being 8 in all—6 males and 2 females.

The discharges are 5 in number, 4 males and 1 female, all recovered. The deaths, of which there have been 6, have been entirely confined to the female side—not a single male patient having been confined to bed by illness of any description since last July. The cause of death in all these cases, with only one exception, was phthisis. One patient was in a dying condition when admitted, and only lived for ten days after her reception into the Asylum.

The air of cheerfulness and comfort pervading every part of the establishment is very marked, and appears to exercise a most salutary influence upon the patients.

There were few or no complaints, and no noise or excitement in the wards; and although these are filled with articles and ornaments of interest, such as pictures, stuffed birds, and flowers, not an article has been injured, nor has a pane of glass been broken.

Two patients only—both on the female side—are confined to bed—one with a broken arm, the result of accidentally falling in the wash-house, and the other, an aged woman, from general debility. There have been no instances of restraint or seclusion. One patient, on account of excitement, at present requires an attendant to herself, but is in the same ward with other patients. Two only are confined to the airing-courts, and last night there were 5 wet beds, 4 on the male and 1 on the female side.

The food is wholesome and sufficient, and well served. Ample provision is made for amusements, out-door exercise, frequent pic-nics, etc. The large proportion of 36 males and 25 females are industrially employed, the females in the kitchen and laundry, or at knitting and needlework, and the males chiefly upon the farm.

An additional male attendant has been engaged, making 4 male attendants in all (at wages varying from £20 to £24), besides the farm grieve. The female attendants are 3 in number, 2 receiving wages of £10 each, and 1 of £12. One has been dismissed as unsuitable since last report.

Agricultural labour at the farm continues to be carried on with advantage and success. The farm now comprehends 75 acres, of which 64 are stated to have been reclaimed within the last ten years. In this respect, as well as in many others, the Elgin Asylum continues to afford an example well worthy of imitation.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, November 24, 1870.

The patients at this date are 44 males and 33 females. The house having been built for 32 males and 36 females (including the cottage for females), there are thus 12 males above the calculated number. To provide for their accommodation, 8 beds have been placed in the bath-room, but this arrangement is not altogether satisfactory, and the proximity of the boiler for raising the steam to heat the water required for washing and bathing must make the temperature unpleasantly warm during the summer. Besides, the day-room accommodation is too scanty when all the patients are gathered together, as for instance at meals and in the evenings. The equilibrium between patients and accommodation might in a great measure be restored by the removal of the non-parochial cases, of which there are 7 males and 1 female, but this proceeding would prove injurious to the general interests of the district,

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and would probably lead to several of the private patients being thrown on the parish. A preferable plan would be to erect some detached accommodation of a simple character, for the more quiet and trustworthy of the industrious patients, either on the farm or on the house grounds.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 3d June are 8 admissions, 7 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the discharges, 5 were recoveries. The causes of death are registered as heart disease and exhaustion; both patients were considered as in a dying condition on admission.

The house was in excellent order, and the wards occupied by the more excitable and less manageable patients were equally well furnished with those occupied by the better class. The dormitories are provided with chairs, strips of carpet, mirrors, and wash-hand stands, and contain numerous pictures and other articles of an ornamental description. A small green-house has recently been erected from which the wards are supplied with cut flowers and growing plants.

Industrial occupation continues to meet with much attention, but the work of reclaiming land has been less active than formerly.

The numbers actively employed are generally from 33 to 36 men and 25 women. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed in both departments, and no one was in seclusion, nor has any one been secluded since last inspection. The physical health of the inmates is satisfactory. One male was in bed from paralysis, and a female from general frailty, but there is no active disease. Two males and 1 female are of wet or dirty habits, but all were found clean in person and tidy in dress, and the bedding was throughout in good order and in sufficient quantity. Some of the mattresses, however, require to be re-teased. The day-clothing was occasionally a good deal worn and in need of repair, but this has arisen from the periodical visit of the tailor being unusually delayed.

The recreations consist as formerly of dancing and other evening entertainments, of walks and excursions to the country, private tea-parties by the superintendent and matron, etc., and several of the patients go out to tea in private houses. There appears, however, to be a tendency towards illiberality as regards the expenditure for such purposes, which may react injuriously on the patients by diminishing their industrial zeal, and giving rise to discontent. An assemblage of insane persons should be properly managed by strict adherence to economical rules, and it would be a great pity to mar the excellent results that have been obtained by penurious restrictions.

It is suggested that the farm labourers should be supplied with water-proof capes to protect them from rain in going to and coming from the farm in broken weather.

The rate of maintenance is about to be raised to £20; this rate will still be from £3 to £6 less than the usual rate in Scotland, and will be the same as that of the Dumfries Asylum, which, however, is in possession of large bequeathed funds, and has many private patients paying high rates of board.

One female attendant has left since last visit. There has been no accident. The medical officer is leaving.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th March 1870.

Fife and
Kinross
Asylum.

Since last visit 9 males and 5 females have been admitted into the Asylum, in the majority of whom the state of bodily health is recorded at the time of admission to have been indifferent. One of the admissions was a case of transfer from another Asylum under the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, the remainder were admitted on Sheriff's orders. The discharges have been 9—4 males and 5 females, all recovered, and the deaths 3, 2 males and 1 female. The causes of death are recorded to have been—1 phthisis, 1 general paralysis, and 1 apoplexy. The first of these patients had been in the Asylum since it was opened, and is the first case of the kind in which phthisis may be said to have originated in the Asylum. The other deaths occurred within from two to three weeks after admission, and in the apoplectic case suddenly.

The numbers in the house at this date are 119 males and 121 females—240 in all. It is overcrowded in many parts, extra beds having been set up in one or two of the lavatories, and others placed as shake-downs in the dormitories. But the new erections in progress, which it is hoped will be ready for occu-

pation in the course of the summer, will tend to relieve the house of its overcrowding. They embrace a separate building within the grounds for convalescent males which is to accommodate 30 patients, and two departments attached to the wash-house and laundry, which portions of the establishment have likewise been much enlarged, and are in satisfactory operation. These new departments consist of a convalescent house for at least 14 females and a female refractory ward which will accommodate 16. New piggeries and enlargements of the farm-buildings, including a covered shed for the men to work under in wet weather, have also been completed, or are in course of completion, and progress continues to be made in laying out and ornamenting the grounds, all which affords salutary employment to a number of the male patients. It struck me in passing up the road leading to the Asylum, that the boundary wall between the road and Asylum grounds might advantageously be heightened, either by masonry or by being surmounted with a close wooden paling. Passers-by now often stand and look on over the wall at the male patients while at work, and are accosted by them in return, while in the case of noisy or refractory patients taken out into the grounds for exercise, which is often found to be one of the best ways of calming excitement, exposure to passers-by cannot be regarded as salutary or desirable.

Dinner was served in the hall during the visit to 91 male and 92 female patients, in addition to whom 16 males had dined together just before the regular dinner hour, the hall not being large enough to contain the whole number at once. The entire number, therefore, dining in association will amount to 199. The dinner consisted of broth and meat, with bread and potatoes. The preserved Australian meat has been introduced into this institution, and is used along with an equal quantity of fresh meat in making broth and Irish stew. Thus used, it appears to be both nutritious and economical. The broth was particularly rich and good, and the taste of the meat, though somewhat peculiar, is by no means disagreeable. Breakfast consists of tea, or porridge and treacle for men, and tea and bread and butter for women; and between breakfast and dinner there is a lunch of bread and cheese and beer for the workers, that is to say, for a considerable majority of the inmates. The diet in fact appears to be plentiful and good. Dinner was well served, and partaken of by the patients with great propriety and quietness.

The day-rooms and dormitories were throughout clean, well kept, cheerful in aspect, and free from all sense of closeness or unpleasant odour. The patients were clean in person and suitably clad. They were generally free from noise and excitement. The chief exceptions were two females (in gallery No. 1, and in the female refractory ward), but with these exceptions, which naturally tended to disturb and excite the other patients, the wards were on the whole quiet. Several of those in the female refractory ward were quietly engaged sewing or working.

The numbers industrially employed are 104 on the male side, and 78 on the female, besides 14 patients who may be said to work for amusement. The men are chiefly employed in the grounds or upon the land, but 4 are carpenters, 4 tailors, and 1 shoemaker. The females work in the kitchen, laundry, or sewing-room. Exercise in the general grounds is taken under supervision by 95 of both sexes, and by 19 on parole, only 11 (who are chiefly aged and decrepit patients) being restricted to the airing-court. The numbers attending chapel or prayers are 80 men and 70 women, while 75 males and 65 females join in the Wednesday and Saturday evening dances and other common amusements. The introduction of a couple of bagatelle boards would in my opinion add considerably to the sources of amusement. The classes for attendants and patients continue to be carried on with satisfactory results under the direction of the chaplain and matron. They are held about twice a week, and are attended by 16 male and 38 female patients, and about one-half of the attendants.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been good; 4 patients only are at present confined to bed. None are in seclusion, and no necessity appears to have arisen for entries in the registers of seclusion or accidents since last visit. A canvas dress is worn by 1 male patient for surgical reasons, and 5 patients wear locked boots. The number of wet beds last night was only 4—1 on the male and 3 on the female side of the house; 13 males

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Appendix. and 18 females are regularly raised by the night-attendants. Four males
E. and 3 females are under special observation for suicidal tendencies.

Commissioners' The only changes among the attendants are two—1 male attendant who
Entries. left without leave, and 1 female who left for a better situation.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November 16, 1870.*

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The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 28th March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	3	16	24	45
Discharges,	1	1	9	19	30
Deaths,	0	1	3	2	6

Of the patients admitted, 7 had previously been in the Asylum. Of those discharged, 28 had recovered, 1 was removed by order of parochial board, and 1 remained at home after expiry of period of leave.

The cause of death was phthisis in 3 cases, and senile decay, congestion of the brain following impaction of food in gullet, and disease of the aorta in one case each. The numbers at present resident are 123 males and 123 females; and 2 males and 1 female are absent on probation. With two or three exceptions all the patients are maintained by their parishes. The practice has been introduced of granting leave of absence in many cases previous to final discharge, and has been found very advantageous.

Considerable progress has again to be noted in the furnishing and decoration of the wards, and the house is acquiring more and more an aspect of homelike comfort. Looking-glasses, toilet-tables, wash-hand stands, wardrobe-boxes, pictures, carpeting, and matting have been extensively introduced, and additional articles of a like kind are still being provided. It is very desirable that the efforts made in this direction should have for one of their chief objects the improvement of the wards occupied by the more troublesome patients, as experience teaches that with the improvement of their surroundings generally comes an improvement in their habits and mental condition. The propriety of providing cushions for the benches is likewise suggested.

The new wards in the detached buildings are now in occupation, and furnish accommodation of a very cheerful character. The establishment was throughout in excellent order. The bedding was clean, in sufficient quantity, and in good condition, but occasionally the sheets were thin and worn. It is understood, however, that a new supply is in course of preparation. The means of heating and ventilation appear adequate, but a drainage smell was occasionally perceptible in the water-closets, occasioned by imperfect flushing owing to a scarcity of water. Great inconvenience has been experienced during the summer from this cause, and still continues to be felt. To a certain extent it is met by carting, but the supply is greatly below the requirements of the establishment. One evil has been that bathing has been to some extent neglected, and that personal cleanliness has suffered. A tendency towards gastric and intestinal derangement has also recently shown itself among the females, and may possibly be due to the same cause. But be this as it may, there is no doubt an urgent necessity for increasing the water supply. The measures at present in progress with this view consist in lowering the pump so as to deepen its power of suction; but the fear is that this proceeding may merely drain the well without adding materially to the quantity of water.

As occasion offers it will be well to replace the flooring of the water-closets and urinals with tiles.

The sanitary condition of the patients is, and has been, on the whole very favourable. With the exception of the intestinal derangement referred to, there has been no tendency to epidemic disease. The mortality has been low, and no one is at present confined to bed. This is a satisfactory indication that the physical wants of the patients have been well seen to. The day-clothing of both sexes was in good order, and it was stated that great-coats are being provided for the more feeble of the men. The dietary appears adequate, an

abundant dinner of boiled pork, green vegetables, turnips, and potatoes was served in a very quiet and decorous manner during the visit. Earthenware dishes and knives and forks are in general use.

No patient was in seclusion, and only two entries of this character appear in the register since last inspection, for periods of a few hours. One female wears leather gloves to prevent her tearing her clothes, and stripping herself, and 4 or 5 are provided with locked boots. No other special contrivance in dress is in use. Almost perfect tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female departments, and few patients are restricted to the airing-courts except for medical reasons. Much attention is given to industrial occupation, and the financial results of the cultivation of the land are so favourably spoken of as to make the further acquisition of land, either by purchase or lease, a matter well deserving the attention of the District Board; and in connection with this question it should be kept in view that no other form of employment conduces so powerfully to a satisfactory condition of the inmates, by promoting recovery, and dispelling excitement. A commencement has been made, by teasing hair for upholsterers in Cupar, to employ certain of the females, who would otherwise be idle, in a profitable manner, and it is strongly recommended that any money obtained from this source, or from any work from outside parties, should go to form a fund to be at the disposal of the patients under certain restrictions. Excellent results have been elsewhere obtained from giving the patients an interest in their labour.

Considerable attention continues to be paid to amusement and recreation, and the services of the chaplain, in his capacity of teacher, as well as in that of religious guide and minister, are regarded as valuable. For almost every evening in the week some form of relaxation is provided, one of the most appreciated being readings of an instructive and entertaining character. Excursions and pic-nics were undertaken during the summer. It is suggested that growing plants might with advantage be more fully introduced into the wards; they form one of the most pleasing and favourite sources of distraction in asylum life.

Night-nursing continues to give satisfactory results. On an average 12 males and 15 females are raised, but the number of wet beds rarely exceeds two or three on each side. For patients habitually wet, straw-bags on canvas stretchers are used, water-beds are provided for cases in which they are necessary.

The various registers are carefully kept. The case-book shows that in the treatment of the patients, the employment of purely medical remedies meets with due consideration, but reliance is chiefly placed on the full supply of their physical wants, and above all on an abundant and nutritious diet, with plenty of open-air work and exercise. The number of men employed on the land is at present from 70 to 80.

Two accidents have occurred since last visit, one from choking, and the other from a blow from a patient. Nine changes have occurred among the attendants. One male attendant was discharged for drunkenness, another for striking a patient, and another as unsuitable. The other changes were voluntary. The present staff is favourably spoken of, and the remuneration, which rises with length of service, is regarded as sufficient to attract desirable persons. Additional cottage accommodation would, however, prove valuable by diminishing the tendency to change which frequently crops up among unmarried men; and a few quiet patients might conveniently and beneficially be placed under the care of married attendants on the Asylum estate.

The general state of the establishment was very satisfactory.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 11th June 1870.

The patients at the visit of 30th April 1869 were 318 males and 279 females. At this date they are 315 males and 257 females. The decrease in the number of females is due to the extended accommodation of the lunatic wards of the City Poorhouse, but the relief thus afforded is now exhausted, and, indeed, although 20 patients have been removed to that establishment since the visit of 25th October last, the number of the female inmates in Gartnavel is now

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Appendix E. equal to what it was then. The following are the changes in the numbers since the October inspection :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admissions, . . .	15	23	88	63	189
	Discharges, . . .	17	18	59	50	144
	Deaths, . . .	5	2	19	17	43

Royal and District Asylums.

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Notwithstanding the large amount of accommodation in the parochial asylums of the City and the Barony, and in the lunatic wards of Govan Poor-house, about four-fifths of the pauper patients admitted are chargeable to Glasgow parishes, and only about one-fifth to the landward parishes of the district. From this fact it may be inferred that the pressure for accommodation will, owing to the continued growth of the city population, be soon again beyond the capabilities of the Asylum to meet, without recourse to extraordinary expedients, and the re-occupation of certain portions of the West House by parochial patients. Indeed this is already the case, for about 18 of the males are employed in the domestic service of that part of the establishment.

Of the patients discharged, 74 had recovered, 39 were transferred to other asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, 9 were removed to England or Ireland, and 22 were taken home, or otherwise disposed of. In judging of the mortality, it has to be borne in mind that many patients are in a hopeless condition when admitted. Accordingly of the 43 deaths, 25 were those of patients admitted in 1869 and 1870. The causes were chiefly affections over which medicine exercises little influence, namely, general paralysis in 10 cases, disease of the brain in 11, consumption in 6, disease of the heart, liver, and kidneys in 6, and various maladies in the remaining 10. All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean and free from offensive odours. In the convalescent wards of the East House, and those occupied by the better class of parochial patients, the general aspect of the accommodation was one of cheerfulness and comfort; but in the main day-rooms and dormitories neither appearance nor comfort is sufficiently considered. The staple furniture of the day-rooms is benches with neither cushions nor backs, while in the dormitories there is nothing but beds and chamber-pots. It is true that beyond beds and chamber-pots, nothing is absolutely wanted in a dormitory, but general experience shows that the introduction of other articles, either of use or ornament, has a humanizing and beneficial influence on the patients; and there is no reason to think that the same result would not be obtained in Gartnavel. Great advantage would likewise accrue from an extension of the day-room accommodation. At present, both on the male and on the female side, the patients are grouped together in such numbers, that it is matter of wonder that noise and excitement are not much more general, and that necessity for seclusion is not much more frequent. On former occasions the recommendation has been repeatedly made to provide a general recreation hall and chapel; but any new buildings which are undertaken should include a female work-room, and also a place for the indoor occupation of the men, in teasing hair, etc. In this way relief would be afforded to the ordinary day-rooms. But the enlargement of these rooms, especially on the male side, by means of bow windows, would at the same time increase their amenity, and considerably extend their usefulness. The bedding was clean and in good condition. Hair mattresses are gradually but slowly replacing those of straw; but a considerable number of the beds, especially on the male side, are still provided with only one sheet. Cleanliness is well attended to in every respect, and the state of the lavatories and water-closets was always satisfactory. The day-clothing of both sexes was substantial, clean, and neat. The food was of good quality and abundant, and the physical condition of the inmates denotes an adequate dietary; but the same roughness formerly commented on in the manner of serving and taking the meals still continues among the mass of the parochial patients. The general sanitary state of the establishment may be regarded as favourable. The numbers confined to bed is, however, large, being about 22 on each side in the East House; but this arises in a great degree from the wretched condition of many of the patients on admission, and from the desire to husband

the strength of others by the recumbent position. The arrangements of the sickrooms are very satisfactory. Great care continues to be bestowed on night attendance, and with excellent results. Notwithstanding that about 60 males and 50 females are raised nightly, on account of their habits, many nights occur in which there is not a single wet bed. No patient was found in seclusion in either house, and the general tranquillity which everywhere prevailed was remarkable. The register, however, shows that recourse to seclusion in certain cases, almost exclusively of males, is not unfrequent, although the period rarely exceeds a few hours in duration. It is likewise to be noted that it has recently been deemed advisable to provide padded rooms in the East House, and in the female division of the West House, where they had hitherto been dispensed with. Judging from the numbers registered as industrially employed, 162 males and 178 females, industrial occupation meets with adequate attention, but the number of men engaged in out-door employments scarcely exceeds 60, and the occupation of many of the women is little more than nominal. There cannot be a doubt that were rough out-door work provided for the men, many more of them might be employed in a manner that would diminish the necessity for seclusion; and if in the employment of the women the principle were adopted of placing the proceeds of their labour (when payments are made to the institution) at their disposal, under certain restrictions, the best results might confidently be anticipated. Considerable attention continues to be given to recreation, both within and out of doors, but the want of a proper recreation room greatly limits exertions in this direction. In the West House the principle of restricting social meetings to one sex only is not favourable to their success or agreeableness, and seems to rest on ideas which have generally been abandoned. The patients registered as attending Divine service are 100 males and 95 females, numbers which are limited by the want of proper accommodation. Those deemed curable are 45 males and 55 females, and about 30 of each sex are under special medical treatment for their mental affections. Extensive use is made of chloral in cases of sleeplessness and excitement, with generally temporary benefit; but in what degree it may contribute to recovery has yet to be proved. Exercise in the general grounds is taken by all physically able, except about 30 males and 6 females, who are denied this indulgence principally from a strong tendency to effect their escape. Parties beyond the grounds are of daily occurrence, but liberty to go out on parole is exceptional. Newspapers, periodicals, and books are abundantly supplied.

Of the West House, it is sufficient to say that it was in all respects in a most satisfactory state; and when it is considered that among the inmates of both houses there are 46 epileptics, 41 paralytics, and 88 patients of wet or dirty habits, it will be seen that no ordinary exertions are called for to maintain the establishment in the high position to which, notwithstanding serious structural deficiencies, it has attained. The frequent changes among the attendants constitute another source of anxiety and trouble in the administration. Since 1st January 1870, 12 have resigned, 5 have been discharged for incapacity, 4 for neglect of duty, 2 for striking patients, and 6 for other faults. A number of accidents, chiefly of a slight character, are recorded since last inspection, but in one case fracture of the humerus occurred in a scuffle with attendants.

The various registers are very carefully and methodically kept.

The admirable manner in which the institution fulfils its purpose should not be allowed to prove a barrier to the removal of imperfections.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 9th December 1870.

There are 561 patients at present in the Asylum, inclusive of one on probation.

Since last visit there have been 167 admissions, 143 discharges, and 36 deaths. The admissions include 2 voluntary patients; and the discharges 90 recoveries, 30 transferences to other asylums, and 5 removals to England or Ireland. Of the unrecovered patients who have been discharged, 13 went to private dwellings, and of these 6 were paupers. Phthisis caused 5 of the deaths; but the great majority were the result of brain disease, with or with-

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out complications. It is manifest from the registers, and from what was seen during the visit, that many of the patients received into the Asylum are in such a broken-down state of health from dissipation, want, or misery, that it may be safely and easily predicted at the time of their admission that they will not live long. Great attention, however, is paid to the hospital arrangements for such cases, both as regards nursing and medical treatment.

No patient was found in seclusion or isolation; and the almost complete absence of every form of special dress was observed with much satisfaction. Since last visit seclusion has been resorted to in 39 instances,—the longest period being ten hours, and the usual period from two to five hours.

All parts of the house were clean and well ventilated; and the beds, bedding, and clothing of the patients were in a very satisfactory state.

The number of hair mattresses is steadily increasing, and it is hoped ere long the great majority of the beds will be furnished with them. It can scarcely be doubted that a comfortable bed tends to secure sound and refreshing sleep, and thus to restore or maintain health, whether its occupant be sane or insane. These remarks as to the desirableness of increasing the number of hair mattresses refer of course only to the pauper division of the Asylum.

The arrangements for the private patients continue to deserve all that has been said in praise of them in previous reports. On two of the three days over which the visit extended, the serving of dinner was seen in various parts of the West House. On the first of these days, 28 of the male patients, boarded at rates from 21s. to 31s. 6d. weekly, were seen dining together in the mess-room. They occupied three tables, each presided over by a patient. After a blessing had been asked by one of the gentlemen, soup was served,—a tureen being placed on each table. The meat course consisted of boiled mutton, stewed rabbit, and roast beef, with potatoes and turnips as vegetables. These dishes were placed on a side-table, where the head attendant acted as carver, two of the ordinary attendants officiating as waiters. The meat course was followed by rice pudding, which was also served from the side-table. Each patient had a tumbler of beer, and bread at discretion. Dinner occupied nearly an hour, and during the whole time the most perfect order and tranquillity prevailed. All the patients appeared to eat heartily; and in quantity, quality, and cooking, the dinner was all that could be desired. The two assistant medical officers dine in the same room and at the same time as the patients, and are served with the same dishes in the same manner.

These details are given because it is thought that the mess-room arrangements of this Asylum might be advantageously copied in other similar institutions. These arrangements have been carefully considered, and work well. It is probable that, if the number of gentlemen dining together should increase, one carver and two waiters would be barely sufficient, since with the present number there was necessarily some delay before all were served.

There is one striking defect in this important establishment—the want of a hall for recreation and for religious services. It is understood that this defect, which has been often alluded to, is fully recognised by the Directors, who are believed to be kept from remedying it only by unwillingness to incur debt. That sooner or later a hall will be erected can scarcely be doubted; and it is worthy of consideration whether the reasons continue to be sufficient for delaying the supply of a want which interferes with the wellbeing of the inmates and the usefulness of the institution.

Good management has made this want less felt than it might otherwise have been, but no management can overcome it. The hope is therefore expressed that the Directors will not allow themselves to be influenced by the high position occupied by the institution in spite of this important structural defect, but that they will come to the conclusion that further delay is undesirable.

The books, registers, and papers were examined, and found, as usual, in excellent order.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, *May 23, 1870.* Appendix E.

Since the Commissioner's last visit, on the 18th October, 11 patients have been admitted, all of whom are paupers chargeable to parishes within the district. The forms of mental disease on admission, as stated in the registers, were—1 mania, 1 epileptic mania, 1 suicidal mania, 5 melancholia, 1 dementia, and 2 senile dementia. In the majority of cases the bodily condition is reported not to have been good.

The discharges have been 6 in number, of whom 2 were recovered, and 4 not improved,—1 being a private patient removed unrecovered by friends, and 2 paupers, who were transferred to the asylums of their proper districts.

The deaths have been unusually heavy, consisting of 11 males and 3 females. They have mostly been persons advanced in years,—the ages of no less than 7 varying from 65 to 79. The presence in the house of a number of aged persons who cannot be expected to live long was a circumstance remarked upon in a previous report; and it would seem that the severity of the late winter has verified the remark. The registered causes of death are senile decay, tubercular disease, general paralysis, pleurisy and bronchitis, dropsy and congestion of lungs, disease of liver and kidneys, and accidental suffocation by a piece of meat.

The number of patients in the Asylum at this date is 73, namely, 35 males and 38 females. All of these, with the exception of 2 male and 2 female patients, are of the pauper class.

The condition of the house and patients was in all respects such as to justify an expression of unqualified approval. The day-rooms and dormitories were throughout fresh, clean, and cheerful; the arrangements for personal cleanliness in the lavatories liberal and abundant; the beds neat and clean; and each patient is now provided with a chair beside his bed. A more abundant supply of stuffed seats for the chairs and benches in the day-rooms would, however, in my opinion, be an improvement. The patients were clean in their persons, and their clothing good and suitable. There was an entire freedom from noise and excitement. The practice of allowing males and females to occupy alternate places at the same table at dinner is still continued, and no inconvenience whatsoever has been found to result from the practice. The food was good and wholesome, neatly served, and partaken of with perfect order and quietness.

Two patients only were found confined to bed, a female labouring under phthisis, and a male who had recently attempted suicide by cutting his throat. Only two wet beds were reported last night. Attention continues to be paid to occupation and amusement. About 28 of each sex are industrially employed in various ways; but the limited extent of land tends to diminish the means of employment on the male side of the house. The amusements consist of a weekly ball, music classes, and croquet. In winter there are two balls in the week, besides frequent readings, concerts, etc. The registers at this date represent 28 males and 24 females as joining in amusements; 28 of each sex as attending chapel or prayers in the Asylum; and about 30 of each sex as dining in association. None are restricted for exercise to the airing-courts, which are practically disused; and 4 males are allowed to go out and visit their friends unattended. The same privilege, but in the company of an attendant, is accorded to two or three of the females.

Complaints continue to be made of the scarcity of water, which, it is feared, will be felt this summer to the same extent as it was last; and there appears no present prospect of being able to increase the supply.

There have been no changes in the staff of attendants. They consist of 3 males,—one at £31 and two at £25—and of 4 females, two receiving £14 and two £13 per annum. Besides these there are a cook and laundry-maid, and a man to attend upon the engine.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November 1, 1870.*

The patients at this date are 34 males and 41 females resident in the Asylum, and 2 males absent on probation. Since the visit of 23d May there have been

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6 admissions, 1 of which was voluntary ; and 2 deaths, 1 from phthisis at the age of 38, and 1 from senile decay at the age of 76. There has been no discharge.

The general aspect of the house was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The dining-hall has recently been papered in a very tasteful manner, and the lower portion of the walls lined with wood. The furniture is being gradually increased, and the chairs and benches are being supplied with cushions. Carpets have been laid down in the dormitories and single rooms, and crockery of an improved description has been provided. The object everywhere kept in view is to assimilate the surroundings of the patients as much as possible to those of common life ; and the beneficial result is seen in the tranquillity which prevails, and in the general adherence to the usages of ordinary society. In not a single instance is it at present considered necessary to remove the day-clothing from the rooms during the night ; that of every patient is placed on the chair by the bedside. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to ; but great inconvenience has been experienced during the past summer from scarcity of water. Even now it is still necessary to cart a considerable quantity from the river. Orders have, however, been given to erect tanks for the collection of all the water from the roof ; and as water is about to be introduced into Haddington, there is some expectation of a supply being obtained from this quarter. But be this as it may, there is an absolute necessity for some arrangement being made to remedy this great evil. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition and in sufficient quantity. The food served during the visit was abundant, and of excellent quality. The table was well furnished and neatly laid out ; and the meals are taken deliberately and neatly. The meat is carved on a side-table, and served in a distinct course, the plates being changed, and knives and forks provided. The whole of the patients were present. An abundant supply of milk is obtained from three cows.

Satisfactory attention continues to be given to industrial occupation. Sewing, washing, and kitchen and house work constitute the chief sources of employment for the females, but many are also employed on the land, especially at harvest time. Outdoor labour is the chief resource for the men, and it is a pity that the land in possession is not more extensive. Should opportunity occur to obtain additional land, either by purchase or lease, the result would be advantageous alike to the patients and to the financial position of the institution. During the past season seven acres of standing crop were purchased and reaped by the patients. The produce will, it is expected, be sufficient to keep the house in oatmeal till next harvest.

No patient has been in seclusion since last visit, or for a long antecedent period. All take exercise in the general grounds, and many walk habitually in the country. The airing-courts have never been used, and one of them is now under garden crops. No particular classification is adopted. There is no refractory department, and the rule is to place the patients on admission alternately in the one day-room and the other. Newspapers and periodicals are fully supplied, and large donations have recently been made to the library. In other respects also proper attention is given to recreation, and association with the outer world is duly encouraged. Divine service continues to be performed by the officers of the institution ; but it is recommended that an arrangement should be made to have worship conducted by a clergyman, if not every Sunday, at least once a month.

The sanitary state of the establishment is at present favourable. The mortality has diminished, and only one patient is confined to bed. The visits of the medical superintendent are regular and frequent. The erection of a small greenhouse would add greatly to the means of decoration, and to the pleasure of the inmates. The various registers are carefully kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *June 1st and 2d, 1870.*Inverness
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The number of patients on the books of the Asylum at this date, including 1 male and 1 female on probation, is 280, viz., 158 males and 122 females. The majority are cases of a chronic or congenital description, only 18 of the whole number being regarded as affording hopes of recovery. Fifteen of the patients are epileptics.

The changes since last visitation consist of 34 admissions, 11 discharges, and 14 deaths. The admissions, 16 males and 18 females, are exclusively from parishes comprised in the district, and, with the exception of 4 transfers from the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, were all admitted upon Sheriff's orders. Of the patients discharged, 8 are entered as recovered, 1 as relieved, and 2 who were removed by minutes of their parochial boards, as not improved. The causes of death are recorded to have been—from phthisis 6, pneumonia 3, bronchitis 1, peritonitis 1, apoplexy 1, general paralysis 1, and typhoid fever 1; the average age at death being 45 years. It thus appears that not less than 10 out of the 14 deaths were due to phthisis or other pulmonary affections. In one-half of the phthisical cases the disease is noted in the registers as having been detected at the time of admission; and it is further interesting to remark that of the 34 new patients received into the Asylum since the date of the last visitation, the presence of this disease is notified in 5. This predisposition to phthisical complaints among patients admitted from this part of the country must very unfavourably influence the death-rate of the Asylum, and strongly indicates the defective state of nutrition in a considerable proportion of the patients admitted, as well as the importance of a nutritious and liberal diet to counteract its injurious consequences.

From the appearance of typhoid fever among the causes of death, it will be seen that the Asylum has again been threatened with this disease. The case, however, proved to be an isolated one, and the disease was not communicated to other parties. Scarletina was also introduced, it is supposed by a female patient, who is reported to have had an attack about 6 weeks previous to admission. Seven females in all were affected, 3 of whom were patients, and the rest attendants and servants of the Asylum. The cases happily were all mild and recovered favourably. Some mild cases of sore throat, unattended by fever or eruption, likewise occurred about the same time, but it is doubtful how far they were connected with this cause. It is fortunate that the numbers in the house at present are sufficiently low to permit of an empty dormitory being always kept ready for the separate treatment of such cases should they occur.

With these exceptions, the general health of the establishment may be favourably reported on. At this date, only 4 patients of each sex were found in bed, 1 voluntarily, from no bodily ailment, 2 from surgical causes, 1 from phthisis, 1 from diarrhoea, 1 paralytic, 1 epileptic, and 1 female, recently admitted, suffering from extreme exhaustion brought on by voluntary abstinence from food. The number of wet beds last night was 2 on the male and 2 on the female side of the house; and 10 males and 14 females are raised by the night-attendants.

The house throughout was clean and well kept. Progress continues to be made in decorating the galleries and dormitories, and introducing objects of ornament or interest. Drinking fountains of a neat and pleasing pattern have been introduced into every gallery. The erection of the new outside boiler has been completed. It is considered to be a great economiser of fuel, while at the same time it affords means of heating, cooking, and supplying warm water to the different parts of the house. The next alteration contemplated in this direction is to remove the steam-boilers for broth, potatoes, etc., to the exterior of the building, whereby it is expected that the smell of cooking, which pervades the chapel and some of the other portions of the house, will be effectually remedied.

Out-door occupation continues to be found for the male patients, in levelling and laying out the ground in front and to the back of the Asylum, in constructing a road, in ordinary farm work, reclaiming land, etc. The number of males thus employed is 63, besides whom, 14 are engaged in tailoring and other trades, and 15 assist the attendants. Of the female patients, 74 are reported as industriously employed, principally in sewing, knitting, kitchen, household and laundry work, and assisting the attendants.

One hundred and thirty males and 87 females dined together in the hall. The latter were visited while at dinner, which was partaken of with great tranquillity, and was well and orderly served. In the galleries and day-rooms, when previously visited, there had been some increase of excite-

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ment and loquacity, probably occasioned by the visit, but it did not manifest itself while they were engaged at this meal. The allowance to-day was 1½ pint of peasoup, and 6 oz. of bread to each patient.

Social amusements, in which 58 males and 42 females join, continue to be kept up. The airing-court is principally used by a few of the more aged and infirm patients, the terrace in front of the house not being yet completed. Seventy-five take exercise in the general grounds under supervision, and 1 on parole; 3 are allowed to go beyond the Asylum bounds.

There are 7 entries of seclusion, referring to 5 patients. Restraint has been used in one case, to the extent of confining the hands at night in order to prevent self-mutilation. No special dresses are worn. There have been 10 attempts at escape, and 7 accidents. Of these last, 3 were slight and 4 severe. One was self-inflicted, 1 was the result of accident, and 5 were inflicted by other patients. Nothing can be more unfortunate than when patients, placed in the Asylum for safety and protection, not less than for appropriate medical treatment, sustain injury through the violence of other patients, and no precautions can be too great to guard against such an occurrence.

Since the last visitation a new matron has been appointed, and considerable changes have taken place in the staff, no less than 12 male and 6 female attendants having left the service of the Institution, of whom a considerable proportion were discharged for insubordination. Such numerous changes must no doubt have added greatly to the anxieties and responsibilities of the Medical Superintendent, and to the difficulty of maintaining proper discipline in the wards. It is greatly to the credit of his management and care that, notwithstanding, the Asylum continues to merit the favourable judgment the Commissioners have uniformly seen reason to express in regard to it, and that there has been no relaxation in the course of improvement and progress. The present number of attendants (including the head-attendant and night-watchers) is 17 males and 10 females.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November 25, 1870.*

The numbers at present on the register of the Asylum are 153 males and 125 females, of whom 1 male and 2 females are absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 2d June are 30 admissions, 13 males and 17 females; 23 discharges, 12 males and 11 females; and 10 deaths, 8 males and 2 females.

The condition of many of the patients on admission was far from satisfactory. No less than 16 were already in an incurable condition; the recovery of 7 was considered doubtful; and in 7 cases only were confident hopes entertained of restoration to sanity. Several were in a very feeble bodily state, and 4 presented symptoms of phthisis.

Of the patients discharged, 17 had recovered, 2 were removed to other establishments, and 4 were taken home.

The causes of death were consumption in 7 cases, general paralysis in 2, and double pneumonia in 1. The predominance of consumption as a cause of death is again striking, but there is reason to think that in many of the cases the patient was already affected with the malady on admission; and consequently, that its development was not owing to any sanitary defect in the building. This matter, however, should be carefully watched and studied.

The general appearance of the house continues to improve with the increasing number of articles of furniture and decoration. Several of the wards have now an aspect of considerable comfort, but a great deal remains to be done to bring the house as a whole up to the desirable standard. The beneficial effects of what has already been accomplished are seen in diminished excitement, in greater tranquillity, and in the smaller necessity for seclusion. One of the first matters which should now receive attention is the provision of cushions for the benches, especially in the wards occupied by the aged and infirm; and particular efforts should be directed to the decoration of the wards in which the more troublesome patients are placed, as from such efforts the most apparent benefit is likely to flow.

Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, but the chapel is still pervaded by the smells of the kitchen. During the summer great inconven-

ience was experienced from the scarcity of water, but an additional supply will in future be procurable from the adjoining estate; and it is hoped that if the rainfall were once sufficient to fill the pond or reservoir, the wants of the establishment would then be fully met. Should this not be the case, the question will assume a very serious aspect.

Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention, and the patients of both sexes were as a rule neat and orderly in dress. The clothing, especially on the male side, was occasionally a good deal worn, and several of the mattresses were found out of repair; but this arose not from neglect or oversight, but from the inability to overtake everything at once, with a staff that had been very much thrown out of gear by the change of matron. There is now, however, every reason to hope that the female industrial department will be efficiently conducted. Already the zeal and energy of the new matron have produced very beneficial results, although the patients with whom she has to deal are frequently so untrained and uncouth, that they have to be taught even the rudiments of civilized behaviour. The females at present industrially employed are—18 in house-work, 8 in the kitchen, 9 in the laundry, and 44 in the sewing-room. Of the males, 60 work in the grounds, and 35 are engaged in the house and workshops. The terrace in front of the house has now been levelled and put into order, and marked progress has been made in clearing away the uneven ground at the main entrance. The land under cultivation consists of 6 acres of potato-field, 12½ acres corn-field, 5½ acres turnip-field, and 21 acres in grass. In the workshops there are 4 tailors, 4 shoemakers, and 1 carpenter.

The sanitary state of the inmates is at present fairly satisfactory. Two of each sex are confined to bed, and 30 men and 40 women are kept in the house by medical order. The physical appearance of the patients has materially improved; there is less pallor, and less appearance of depressed vitality. This change is ascribed, and probably with justice, to the change which has been effected in the diet; which is perhaps more in accordance with the habits and tastes of the people of the district than that formerly in use. The supply of green vegetables is much more abundant; but it has also to be taken into account that the broth is much better made, and is more nutritious, than was formerly the case.

The results of treatment, as ascertained by the proportion of recoveries, are favourable. The small extent to which recourse is had to seclusion is satisfactory. At the visit no patient was found secluded, and only 6 entries of seclusion (applicable to 5 patients) occur in the register since last inspection—3 for periods of 3 days, 1 for 9 days, 1 for 14 days, and 1 for a few hours. The airing-courts are little used, all the patients, with few exceptions, taking exercise in the general grounds. Mechanical restraint of a modified kind, that is, by tightly fastening a shawl round the body, is used in the case of a female to impede the free use of her hands; and the fear of self-mutilation leads to the continuance of restraint during the night in the case of the male noticed in former reports. Only one patient is not provided with a bedstead.

Recreation and amusements meet with fair attention, and dances and other evening entertainments are regularly continued. There still, however, appears to be a dearth of pictorial and other amusing periodicals. The numbers attending chapel are registered as 112 males and 56 females.

It is estimated that there are at present 21 vacant beds on the male, and 27 on the female side. This being the case, and seeing that the tendency to increase in the number of parochial patients is not by any means decided, it might be well to consider whether private patients should not be again admitted. The boon to the district would be great, and many cases might thus be prevented from being thrown upon the parish. And even should the demand for accommodation come to exceed the capabilities of the Asylum, it might then be worthy of consideration whether the wants and interests of the district should not be met by the erection of a few cottages on the Asylum grounds, in which certain of the industrial and more manageable of the patients would be accommodated. Extension in this manner could be cheaply and readily carried out.

The total number of attendants is 17 on the male, and 11 on the female

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side, including the head-attendants and night-attendants. Since the 2d June, of the males, 3 emigrated to New Zealand, 2 were dismissed for drunkenness, 1 left on account of illness, and 1 of his own accord; of the females, 2 left from timidity, 1 was dismissed, and 5 went home or took other situations. These frequent changes are much to be regretted. The wages, for the district, appear adequate, being from £23 to £29 for the males, and from £10 to £14 for the females.

A good many accidents, not of a very serious character, have occurred. It is probable that with a more permanent staff, greater immunity in this respect would be achieved. The remoteness of the Asylum from the town and from sources of extraneous amusement is probably a not insignificant cause of the frequent changes among the attendants.

The registers are carefully kept.

ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 25th June 1870.

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The inspection of this Asylum extended over the 23d, 24th, and 25th inst. The present population consists of 177 male and 220 female patients, leaving 8 empty beds.

Since the visit in November last, there have been 69 admissions, 44 discharges, and 24 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 36 were cured. Many of those who died had been but a short time in the Asylum, 6 of them being admitted in 1870, 10 in 1869, and 3 in 1868. Phthisis, diarrhoea, and epilepsy, caused 11 of the 24 deaths. The rate of mortality is not so low as might be expected in an institution so well managed and officered, and whose situation and construction are in many respects so good. It is difficult to account for this result, but an examination of the patients recently admitted seems to indicate that it may partly be attributed to the fact that an unusual proportion of them are in a very infirm state of bodily health at the time of their admission.

It may be safely predicted of many of those seen, that they must appear at no distant date in the register of deaths, and regarding not a few this prediction might have been made on the day of their entering the establishment. When such patients are unmanageable in consequence of their mental state, it is a proper function of the Asylum to provide for their care and treatment, without thought as to whether the doing so will or will not swell the death-rate; but when, as appeared to be true of many, they are quite manageable, and do not require the machinery of a public institution for their care and treatment, and when such a death-bed nursing as can be satisfactorily given in a private house is sufficient, then the sending of them to an asylum may be regarded as unnecessary, if not improper. It has been sometimes alleged that there are patients unnecessarily detained in asylums, but it is apt to be forgotten that sometimes patients are unnecessarily sent there, not so much for their own good, as to relieve those in charge of them of trouble and inconvenience. Night-nursing appears to be carried out with considerable success. There are 49 patients who require to be raised, and the average number of the wet beds is not above 15. Seclusion appears never to be found necessary. No form of mechanical restraint was seen in use, nor any form of special dress, unless we except the locked boot, which was worn by 9 patients. There is no closed shower-bath in the Asylum. Nearly all the patients dine in association, and 237 of them are industrially employed.

Three trifling accidents have occurred since last visit, but erysipelas followed in one case and caused death.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, very clean, and well-ventilated. It is suggested, however, that in the painting or papering of them, ornamentation might with advantage be more considered, and the Directors should encourage and support proposals in that direction.

In hot sunny weather, patients who cannot be made to wear head-dresses are not sent to the open air till towards evening. There are large sunshades in the airing-courts and grounds, but such patients cannot be induced to take advantage of them.

The private patients resident in Gayfield House have every desirable com-

fort. It would be difficult, indeed, to imagine a more satisfactory provision for such patients. It was stated that most, if not all of them, eat more heartily at Gayfield than they did in the Asylum. Whether this is to be attributed to a better cooking and serving of the food, or to the more home-like life they lead, with its greater freedom and greater amount of exercise in the open air, it is difficult to determine.

Nine quiet and trustworthy pauper patients have been placed with an attendant in the lodge. They are under no restraint and little discipline, going in and out as they choose. Those seen there were a happy, contented, busy group. There is reason to hope that this experiment will prove satisfactory. It has evidently been made with every desire to obtain that result, as may be seen from the careful consideration which has been given to details. The general impression left by the visit was very pleasing and satisfactory, and the condition of the whole establishment was regarded as most creditable to all concerned in its management.

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ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, *October 26, 1870.*

Since the visit of 25th June, 39 patients have been admitted, 20 have been discharged, and 14 have died. These results give an increase of 5 in the numbers resident, which at this date are 178 males and 222 females.

Of the patients admitted, 11 were private and 28 parochial; and of the latter, 14 were chargeable to country parishes of Forfarshire and Kincardineshire, 8 to Dundee, 5 to Caithness, and 1 to Shetland.

Of those discharged, 14 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other asylums, and 3 were taken home.

Of the deaths, 6 were due to phthisis, 7 to paralysis, brain disease, and epilepsy, and 1 to diarrhœa.

The house, although not crowded to such an extent as to prove prejudicial to health, must be regarded as fully occupied. All available means for meeting the demand for the admission of parochial patients are now exhausted, except through the removal of private cases. In the uncertain position which the Asylum holds towards the district, recourse to this step might have a very injurious effect on the financial interests of the Institution, especially in the event of the erection of a new asylum at Dundee; and this possibility must also render the further extension of the Montrose Asylum a matter of considerable risk. The fitting remedy for this unsatisfactory condition of affairs appears to be to allot fixed portions of the district to each of the Asylums, so as to fix their duties and responsibilities.

The house was clean, well ventilated, sufficiently heated, and generally in excellent order. Its general aspect is being materially improved by decorative painting and colouring; and it is intended gradually to increase the number of objects of interest and ornament in the wards, and to supply additional articles of furniture. This is an intention which should be persistently carried out, as it has been satisfactorily shown that the mental condition of the inmates of asylums is most beneficially modified by the improvement of their surroundings. The contrast between English and Scotch asylums, in the general aspect of the wards and in the tranquillity of the patients, is generally very much in favour of the former; and there is much reason to think that this result is due to the persistent efforts which have been made in England to surround the patients with civilizing influences, which in Scotland are generally regarded as uncalled for, and out of place for the inmates of District Asylums. There is no doubt, however, that the previous habits of many of the patients in Scotch Asylums render them more intractable than those of the same class in English establishments.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing, bedding, and personal cleanliness was satisfactory. The food served during the visit was abundant and of excellent quality; but the manner of its preparation might be more varied without any increase of cost.

Great attention continues to be given to industrial occupation, to exercise in the country, and to recreation. Very few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, and a considerable number enjoy full freedom on parole.

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The establishment continues to be managed without recourse to seclusion, and with the same satisfactory results. At present 65 males and 99 females are under special treatment for their mental maladies, and due attention is given to the exhibition of medicine. As a rule, however, reliance is placed chiefly on the improved position which the patients enjoy as regards food, clothing, accommodation, bedding, and cleanliness. Many are received in a very deteriorated physical condition, and rapidly gain weight under their improved circumstances. A considerable amount of the mortality must be ascribed to the state in which the patients are on admission, and it is worthy of notice that those who have been received from the ordinary wards of poorhouses frequently present the symptoms of an insufficient dietary.

The various "annexes" of the Asylum, namely, Gayfield House, and the gate and other cottages, were in a most satisfactory condition. They accommodate between 30 and 40 patients in a homelike and comfortable manner.

Only 1 accident is recorded since last inspection. It was of a serious character, involving fracture of the ribs; but after a very careful investigation, both by the superintendent and the procurator-fiscal, to whom, on the advice of the Board, it was reported, no certainty could be acquired as to the manner in which it happened.

Perth Royal Asylum

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, *May 11, 1870.*

The patients at this date are 49 males and 41 females, and there is besides a voluntary lady boarder.

The house was in excellent order. The front wards are cheerful and comfortably furnished, and the appearance of the back wards has been considerably improved by the introduction of pictorial papering in the day-rooms and corridors. The day-rooms, nevertheless, have a gloomy aspect, which results chiefly from deficient light. If the window was enlarged in an upper direction, or if an additional window was made in the wall facing the fire-place, a material improvement would be effected.

The bedding was throughout clean and in good condition. At present, 1 male and 3 females sleep on straw bags; all the others are provided with hair mattresses.

The day-clothing of both sexes was in a satisfactory state, and proper attention is paid to personal cleanliness and tidiness in dress.

The patients in both departments were quiet and entirely free from excitement, and only one instance of seclusion has occurred since last inspection, on account of destructive violence. Dresses of strong material, of an inoffensive appearance, are worn by two or three patients, and locked boots and quilted blankets are used by a small number of females. The protective bed, noticed in former reports, is still in habitual use for a female patient, and is regarded as husbanding strength, and guarding against accident.

About a fourth of the males, and a half of the females engage in industrial occupations, and about a half of each sex join in the recreations, which are numerous and varied, and in attendance at chapel.

The sole cause of restriction to the airing-courts is physical inability for prolonged exercise.

Parties of both sexes go frequently beyond the grounds, but always under supervision. To several patients, however, liberty might be fitly accorded to walk out unaccompanied by an attendant; and in this direction there is considerable room for the relaxation of restrictions which approach those of a prison. The craving for liberty is always greatest where it is least enjoyed, and it is probably on this account that the demands for liberation are in this Asylum more than usually numerous.

The sanitary state of the establishment is, and has been, favourable. Only one of each sex is confined to bed, and the mortality since last visit, on 30th July, is only 4, the causes being general paralysis, exhaustion from chronic mania, broncho-pneumonia, and exhaustion from old age and chronic mania.

In the same period there have been 31 admissions, 16 of males and 15 of females; and 25 discharges, 11 of males and 14 of females. Of the discharges,

8 were recoveries, 9 transfers to other establishments, and 8 removals to private dwellings. Of the present inmates, 5 males and 5 females are regarded as curable.

The various registers are carefully kept.

Four slight accidents, caused in attempts at escape, or in scuffles with attendants or other patients, are recorded since last inspection. No attendant has been discharged for misconduct, but several have left voluntarily.

Dr. Lauder Lindsay being absent on his holiday, the Asylum is under the management of Dr. Stirling. Its general condition is very satisfactory.

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The inmates at present consist of 49 men and 42 women, exclusive of 1 voluntary patient. Since last visit, 6 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged, and 1 has died. Of the 5 patients discharged, 2 were cured, 2 relieved, and 1 not improved. The mortality continues to be low; only 2 deaths have occurred since the beginning of this year. The sanitary condition of the inmates appeared to be very good. Two of them were in bed, 1 from general debility, and 1 from a temporary and slight disturbance of her bodily health.

All parts of the house and grounds were visited. The parlours and sleeping rooms were in excellent order, and the beds and bedding clean and comfortable.

A well-cooked and substantial dinner was neatly served on both sides of the house during the visit, and the patients partook of it with evident appetite and relish, and in the most perfect order.

The protective bed is at present in use in three cases. No patient was found wearing a canvas or any other form of special dress, if locked boots are excepted, which were worn in two cases. The register of restraint and seclusion contained no entry; and no accident except of a very trifling character has occurred.

Eleven patients are confined to the airing-courts, but these, and most of the other patients, have free access to the courts for the greater part of the day, going in and out as they choose.

The attendants' rooms in the low back female and male galleries are to be floored with wood, and papered and painted, with the intention of converting them into sickrooms, a change which will be productive of many advantages.

At the time of the visit, large parties were seen playing at cricket and croquet. In the latter game the male and female patients were associated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12th May 1870.

The inmates at this date are 116 males and 132 females, of whom 8 males and 8 females are private patients. The population is thus above the number for which the house was constructed. To meet this state of matters, the "museum" has been converted into a dormitory, and the use of shake-downs, 1 on the male and 3 on the female side, has been introduced. It is, however, obvious that the latter expedient can only be regarded as a temporary measure, and it therefore becomes necessary to consider in what manner future demands for admission should be met. Three courses are open—1. To extend the accommodation; 2. To remove the private patients; 3. To call for the removal of harmless and incurable parochial patients. Of the present inmates only 18 males and 30 females are regarded as possibly curable, and there should be no difficulty in selecting from the others such a sufficient number of patients capable of being properly placed in private dwellings, as would provide for the reception of recent cases. The real difficulty lies in prevailing on parishes to grant adequate alimentary allowance to patients out of asylums, and in inducing inspectors of poor to undertake the trouble of their supervision. The extension of the accommodation, and the removal of the private patients, should be regarded as evils which necessity alone can justify.

The house was last inspected on 29th July 1869. Since that date 44 patients have been admitted, 15 have been discharged, and 19 have died. Among the

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admissions there has been no private patient. Of the discharges, 12 were recoveries (4 after probation), 1 was a transfer to another asylum, 1 was a removal by minute of parochial board contrary to the advice of the medical superintendent, and 1 was a removal by friends. This last case has since been re-admitted. The deaths have been heavy, especially in the winter months, and the mortality, although not perhaps excessive when compared with that of certain other establishments, such as the asylums of large towns, is higher than might have been expected in an asylum, subserving a rural community, and situated in a rural locality. The chief causes of death are affections of the lungs and kidneys, such as generally result from the operation of cold. Of the 19 deaths, 12 are ascribed to such causes, 2 to phthisis, and 5 to various other affections. The house was clean, well-ventilated, and in good order. The aspect of a considerable portion has been much improved by papering the walls, but a good deal remains to be done in this respect. The abundant introduction of flowering plants has also very materially tended to remove the former bare appearance of the wards.

The bedding was clean and in sufficient quantity, but there is still a scarcity of pillow-slips; and the arrangements for the wet patients, although providing adequately for cleanliness, are not calculated to insure comfort. Possibly no complaints on this score may be made by patients; but it is not always safe to wait for them to remedy evils.

Dinner was served during the visit in a quiet and orderly manner, but the arrangements of the table are still open to improvement. The food was of good quality, but more pains might fitly be taken to serve the meal in a palatable form, and to vary the manner of cooking. As regards the quantity, some fears were felt lest too much regard should be paid to economy. But this fear is not limited to the food only, but extends also to fuel and clothing; and it is founded on the feeble circulation of many of the patients, and on the prevailing causes of death. Of the patients who have died since last inspection, only 5 were admitted in 1869 and 1870; 8 were admitted in 1864, and the remaining 6 in the intervening years. The mortality was thus principally among patients whose fatal maladies must have been contracted in the house, and there is reason to fear, as has been already pointed out, from the influence of cold. Of debris from the dinner-table there was absolutely none, except a small quantity of broth left in a few plates. No luncheon is given to the workers, but they are allowed an additional quantity of broth at dinner. Most of the fires have been off for some time, too soon for the comfort, and probably for the health, of many of the inmates. As regards the day-clothing, it is sufficient for those of vigorous constitutions and for indoor use, but for the feeble or inactive, whose animal heat is not kept up by exercise, capes should be provided for out-door wear.

Among the patients of both sexes the most perfect tranquillity prevailed, except among the females of the refractory department. Of these patients, about 14 are restricted to the airing-court, most of them from being excited or obscene, or from endeavouring to escape. It is doubtful, however, whether any cause, save physical disability, should be regarded as an impediment to extended exercise, and it is strongly urged that endeavours should be made to act upon this rule. It is also recommended that the effect of an improved diet, and of improved general surroundings should be tried in removing the causes of chronic excitement. Industrial occupation continues to be extensively carried out, and great attention is likewise given to recreation. Two looms are kept in active operation, and with more space more might be worked. Two males work with the tailor, 5 with the shoemaker, and 35 in the grounds. Of the females, 86 are industrially employed. Neither cows nor poultry are kept, which is to be regretted, partly for dietetic reasons, and partly from lessening the sources of interest and occupation. No seclusion has been resorted to since last inspection, and the only special contrivances in dress in use are strong dresses for 2 men, locked boots for 2 men and 3 women, and quilted bed-coverings for 2 men. No accident is reported, and very few changes have taken place among the attendants.

The various registers are carefully, and, with the exception of the physical report book, very fully kept.

During last summer, much inconvenience was experienced from scarcity of water, and some fears are entertained lest there should this summer be a recurrence of the evil.

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PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th and 28th July 1870.

The present population, including 1 patient absent on probation, consists of 114 males and 135 females. It should be kept in mind that these numbers cannot be materially increased without introducing the evils of overcrowding. Since the last visit on the 12th of May, there have been 14 admissions, 7 discharges, and 6 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 4 were cured, and 3 transferred to other institutions. The 6 deaths were caused by general exhaustion, general exhaustion and strumous abscesses, gangrene of the lung, pneumonia and enteritis, brain disease and epilepsy, and brain disease and paralysis. The rate of mortality, which continues to be high, and the character of its chief causes, point to the propriety of inquiring whether the dietary is sufficiently liberal, and whether it is in all respects as good as that adopted in other similar institutions. The appearance of not a few of the patients, and the nature of the ailments from which some of them were recovering, were also thought to indicate the desirableness of such an inquiry. The sufficiency of the winter clothing of the patients, and of the arrangements for warming the establishment in cold weather, should be considered at the same time, because defects in these things would also operate prejudicially on the health of the community, giving similar results, which results, however, might not appear in close connection with their cause. It is hoped that the inquiry here suggested will at once be made, as it relates to a matter of the first consequence to the patients, and regarding which no doubt should be allowed to exist. The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order and well ventilated, the beds and bedding were very clean and comfortable. No patient was found in seclusion or under any form of mechanical restraint; such things as strait jackets, leather gloves, etc., are said not to exist in the Asylum. Great tranquillity prevailed during the whole time of the visit. The patients were seen at dinner and supper, and 204 of them partook of these meals in association, and in a quiet and orderly manner. Industrial occupation still receives great attention, and the capacity of the patients for useful work is in a judicious manner turned to good account. This is equally true of both sexes and of in-door and out-door employment. Great progress continues to be made in bringing waste ground under cultivation, in planting, in making fresh walks, and in other such improvements. It is impossible to look on the sum of what has been done by the labour of the patients since the Asylum was opened without much satisfaction, and without feeling that it reflects very creditably on the management. Industrial employments, however, are not allowed to interfere with the amusements and recreations, for which a very satisfactory provision is made, and in which a large number of the patients are able to join. The supply of water is at present scanty, and this fact should not be lost sight of when proposals are made to extend the establishment. The introduction of drinking fountains into the galleries would, as shown by experience, be an advantage to the patients.

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ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22d April 1870.

The present population consists of 54 male and 61 female patients. Since last visit, 29 patients have been admitted, and 25 discharged. Of the latter, 11 were cured, 5 were relieved, 2 were not improved, and 7 died. Four of the recoveries occurred after discharge on probation, and the 2 patients discharged unimproved were transferred to other asylums. Phthisis, epilepsy, intestinal obstruction, general paralysis, cancer of the kidney, and active cerebral disease, were the causes of the 7 deaths. The average age of those who died was 47, and their average stay in the Asylum $3\frac{1}{4}$ years.

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Four patients are at present absent on probation.

Industrial occupation is extended to 37 females and 36 males. Knitting, sewing, and kitchen, laundry, or general housework occupy the females; while

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the bulk of the 36 males are employed as ward-helpers, or in work about the garden, but 1 acts as carpenter, and 2 make or mend shoes.

When the weather is good, about 40 male and 18 female patients take occasional exercise beyond the grounds of the Asylum. The escape of 4 patients is recorded, but all were brought back to the Asylum, one having been absent for about a month. Two accidents are entered in the register, both of a trifling nature, and both resulting from one patient assaulting another. One patient was found in seclusion, and the register of restraint and seclusion contains 63 entries since last inspection, referring to 13 patients in all, but chiefly to three or four. Four patients were found in bed, most of them from the debility which attends old age. On an average there are four or five wet beds every night, but considerable efforts are being made to reduce this number.

Since last visit, two store-rooms on the ground floor have been converted into work-rooms for female patients. Twenty patients were seen in them, and of these 17 were busily and variously occupied.

There are 5 male attendants who are engaged at a wage of £25 per annum, with an increase of £1 yearly up to £30. At present, however, only 2 of the 5 receive a wage above the lowest rate, and these only the increase which represents one year's service. The female attendants are 7 in number, and begin with £10 a year, having an additional pound for every year of service up to £16. Of those at present in the employment of the Asylum, one has £13, 4 have £12, and 2 have £10.

The clothing of the patients was clean, tidy, and sufficient; and great tranquillity and content prevailed in all parts of the house. A substantial and well-cooked dinner was served during the visit. Tumblers might perhaps with advantage be substituted for the drinking cups now in use; and it is believed that it would be an improvement to serve the vegetables in the way which is usual in ordinary family life.

Millholm only temporarily supplies the wants of the district, but it is thought probable that nearly two years will elapse before the new Asylum will be ready for occupation. This should be kept in view in considering the repairs which are sure to be required from time to time in the present old house, in order to prevent such an extent of decay as might interfere with comfort or management. The repairs which are likely to be necessary before the expiry of the two years should not be too long delayed, so that the benefits of the outlay may be conferred as fully as possible on the patients of the district.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November 7, 1870.*

Since the visit of 22d April, 26 patients have been admitted, 13 have been discharged, and 7 have died. Of the discharges 11 were recoveries. Of the deaths 3 are ascribed to general decay, and 1 to each of the following causes, hemiplegia, strangulated hernia, maniacal exhaustion, apoplexy. The average age at death was 53 years.

The present inmates are 61 males and 57 females, of whom 19 males and 9 females are deemed curable. Two males and 3 females are absent on probation.

The accommodation, as has been repeatedly stated in previous reports, is very far from being appropriate. The buildings are scattered, old, and dilapidated, and many of the rooms are cold and damp from the exposure of their walls to the outer air on several sides, and being located in out-houses not built for habitation. The effect of this accommodation on the patients is injurious both to their mental and bodily condition; and the general aspect of the establishment is confused and depressing.

The day-rooms and dormitories are, however, clean, and kept in good order.

The bedding was in good condition, but the coverings should now be increased in quantity. The day-clothing was sufficient, but was occasionally much worn. It is in contemplation to supply a number of warm capes for the use of the old and feeble during winter.

The community contains a considerable proportion of old, frail, and debili-

tated persons. Three males and 7 females were in bed, and 22 males and 24 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments. The mortality continues high, and no improvement in this respect is in prospect. To a certain extent this unsatisfactory state of matters must be ascribed to the physical condition of the patients on admission, but there can be no doubt that the nature of the accommodation exercises an unfavourable influence on their health. This influence is further seen in the amount of seclusion which is found necessary; and in a roughness and untidiness, especially among the males. At the visit, 1 female was found in seclusion, and 36 entries of this character appear in the register since last inspection; but their number would have been considerably greater had it not been thought proper to regard many instances of recourse to seclusion as medical treatment of which no record was necessary.

The dietary appears to be ample, and to be judiciously supplemented when necessary. Dinner was served during the visit in an orderly and creditable manner.

The patients registered as industriously employed are 39 males and 34 females, but the want of land renders the employment of the men in a great degree merely nominal. Exercise beyond the walls is as a rule taken by a certain number of both sexes, but a deficiency of the staff has at present interfered with this habit, as well as with the practice of night attendance. The number habitually raised during the nights are 9 males and 3 females. Their bedding was found clean and comfortable.

No inconvenience has been experienced from a deficiency of water, but the bathing accommodation is limited and uncomfortable. As a rule the patients of the better class wash in their sleeping-rooms.

A fair amount of attention is given to amusements and recreation, but few newspapers or periodicals were seen in the wards, and it is suggested that an appeal should be made to the public, either by placing a box at the station, or by advertisement, to procure an adequate supply.

Four changes have occurred among the attendants since last inspection. One male was dismissed for drunkenness. Two females were parted with for faults or deficiencies, and one left of her own accord.

There has been no accident.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, *April 27, 1870.*

Since the visit of 2d August 1869, the numbers resident have increased from 89 men and 93 women to 103 men and 111 women; and those absent on probation from 3 men and 1 woman to 7 men and 1 woman.

The house, constructed for the accommodation of 200 patients, exclusive of those in the sickrooms, has thus already attained nearly its full complement.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and the general aspect of the establishment was indicative of careful supervision.

In essential respects the comfort of the patients is well attended too, but scarcely anything has yet been done by the introduction of easy-chairs, small tables, objects of interest and decoration, flowers, singing-birds, etc., to give ease to the infirm, and sources of pleasure and distraction to all. The absence of all periodical literature was noticed with regret. It was stated, however, that one or two daily papers are supplied.

The bedding was excellent, clean, and abundant. The mattresses of the wet patients are protected by india-rubber sheeting, and no straw-bags are in use. Night attendance continues to give favourable results, and the numbers at present raised are 8 men and 10 women.

The day-clothing of both sexes was in satisfactory condition, and personal cleanliness is well seen to. The supply of water is now reported as abundant. Sufficient distinction does not appear to be made between the amount of indoor and outdoor clothing; and the recommendation made in last entry that capes should be supplied to the more infirm of the men for winter use is repeated.

The sanitary condition of the establishment may be regarded as favourable. The deaths since last visit are 10 in number, viz., 6 males and 4 females. The

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reported causes were consumption in 3 cases, decay and inanition in 4, and erysipelas, general paralysis, and suffocation during an epileptic fit, in one case each. At present 5 males and 3 females are in bed from sickness or debility.

The dietary, from the appearance of the patients, is abundant. Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and orderly manner, but justice was scarcely done to the meal in the cooking. If this was not an exceptional occurrence, a change should be made in the kitchen staff. Great tranquillity prevailed among the patients of both sexes. No one was in seclusion, and no special appliances are in use, except quilted blankets in two cases. Owing to destructive propensities, however, one patient was in bed without a shirt.

Abundant means of occupation for the men are provided by the grounds, which are being steadily put in order. The airing-courts, however, are still unfit for use, and exercise is consequently restricted to the general grounds. In some respects this is not to be regretted, as it proves to how great an extent airing-courts may be dispensed with, but as they afford undoubted facilities in the treatment of certain cases, an effort should be made to put them in thorough order during the ensuing summer. Exercise beyond the grounds has not recently been taken, apparently in deference to the wishes or fears of the neighbourhood. Under proper arrangements there is no reason to fear any injurious results to the public from exercise beyond the walls, while the benefit and pleasure to the patients are undoubted.

It will, however, be advisable to wait until custom removes or deadens the unnatural curiosity with which the patients are at present regarded, and then to send them out in small parties, and not in large bands calculated to attract attention.

The principal sources of occupation for the women are, as usual, needlework, the laundry, and the kitchen. There is no general sewing-room, all the day-rooms being used more or less in this capacity.

The means of recreation are still limited to the weekly dance and singing practisings, and it is to be regretted that means have not yet been taken for strengthening the floor of the chapel, as the necessity of using the dining-hall as the recreation room places difficulties in the way of varying and extending the amusements.

Considerable changes have taken, or are about to take place among the attendants, principally, it would seem, at their own desire; but it would be well to inquire whether the remuneration accorded them is adequate to secure the permanent services of competent and trustworthy persons.

Three accidents are recorded since last inspection, the most serious being fracture of the femur from a fall.

The discharges amount to 20, of which 10 are recoveries.

Divine worship continues to be conducted by the parish clergyman on Sundays, as formerly reported. The various registers are carefully kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 7th October 1870.

There are at present 102 male and 110 female patients in the Asylum, exclusive of 8 on probation; so that it may be regarded as full. It was built for 200, including the sickroom accommodation; but for that number space appears to have been liberally allowed, so that there is no evidence of overcrowding as yet; and it is hoped that it will be possible to keep the present numbers from increasing.

Since the last visit on 20th of April, there have been 30 admissions, 20 discharges, and 12 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 10 had recovered, 4 were removed to lunatic wards of a poorhouse, 1 was sent to a special licensed house, and 1 was transferred to another asylum. Phthisis was the cause of 3 deaths, and epilepsy, general paralysis, cardiac disease, hernia, apoplexy, senile decay, pneumonia, exhaustion, and suicide, of one each. The average age at death was 46.

The recommendations contained in the last report by Sir James Coxé have received satisfactory attention. The two airing-courts have been finished, and are now in good order; a sum of £30 has been set apart for the purchase of pictures, bird-cages, etc.; 2 sofas and 6 stuffed chairs have been ordered;

30 greatcoats or capes have been provided for the men ; and the supply of Appendix
periodicals has been very considerably increased. E.

The industrial occupation of both sexes is well attended to, and with good results. A large number of the women—not less than 45—were profitably
engaged at the time of the visit in making stays, aprons, and stockings for
themselves, and also jackets and vests for the male patients, which last may
be regarded as a new form of industrial occupation for women. On the other
hand, 48 men were actually found busily at work in the garden and general
grounds ; and the satisfactory results of their work were abundantly evident.
It is of great importance, both to the patients and to the institution—both as
a part of treatment and as tending to economical management—that all efforts
in this direction should be properly encouraged. The success of such efforts
must very much depend on the qualities of the person who acts as gardener
and farm manager ; and as the superintendent appears to have been fortunate
in his choice of a man for this position, it is strongly recommended to the
Directors that the question of the adequacy of his remuneration should be
carefully considered, so that his services may be retained. At present he re-
ceives £52 per annum, which is considerably below what he could obtain else-
where in a similar position.

All the operations in connection with the garden, farm, pleasure-grounds,
and roads were inspected ; and it was satisfactory to see how much has been
done by the labour of the patients, and how obviously their own health, and
the tranquillity of the establishment, were promoted by occupation and exer-
cise in the open air.

The garden has already been made to yield a plentiful supply of good veget-
ables, but it will not serve all its purposes till a greenhouse and forcing bed
are provided, so that the gardener may be able to keep the house furnished
with plants in flower. These give the wards a clothed, cheerful, and home-
like aspect, and in this way are found useful by promoting contentment and
tranquillity. On the female side in particular, where the patients must spend
a considerable portion of their time within doors, the presence of flowers in
the wards would be beneficial.

It is further desirable, chiefly for the advantage of the female and the more
infirm of the male patients, that the ground in front of the Asylum, looking
to the south-east, should be put into order as soon as possible.

Much of what has been hererecommended can be done by the patients and the
staff of the Asylum ; but some outlay of money will be necessary, and it is
hoped that the District Board will as soon as possible sanction this.

No patient is confined to the airing-courts, which are still scarcely, if at all,
used. When the roads are completed, the exercise of the women in the open
air will be facilitated ; and it is suggested that some of those male patients
who do not work should be allowed, under charge of an attendant, to accom-
pany the working parties.

No form of restraint and no special dress were seen in use unless in the
case of one woman, who wore a canvas dress with ordinary fastenings. Seclu-
sion appears to be rarely resorted to, and then only for short periods. Since
the date of the last visit there are 7 entries in the seclusion register, all refer-
ring to 2 female patients ; and in about one-half of the 7 instances the patient
was in seclusion for less than an hour. As yet there is no regular refractory
ward on either side of the house, and it is hoped that this will continue to be
found possible. Great tranquillity prevailed everywhere during the time of
the visit.

Eight patients were in bed from disease or debility, and 6 voluntarily, or
from caprice. These numbers, perhaps, are larger than usual ; but it is not
always desirable to urge the aged and infirm to remain out of bed, and the
general sanitary condition of the patients appeared to be very good.

All parts of the house were visited, and found clean and well ventilated.
The beds and bedding were in excellent order, and very comfortable.

The plaster work, which has not been originally good, needs trifling repairs
at some points ; and it would be well not to wait long before having these
executed. Till the floor of the amusement room—at present used solely as a
chapel—has been strengthened, it is recommended that the female workroom

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Stirling
District
Asylum.

should be used for concerts and similar amusements, so as to make it a simpler matter to have them frequently during the winter months.

The books and registers were examined, and were found well and correctly kept.

The general impression left by the visit was very favourable to all concerned in the management of the Institution. It has not yet been long occupied, and many things require still to be done about it; but these are chiefly of a character to be overtaken gradually, and with help from the inmates. What has been already done gives reason to hope that time will not be lost or labour wasted.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, *May 18, 1870.*Licensed
Houses.Garngad
Asylum.

Since the visit of 3d August all the parochial patients have been removed, and the Asylum now admits private cases only. The following are the changes in the numbers which have taken place:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	16	19	35
Discharges,	23	36	59
Deaths,	0	1	1

Of the patients discharged, 14 had recovered; 32 were transferred to other establishments; and 12 were taken home. The solitary death was that of a female, at the age of 44, from general paralysis. Owing to the removal of the parochial patients, the papering and painting adverted to in last report, and the renovation of carpets, etc., the general aspect of the Asylum has been considerably improved. The frequent changes among the male attendants tell, however, adversely upon it, and prevent the attainment of that degree of neatness and tidiness which otherwise could be easily reached. The fact is that the wages of the attendants, £20 per annum, are not sufficient to retain the services of competent and trustworthy persons; and accordingly they leave as soon as something better presents itself.

The patients in both departments were free from excitement, and no recourse has been had to seclusion since last inspection. A considerable proportion of both sexes walk habitually beyond the Asylum grounds, attend occasionally places of amusement in the town, and in other ways break through the strict routine of asylum life. At present, only 3 cases on each side, chiefly on account of their recent admission, are restricted to the airing-courts. Three are at the coast, and 2 are absent on leave with friends. The numbers resident are 18 males and 15 females, of whom 6 males and 5 females are deemed curable.

Dr. Hill has again announced that he contemplates before long closing the establishment, either by sale of the property to the City Improvement Commissioners, or by feuing it on his own account; and there is reason to think, from the steps he has already taken, some definite resolution to either effect will soon be adopted.

The registers are fully and carefully kept.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, *14th July 1870.*

There are 35 patients—17 men and 18 women—at present in the Asylum. Five of them were not seen; 2 being absent with Dr. Hill at his coast residence, and 3 being at home on trial with their friends.

Since last visit there have been 9 admissions and 6 discharges. Three of the patients discharged were cured. One death has occurred, apoplexy being the cause. The fact that 17 of the 35 patients were admitted during the present year exhibits the extent of the movement which takes place in the population of this Asylum.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion since May; but

one patient complained of rough usage, by an attendant who was giving him a shower bath, of which the record has been omitted. Appendix E.

No changes have recently occurred among the attendants; but the wages are too low to become an inducement to give satisfaction, and thus to be retained in the service of the Institution. Commissioners' Entries.

Five patients are on parole, and about 10 go to church in town. An excellent dinner was neatly served during the visit. The beds and bedding were clean, and the rooms were in excellent order. Many of them are well and comfortably furnished; but the situation of the Asylum is becoming every year more and more objectionable, and it is hoped that Dr. Hill will soon be able to carry into effect his intention to dispose of it or to feu the site. Licensed Houses.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept. Garngad Asylum.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, *March 25, 1870.*

There are at this date 20 patients—9 males and 11 females—on the books of this Asylum, 1 of the latter being absent on probation. There are also 2 voluntary patients, which brings up the numbers actually in the house to 21. The house throughout was found clean and comfortably furnished, and presents no new feature calling for special remark. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, nearly the whole of the patients were found indoors; and the female day-room presented an air of gloom, and its inmates an appearance of dulness and want of occupation, which I have no doubt were to be ascribed to the same cause. It appears from the registers that 5 males and 4 females are ordinarily employed industrially, and 3 females for amusement; and that most of the inmates in good weather take exercise freely in the grounds of the Asylum, which are spacious; while 3 males and 4 females are allowed to go beyond the bounds. Nine of each sex dine in association; 16 attend prayers within the Asylum; and 5 go to church without the Asylum. The general health of the inmates has been favourable. None are confined to bed by sickness or any other cause. There are no wet beds, and no instances of seclusion. Gilmer House Asylum.

The admissions since last visit consist of 1 male transferred from Melville House, 1 female at present out on probation, and 1 voluntary female patient. The discharges are 4 in number, of whom 3 are recorded as cured, and 1 transferred to another asylum unimproved. There have been no deaths. No change has occurred among the attendants, who at present consist of 2 males and 1 female.

The registers were examined, and found to be carefully and accurately kept.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, *November 14, 1870.*

Since the visit of 25th March 3 patients have been admitted, and 1 has been discharged as recovered after probation.

There has been no death, and the sanitary condition of the establishment continues favourable, no one being in bed from sickness, or indeed from any cause. The rooms are comfortably furnished, and fires are lit in the bedrooms in the afternoon. The bedding and day clothing were in good condition, and the general aspect of the establishment was one of homely comfort; but a little more attention might be given to neatness and tidiness in the parlour occupied by the more demented of the ladies. Both ladies and gentlemen were tranquil and entirely free from excitement, and several of both sexes expressed themselves as treated with much kindness and consideration.

All the patients, with the exception of 4 ladies, may be said to have the free run of the grounds, and several are in the constant habit of walking out on parole. The liberty thus accorded is found to contribute greatly to contentment; and contrasts in this respect, greatly in favour of this Asylum, were made by patients who had had experience of other establishments.

Considerable attention is given to social intercourse with the outside world.

There has been no change amongst the attendants, and no untoward occurrence.

Appendix

E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Halleross
Asylum.HALLCROSS ASYLUM, *March 22, 1870.*

There are at this date 38 patients in the house, of whom 8 are paupers. The discharges since last visit have been 19, and consist chiefly of transfers of pauper patients occasioned by the opening of the new District Asylums, 7 having been transferred to the Ayr District, 5 to Fife, and 2 to Stirling. Two female patients have died within the same period—one from liver disease, and the other from general decay. To supply the vacancies thus occasioned, there have been 5 males and 11 females admitted, being 16 in all; of these, 4 only were paupers. Three of the above patients were admitted on transfers from other asylums, and the remainder on Sheriff's orders, all of which documents were duly exhibited, and found to be in accordance with the registers. Since the Commissioner's last visit, this establishment has passed into new hands, and is at present licensed for 30 private and 20 pauper patients. The new proprietor and his wife appear to be generally exerting themselves in organizing and renewing the whole establishment. The house has been thoroughly cleaned from top to bottom, but repapering and painting, which are more or less needed in most parts of the house, are in the meantime allowed to stand over until requirements of more immediate urgency shall have been attended to. The greater part of the bedding of the patients has been entirely renewed, or is in the course of renewal, it being intended to provide hair mattresses and feather pillows to every bed. The covering allowed to each patient in winter is 3 pairs of blankets, weighing with the woollen coverlet 22 lbs. Some structural alterations have also been carried out, particularly the heightening of the ceiling in one of the principal male dormitories by 2 feet, with the effect of materially increasing light and ventilation. Other alterations are in contemplation, and will be proceeded with during the summer, whereby it is expected that the classification of the patients, and the amenity of some portions of the building, especially of the day-rooms on the male side, will be improved. Additional bath and washing-rooms, besides sick-room accommodation, are also felt to be required, and will enter into the plans for further improvements. These matters, however, involving both time and outlay, and will have to be carried out by degrees. The commencement made, and what has already been accomplished in so short a time, speak strongly in favour of the enterprise of the proprietor, and encourage the hope that what remains to be done will not be lost sight of until it be accomplished.

No separation is at present found necessary between the two classes of patients, the few paupers being associated with the others in the same day-rooms and dormitories. All were extremely clean in clothes and person, and their clothing was warm and suitable for the season. They dine in association in their respective day-rooms. The dinner, which was served during the visit, was partaken of in a quiet orderly manner, and the food was well dressed and comfortably served. It consisted of broth, meat prepared with curry for the private patients, and boiled beef for the paupers, with bread and potatoes. The diets are varied from day to day, and on two days of the week pudding is substituted for meat. The health of the inmates has been good. At present 2 patients only are under treatment for bodily ailments, viz, 1 male confined to bed, suffering from the effects of injuries received prior to admission, and a female suffering from general debility, who gets cordials and stimulants, but is able to associate in the day-room with the other patients. Two patients only are reported of wet or dirty habits, 3 are epileptics, 30 attend divine service in the Asylum, and 4 go to church outside; 18 join in games and social amusements. There has been no instances of seclusion or restraint since the establishment was last visited, and the patients are free to take exercise in the grounds, and in good weather to have walks into the country. I would suggest the propriety of erecting covered verandas in the grounds to enable the patients to take exercise in wet weather. There are two entries in the accident book, which were reported to the Board at the time of their occurrence; one of these was an unsuccessful attempt at suicide. One attendant has left to be head female attendant in an Asylum in the south. The present numbers of attendants employed are 2 males and 3 females. Altogether, the condition of the establishment may be regarded as satisfactory and encouraging,

and the new proprietors appear to be devoting themselves with energy and conscientiousness to the duties they have entered upon. Appendix
E.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, *November 9, 1870.*

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

The following are the changes among the the patients since the visit of 22d March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	12	1	24	47	84
Discharges,	8	4	4	5	21
Deaths,	1	1	2	8	12

Licensed
Houses.

Hallcross
Asylum.

The numbers resident are 31 males and 52 females, of whom 10 males and 12 females are private patients. Three of each sex are absent on probation. The large increase in the number of pauper patients has arisen from the inability of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum to accommodate the patients of the landward portion of the District. Accordingly, 56 of the admissions have been transferred from other asylums, mostly from Morningside; and all the parochial patients are chargeable to Midlothian and Peebles. The necessity for again sanctioning the admission of pauper patients is much to be regretted, as the appliances for the proper treatment of a considerable community of this class are very far from being sufficient, and cannot, even with the best intentions, be made adequate. There is no doubt that a very great improvement has been effected on the former condition of the establishment. The house is clean, the bedding is in good order, and personal cleanliness meets with proper attention; but the accommodation is not what is desirable, and the number of patients, especially in the female division, is in excess of its capabilities. The female day-rooms are stuffy, overcrowded, and ill ventilated, and wholly insufficient for the healthy and comfortable accommodation of the inmates. It is therefore necessary either to reduce their numbers by restricting the license, or to provide additional room. This might be done by using the dining-room of the new house as a work-room and sitting-room for the industrious and more orderly patients. The mortality has been very heavy, and excites doubts as to the sufficiency of the diet. It appears, however, that many of the patients who died—8 of the 12—were in bad health on admission, and that the mortality has been confined to cases recently admitted. Still the number of deaths is so great that it is difficult to avoid the fear that some cause is in operation in the Asylum that has contributed to it. It is desirable, therefore, that the Board should be furnished with a statement of the amount of bread and butcher meat supplied to the establishment, and of the nominal quantities of food allowed per head at each meal. The dinner, which was served during the visit, consisted of rice soup, potatoes, and a salt herring to each patient, and was placed on the table with considerable neatness. Although, as already said, a good deal has been done to improve the Asylum by the present proprietor, much remains to be accomplished. The furniture in the main day-room of the female side, for instance, is very far from being comfortable. The benches should be provided with cushions, chairs should be introduced, and an earnest endeavour made to remove its present bare and cheerless aspect by supplying a few articles of ornament and interest. Some comfortable sick-room furniture should likewise be provided for both departments. In the management of the establishment, and in the clothing and feeding of the patients, the proprietor should take, and be guided by, the advice of the medical attendant. The mere prescription of medicines in cases of bodily ailment is but a small part of the functions of the medical superintendent of an asylum.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, but the register contains 43 entries of this kind since last inspection, the longest period being for 24 hours, and the general period being from 3 to 4 hours. One patient wore a strong dress to overcome destructive propensities.

The patients industrially employed are 15 males and 20 females, but there is a want of adequate occupation for both sexes. Something might be done in

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Longdales
Asylum.

finding work for the females by taking in sewing from warehouses in Edinburgh or Musselburgh, and in this case the money earned should go to form a fund to be, under certain restrictions, at the disposal of the patients. Capes should be provided for out-door wear by the more feeble of the inmates in cold weather; and, with sufficient clothing, there is no reason why exercise beyond the premises should not be continued in good weather during the winter.

The present staff of attendants consists of 2 males and 3 females, the former being 1 below the complement. There has been no accident.

LONGDALES ASYLUM, 20th May 1870.

At the visit of 10th August the patients were 39 men and 63 women. They are at this date 18 men and 35 women, of whom 5 men and 18 women are parochial patients from Renfrewshire and Buteshire.

The following are the changes in the numbers since last inspection, viz :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	9	9	3	3	24
Discharges, . . .	6	0	22	39	67
Deaths, . . .	2	1	3	0	6

Of the patients discharged, 8 have recovered, 55 were transferred to other asylums, principally to that of Ayr, 1 was removed to prison, and 3, all private, were taken home. Of those who died, 4 were admitted in 1869, and 2 in previous years. The causes of death were phthisis, broncho-pneumonia, epileptic excitement, pharyngeal abscess, rupture of the ileum, and emphysema. The rupture of the ileum was caused by a kick from a patient, who is now in the lunatic department of the general prison at Perth. The average age at death was 48 years.

The house was clean and in fair order, but the accommodation, although somewhat improved by Dr. Fairless, is very far from being appropriate for the care and treatment of the insane. This fact seems to be recognised by Dr. Fairless, who has accordingly feued 8 acres of a field on the opposite side of the road, and has begun the erection of a new Asylum. This being the case, it cannot be expected that anything will be done for the premises at present occupied, beyond preventing them from falling into complete dilapidation.

No patient was in bed from sickness, and the general sanitary state of the establishment is good. The dietary appears to be sufficient, but the manner of serving the food is open to improvement. The patients of both sexes were free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, but seclusion has been used on 12 occasions since last inspection, for periods never exceeding a few hours, for excitement or violence. All the male patients take exercise, or work, beyond the airing-courts, but 7 or 8 of the females, chiefly from physical disability, but in one or two cases from excitement, are not considered fit for this indulgence. The bedding was clean, but the bedsteads and bedding are of the rough character formerly described. The clothing of the patients was sufficient, and proper attention is given to cleanliness of person and tidiness of dress.

No attendant has been discharged for misconduct since last inspection; and there has been no accident beyond the fatal one above noticed.

LONGDALES ASYLUM, 8th October 1870.

Since the date of the last visit, there have been 10 patients admitted into this Asylum. Two of these were paupers, 1 being chargeable to Inverness, and the other to a parish in Arran. During the same period there have been 22 discharges, 14 of these being patients transferred to the Asylum at Lochgilphead. Two deaths have occurred, 1 from phthisis, and 1 from exhaustion.

The present population consists of 17 men and 22 women; and of these only 6 men and 10 women are found capable of industrial occupation. The great majority of the patients, however, do not belong to the pauper class, though not far removed from it.

No patient was found in seclusion, under restraint, or wearing any special

dress. Since the 20th of May, 3 patients have been secluded, each on one Appendix
occasion, and for short periods, varying from 3 to 5 hours. E.

The sanitary condition of the patients was good, and their clothing clean, tidy, and comfortable.

No changes in the buildings or furniture have to be recorded. Nothing in-
deed is now done for the establishment, except what is necessary to prevent
it from falling into ruin. It is so ill suited for its purpose, that it is to be
hoped Dr. Fairless will lose no time in completing the new Asylum. Con-
siderable progress has already been made, and it promises to be an excellent
private Asylum for middle-class patients, providing the rooms are fully and
comfortably furnished, and the grounds so laid out as to admit of exercise in
the open air. With reference to this last point, it is suggested that some pro-
gress should be made before the Asylum is opened. Longdales
Asylum.

The books and registers were examined and found correct ; but the new
registers ordered by the Board have not yet been obtained.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, *March 23, 1870.*

This house was visited to-day, and found to be in a satisfactory condition, Melville
the patients tranquil and in good health, and the various departments clean, House.
well ventilated, and presenting a homelike, comfortable aspect. No structural
alterations of any importance are going on at present, but a portion of wall is
being put up by an old patient who had been working at his trade in the town
and neighbourhood, but is now out of regular work ; and another patient
is covering in a walk on each side of the greenhouse for the use of the
female patients in wet weather. A patient is also employed in the workshop
making frames for spring mattresses, which are gradually being introduced
into all the dormitories. The number of patients is considerably diminished,
owing to the removals of pauper patients, which have been rendered necessary
by the opening of new District Asylums. The discharges have thus greatly
exceeded the admissions ; being to the latter as 26 to 12 ; and an additional
vacancy has been caused by the death of a patient from general paralysis.
Of those discharged, 11 are registered as recovered, and 15 as not improved, the
latter being nearly all transfers to other asylums. The actual numbers in the
house at this date are 9 males and 10 females, of whom only 3 are paupers,
belonging to the Stirling and Ayr Districts, and likely soon to be removed to
their proper asylums. Dinner was served during the visit ; 8 males and 8
females dined in association at separate tables in the common refectory.
The remainder are accounted for by 2 patients who pay a higher rate of
board, and take their meals with the family, and a female patient who assists
in the laundry, and gets her meals there. The food was plentiful and well
served. The occupations and amusements of the patients go on as usual. With
the exception of three of each sex, all take exercise beyond the walls of the
Asylum, and are allowed to attend Church in the town on Sundays. There are
no patients in bed, no wet beds, no seclusion on account of excitement or
violence, and no accidents. An additional female attendant has been engaged
since last visit. With this exception there has been no change in the staff
of attendants.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, *November 7, 1870.*

The patients at this date are 11 males and 7 females. Since the visit of
23d March, 9 have been admitted—6 private and 3 pauper ; and 10 have been
discharged—8 private and 2 pauper. There has been no death. Of the dis-
charges, 3 were recoveries.

The house was clean and in good order.

The bedding was in good condition, but the supply of blankets should now
be increased from two pairs to three. The day-clothing was for the season
sufficient.

With one exception the patients were quiet and free from excitement. The
exceptional case is E. H., who, on account of being noisy at night, has for
some time slept in the boarded-off room in the laundry. There is no record
of this in the record of restraint and seclusion. Walks beyond the pre-

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Melville House.

Newbigging House.

misers are habitually taken by a considerable proportion of both sexes, and it is *said* that only 1 man and 2 women never take exercise of this kind. All but 5 are *said* to go to church. Four of each sex are industriously employed, 2 of the men being at present engaged in mason-work.

No one is suffering from bodily ailments, and no one was in bed.

The register of attendants contains the names of 1 male and 1 female; the wages of the male attendant are stated to be £26, but there is reason to think that this sum is an exaggeration.

No accident is recorded since last inspection. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers were from home.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, *May 9, 1870.*

Since this establishment was last visited, the license has been restricted to females, and no pauper patients are any longer kept. Three of the male patients, however, still remain in the house with the sanction of the Board, being quiet patients who give no trouble, and have been inmates of the Asylum for some years. One of them constantly assists the gardener, and is very useful.

The number of female inmates at this date is 24. At the time of the visit they were mostly congregated in the long narrow strip of airing ground, opening out of the common dining-hall, and the demeanour of several was marked by a considerable amount of excitement and disturbance, not calculated to have a beneficial influence upon the other patients. Two patients only were found in bed, in neither case on account of serious bodily ailment.

The house generally was clean, but the furniture is old and much of it broken. The dress of the patients generally may be described as shabby, and the bed-coverings, though clean and in sufficient quantity, were a good deal worn. A considerable amount of renovation and refurnishing is in fact desirable in this establishment.

Since last visit an old house fronting the street has been rebuilt and connected with the main house. It is not yet altogether finished, and its precise destination will be left undecided, until it shall appear what number of patients will require to be provided for in the altered circumstances of the establishment. To the same cause may probably in some manner be ascribed the postponement of other structural alterations that have been recommended by the Commissioners, and the general aspect of decay that has been adverted to. No time should now, however, be lost in supplying deficiencies, and making the Asylum as comfortable and homelike for the existing number of patients as practicable; and if discipline and tranquillity cannot be otherwise maintained, in separating the noisy from the more tranquil patients.

Since last inspection there have been 6 admissions; 18 discharges, of whom 9 were paupers; and 4 deaths. One male and 8 females are described as industrially employed, the latter in the wash-house, kitchen, and needle-work. Eighteen of the patients take regular exercise in the grounds under supervision, and 7 on parole. All the 3 male patients, but only 3 of the 24 females, are allowed to go beyond the grounds in charge of an attendant. From 3 to 5 attend church in the village. Twenty of the females dine in association. The register of seclusion contains 50 entries since last visit, referring in all to 6 patients. Two or three of these patients appear to have been more than ordinarily noisy and excited, and the greater number of the entries refer to them. A. T. H., referred to in last report as extremely violent and destructive, is stated to have left the Asylum considerably improved. Three attendants have been discharged, 1 male as being no longer required, and 2 females as not suitable. There are now 2 regular attendants for the female patients, besides the laundry-maid who occasionally acts as an attendant. The servants employed in the garden attend as far as is necessary upon the 3 male patients, and sleep in a dormitory adjacent to their bedrooms.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, *November 11, 1870.*

Since the visit of May 9, 10 patients have been admitted, 4 have been discharged, and 1 has died. These figures give an increase of 5 in the number resident, which is now 32, namely, 2 males and 30 females.

The structural alterations in progress at last visit have been finished, and there is now a considerable extent of fair accommodation, part of which is still unfurnished. The more quiet patients and those at the higher rates of board occupy the front premises, and are on the whole in favourable circumstances. The rooms are comfortably furnished, and the patients expressed themselves as treated with kindness and consideration. The more unmanageable cases are placed in the back buildings, and although some improvement has been effected in their condition, it is still very far from being what is desirable. There is a pervading roughness and want of tidiness in the rooms, bedding, and clothing, which are the result of inadequate supervision, and which can only be overcome by a change of system; that is, by the daughters of the proprietor, or an efficient matron, constantly associating with the patients, and taking up their quarters in the same part of the house. There is no want of appropriate accommodation; but what is wanted are zeal and earnestness in the management, and perhaps a knowledge of how the management should be conducted. It is very strongly recommended that some practical experience should be acquired by the proprietor's daughters in a district asylum, as, failing very material improvement in the manner of conducting the establishment, the continuation of the license will scarcely receive the sanction of the Board. The house is not calculated for the treatment of unmanageable cases, and it would be for the advantage of the establishment that all such were removed.

Seclusion has been used on 12 occasions, in the cases of 6 patients, since last inspection. Special attention is directed to the improvement of the bedding and furniture in the back buildings, and to the necessity of greater tidiness in the dress of the patients.

The dietary appears to be sufficient.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, May 16, 1870.

Since the last visit, on the 10th of August 1869, there have been 14 admissions, 9 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 7 were cured and 2 relieved. Of the 4 deaths, 3 were caused by general paralysis and 1 by phthisis. The present number of inmates is 56, of whom 3 are voluntary patients. All were seen except 1, who was absent visiting friends in Edinburgh.

The sanitary condition of the patients appeared to be very good, and their personal appearance was in all respects satisfactory. Great tranquillity prevailed, and no patient was either in bed or in seclusion.

The house itself was everywhere in excellent order. Dinner and tea were served during the visit, as comfortably and neatly as they would be in a private family. All the rooms are comfortably, and many of them elegantly furnished. Altogether, the establishment, which is conducted in a liberal spirit, affords admirable accommodation for patients belonging to the higher classes.

Amusements and exercise continue to receive much attention. The institution now possesses an omnibus, and this acquisition, it is understood, has proved a source of benefit and pleasure to many patients.

A female attendant was recently and promptly discharged for bringing whisky into the house for one of the patients, by whom she had been bribed. This is said to be the first occasion on which such a fault is known to have been committed.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, November 8, 1870.

The patients at this date are 29 gentlemen, of whom 3 are voluntary, and 1 is absent on probation; and 41 ladies, of whom 1 is voluntary, and 1 is absent on probation. Of the voluntary patients, it is questionable whether one, a gentleman, should have been included in this category.

The changes since the visit of 16th May are 21 admissions under the Sheriff's order, and 1 voluntary admission; 2 discharges, both recoveries; and 4 deaths. All the fatal cases were admitted in 1870, and the cause of death in the whole was disease of the nervous centres.

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Licensed
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Newbig-
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Saughton
Hall Asy-
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Appendix
E.Commis-
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Entries.Licensed
Houses.Saughton
Hall
Asylum.

Of the patients resident, 26 gentlemen and 29 ladies belong to Saughton Hall, and 2 gentlemen and 11 ladies to Balgreen; but of the Saughton Hall gentlemen, 3 sleep in Damhead House, apparently from the pressure for accommodation.

Both houses are fully and comfortably furnished, and the domestic arrangements approximate closely to those of a private family. The rooms were in excellent order, and the bedding was everywhere in a satisfactory condition. In person and dress adequate attention is given to cleanliness and neatness. Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment. No one was in seclusion, or locked in a room, and no record of seclusion appears in the registers for a long period. The sanitary condition of the patients is satisfactory. At present no one is confined to bed, and the deaths since last visit have all been due to organic disease, probably existent at the time of admission.

The patients are thoroughly individualized and their peculiarities studied with care and attention. Restrictions on liberty are judiciously relaxed, and walks, drives, and excursions are taken by all to whom they afford pleasure, or who can join in them with benefit and propriety. During the past summer large excursions on the Union Canal were greatly enjoyed. Due attention is likewise given to walks and amusements in the home grounds, and social meetings of various kinds are of frequent occurrence within doors. No accident has happened since last inspection.

SMEATON GROVE ASYLUM, *25th April 1870.*Smeaton
Grove
Asylum.

The present number of inmates is 15, and of these 10 are paupers and 5 private patients. Nine of the paupers are chargeable to the parish of St. Cuthbert's, and it is expected that they will be removed from the Asylum in a month or six weeks, reducing the population of the Asylum to six.

In addition to the staff alluded to in the last report, there is now a paid attendant, who was formerly a nurse in the Edinburgh Infirmary, and has been three months in service at Smeaton Grove. Her wages are £8 a year.

The changes in the population of the establishment since last visit consist of 7 admissions and 9 discharges. Of the admissions 5 were private and 2 pauper patients. The discharges include 1 death, 1 cure, and 7 transferences to other Asylums.

The cesspool is emptied of its liquid contents quarterly, and is thoroughly cleaned twice a year. As there is an overflow from the cesspool, it is thought that the liquid contents should be pumped out of it more frequently.

The airing-yards are now in fair order, but exercise in the open air should not be confined to them, and should be taken as often as possible beyond the premises.

The house was clean and in fair order. All the patients were found in it, and several of them were industrially employed.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, *May 21, 1870.*Wester-
mains
Asylum.

The number of patients at this date is 5, of whom 1 is voluntary. This patient, however, who has been in the house since 11th April, has become worse since her admission, and is now in a state of mental depression that renders it advisable to have her more immediately under medical supervision. Her removal is accordingly recommended. The remaining patients appear to be fit inmates of the establishment.

The house, which is now under the charge of Miss Williamson, formerly an attendant in Morningside, was in excellent order. The various rooms are fully and comfortably furnished, and there is a pervading aspect of domestic comfort. All the patients walk into the country, and enjoy a considerable share of personal liberty.

Visits from neighbours are judiciously encouraged.

Proper attention is paid to personal appearance.

The changes since last inspection are 5 admissions and 5 discharges. There has been no death since the house was opened. No seclusion has been necessary since the present matron entered on her duties.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 4th August 1870. Appendix E.

There are at present 5 patients in this Asylum. The removal of 1 voluntary patient, who was referred to in last report, and the admission of another, constitute the only changes which have taken place among the inmates since the 21st of May. One patient was not seen, being absent with her family on pass or trial. Commissioners' Entries.

Dr. Hill pays the house a weekly visit. Dr. Stewart also visits it once a week, and oftener if needed. Licensed Houses.

The airing-yard requires to be trimmed or put into better order; and if the patients increase in number, it would be desirable to cover the open cess-pool or tank in the garden. Westermains Asylum.

Every part of the house was scrupulously clean, and the aspect it presented was cheerful and homelike. With one exception all the patients knit or sew, and take exercise daily beyond the grounds of the Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 25th April 1870.

The patients at this date are 47 in number, and all of them were seen except one, who was absent on parole. White-house Asylum.

Since last visit, 5 patients have been admitted, and 6 discharged. Of those discharged, 2 were cured, 1 was improved, and 3 died. The causes of death were phthisis, general paralysis, and diabetes.

Only 1 patient was found in bed, and the register of restraint and seclusion still exhibits no entry. Five patients attend public worship in the neighbouring churches, and several are allowed to go freely out on parole.

There are 4 female and 3 male attendants. It is creditable to the management of the Asylum that all of these have been for considerable periods in Dr. Thomson's service,—one having been 23 years, one 13, one 11, one 10, two 4, and one 3 years. Of the two who have been attendants for 4 years, one was re-engaged after a short absence, and had previously been for 20 years an attendant in the Asylum.

Both houses were found in excellent order, and thorough cleanliness was everywhere seen. To a great extent the patients enjoy the amenities and comforts of ordinary family life, and it was evident that individual tastes and requirements are judiciously considered. Visitors are encouraged, and frequent walks are taken beyond the premises. The Institution appears to be conducted in a kindly, liberal, and enlightened spirit; and the general impression left by the visit was very pleasing and satisfactory.

The registers were examined, and found to be correct and carefully kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 12th November 1870.

The changes to be recorded as having taken place among the patients since 25th April are 5 admissions and 4 discharges. Of the latter, 3 were recoveries. There has been no death. The present numbers are 12 gentlemen and 36 ladies resident, and 1 lady absent on probation. The establishment was found in its usual satisfactory condition. The rooms are fully and comfortably furnished, and fires were burning in sitting-rooms and bedrooms. The meals are served with great neatness, and the general arrangements are those of a private family in affluent circumstances. The patients were clean and orderly in person and dress, free from excitement, and in all respects in a satisfactory state. Three gentlemen and 6 ladies walk out on parole, and within doors the restrictions on liberty are scarcely perceptible. The patients move freely from room to room, and locked doors are scarcely ever required. There has been no change among the attendants, no accident, and no unpleasant occurrence. Seclusion has not been resorted to in any case for a long period, notwithstanding that there is no selection of patients as regards the ladies; but the limited accommodation for gentlemen renders it necessary to refuse the admission of unmanageable subjects of the male sex.

Appendix
E.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, May 17, 1870.

The changes among the patients since 11th August are—

		M.	F.	Total.
Commissioners' Entries.	Admissions,	8	17	25
	Discharges,	9	16	25
Parochial Asylums.	Deaths,	4	2	6

Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

Of the patients admitted, about a half were chargeable to the Abbey Parish, and the rest to the seven other parishes. Of those discharged, 10 had recovered; 2 were transferred to other establishments; 5 were placed in special licensed houses; and 8 were confided to the care of friends by minutes of parochial boards. The extent to which unrecovered patients are thus removed is exceptionably great; but if due care be exercised in their selection, there can be little doubt that in this procedure lies the solution of the problem of overcoming the demand for the constant extension of asylum accommodation. Of the present inmates,—34 males and 45 females—5 of the former and 7 of the latter are deemed curable. Of the patients who died, 3 were admitted in 1869, and 3 in previous years. The causes of death were diarrhoea, yellow atrophy of liver, abscess of lung, cirrhosis, paralysis, and phthisis, affections for the most part beyond the reach of medicine.

The house was in good order, and its general aspect indicated careful supervision. The bedding was clean and sufficient, and the day-clothing satisfactory. The physical condition of the patients affords evidence of adequate diet; but care must be taken to keep up the standard of the manner of serving it. In various directions a tendency to give too much consideration to economy was perceptible; and a fear was felt of the possibility of the Asylum relapsing into the condition from which, with much toil and trouble, it had been elevated to its still very satisfactory state. The payments by the associated parishes are sufficiently high to entitle their patients to the most liberal treatment; and any undue curtailment of their comforts will be watched with a very jealous eye by the General Board of Lunacy. Both males and females were entirely free from excitement, and no seclusion has been resorted to since last inspection, or for a long previous period. No patient is restricted to the airing-courts, and exercise beyond the Asylum bounds is taken by every one physically able. Only 1 patient, a male, is in bed from sickness, and the general sanitary state of the establishment is satisfactory.

The numbers industrially employed are 32 males and 37 females, and nearly the same numbers attend chapel and join in amusements. In wet weather cotton-picking is provided as an occupation for the men; but for want of a suitable locality the day-rooms are then used as workshops. Some more suitable arrangement should be made; and the erection of an open shed would afford facilities for employing a certain number in stone-breaking, or some similar manner, at times when they could not work on the land. The keeping of cows, poultry, etc., would extend the sources of both occupation and interest.

The various registers are carefully kept. No attendant has been discharged for misconduct, and no accident has taken place.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 24th October 1870.

Since the date of last visit there have been 28 admissions, 20 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 11 were cured, 5 sent to special licensed houses, 2 transferred to other Asylums, and 2 sent to the care of their friends.

The deaths occurred among patients who had been a very short time in the Asylum, and who must have entered it in a feeble condition. One was only 7 days, and another only a month under treatment. The present population consists of 36 men and 46 women.

Exercise is taken in the general grounds by 33 men and 48 women, and 4 of the men are on full parole within and beyond the grounds. In good weather the average number of patients who join in the daily walk beyond the

grounds is about 70 out of a population of 85. These walks extend to a distance of from 2 to 3 miles from the Asylum, and occupy from 2 to 3 hours.

Three patients were found in bed, 1 from a temporary and trifling cause, 1 from toothache, and 1, who had been recently admitted, from excitement and feebleness. The general sanitary condition of the patients appeared to be good. The last of the patients referred to as found in bed, was under the care of another patient who seemed to make an excellent nurse.

For some weeks a destructive patient has worn a straight jacket during the night ; this may be regarded as an exceptional case, and a departure from the practice of the establishment, in which restraint or seclusion in any form is rarely resorted to ; and it is hoped in the case of this patient it will soon be considered possible to discontinue the use of the jacket.

No accident is recorded since last visit, and only 1 change, not the result of misconduct, among the attendants.

The bath-room opening off the day-room for males is to be converted into a scullery. The drain from the water-closet in the male airing-yard would be the better of being trapped.

Great attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the patients, who receive a small remuneration for their work. Last year they thus earned upwards of £11, which they spent on books, entertainments, soirées, etc. A still further development should if possible be given to this system of remunerating the patients, the result of the experiment up to this point being very satisfactory. There is a liberal supply of newspapers and periodicals for the use of those who read.

All parts of the house were seen ; the day-rooms and dormitories were found fresh, in excellent order, and comfortably furnished.

The beds and bedding were clean and good. The clothing of the patients was tidy and sufficient, and the patients themselves tranquil and contented.

The general condition of the establishment, and of the inmates, was such as to reflect credit on all concerned in the management.

The registers and orders were examined and found correct. The case book of the medical officer is well kept, and fully written up.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *May 18, 1870.*

The Asylum contains at this date 75 male and 85 female patients, being the full numbers for which it is licensed.

The changes since the visit of 5th August consist of 52 admissions, 37 discharges, and 12 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 12 had recovered, 13 were transferred to other Asylums, 2 were removed to Ireland, and 1 escaped. No unrecovered patient was placed under private care. Of those who died, 1 was admitted in 1870, 5 in 1869, 2 in 1868, and 3 in previous years. The causes of death were tuberculosis in 4 cases, exhaustion from excitement or refusing food in 2, inflammatory affections in 2, epilepsy in 1, and various forms of degeneration in 3. The average age at death was only 36 years.

Since last inspection various structural alterations have been carried out, in accordance with recommendations made by the Commissioners. These are principally the improvement of the bath-rooms, the formation of a covered communication between the main house and the airing-court day-room on the male side, a new stair to the female workroom, the modernizing of the padded rooms, and the removal of the outside water-closets to a more remote part of the airing-courts. The general result is very satisfactory, but the new water-closets are still offensive, and it is feared will prove a nuisance especially in hot weather ; while the want of a covered way to reach them will be found more than an inconvenience on the female side. A verandah along the upper wall of the airing-court would remove the latter objection, and would at the same time afford facilities for exercise in hot and in wet weather. It would be desirable to erect a verandah in the male airing-court also for a similar purpose.

The house was in good order, but is in many parts in want of fresh papering or painting. The smoke from the St. Rollox chimneys is brought by the prevailing wind directly over it, and renders the necessity for cleaning more

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frequent than would otherwise be the case. Many portions of the wards, however, presented a very cheerful and comfortable aspect, and the manner in which the female work-room is fitted up is very commendable. The bedding was ample, and in good condition, but the blankets and coverlets showed occasionally the influence of the St. Rollox smoke.

In both departments there was a remarkable absence of noise and excitement, and the improvement in this respect is ascribed by the medical officer, in some degree at least, to the beneficial effects of chloral. Under the influence of this medicine, a patient who has generally been found in canvas, and much excited, has enjoyed a considerable interval of calm and of mental health, and was seen quietly at work in the sewing-room. Seclusion has been used on 8 occasions since last inspection, the longest period being for a day and a half; but no one was in seclusion at the visit, and the only special appliances in use were locked boots and quilted blankets in 1 case. Extended exercise beyond the Asylum bounds is reported to be taken by a large proportion of both sexes, and only 4 patients are restricted to the airing-courts. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 49 males and 77 females, but the extent of land is insufficient for the proper occupation of the men. A few are engaged in the workshops of the poorhouse, but something might be done in the way of basket-making, net-making, or mat-making, especially if the workers were given a direct interest in the pecuniary results. Considerable attention continues to be given to recreation, etc.

Considering the age and enfeebled constitution of many of the patients on admission, the sanitary state of the establishment may be described as satisfactory. The physical appearance of the general community, and the character of their pulse, afford evidence of an adequate dietary, but the manner of serving the food is open to great improvement. In this respect a lesson might be taken from the City Parochial Asylum. Greater variety might be advantageously introduced in the mode of cooking.

At present, 9 males and 7 females are under special medical treatment for their mental affections, and 3 males and 7 females for bodily ailments. Seven males and 8 females are epileptic. The numbers raised during the night are 9 males and 6 females, but the wet beds rarely exceed 3 or 4. Chapel is attended by about 50 males and 60 females.

Since last inspection, a female attendant has been discharged for maltreatment of a patient, and 3 accidents of some severity have taken place, namely, fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall, dislocation of the shoulder from a push by another patient, and an extensive burn to an epileptic.

The various registers were found carefully kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 19th October 1870. .

The present population of this Asylum consists of 74 men and 85 women. Since last visit there have been 21 admissions, 18 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 15 were cured, 1 was removed to America, and 2 were transferred to other Asylums.

The 4 deaths were caused by enteritis, general decay, tuberculosis, and maniacal exhaustion.

The average age at death was 55, and 1 of the 4 who died had been in the Institution since 1852.

Eight patients were seen in bed, but on the whole the existing sanitary condition of the patients appeared to be good. It is feared, however, that two of the female patients seen in bed were labouring under the early symptoms of relapsing fever, a disease which is said to have appeared among the ordinary inmates of the poorhouse, and which is understood to prevail to some extent in the city. If the progress of these two cases of sickness shows that the fears regarding their nature are well founded, Dr. Macgregor is already forming plans for isolating them. He proposes in that event to convert into an infirmary the female work-room, which can be completely cut off, and which has all proper appliances within itself. If this should be necessary, the female messroom would be temporarily used as a work-room.

From 45 to 55 of the female patients take exercise beyond the grounds twice a week, and at these times are suitably and warmly clothed.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 75 women and 60 men.

At the time of the visit, 64 women were found usefully employed; of these, 35 were knitting stockings or making bed-ticks, bed-covers, or shirts, and 29 were picking cotton-waste. On the other hand, 48 male patients were found actually engaged in useful work; of these, 35 were repairing roads, etc., or working in the garden, 2 were making shoes, 1 was working as a tailor, 1 as a carpenter, 1 as a baker, 4 were sorting and giving out the underclothing of the patients, and 3 were preparing the table for dinner.

The access to the female workroom has been entirely changed and greatly improved, but it requires a new carpet.

The patients have still no direct remuneration for their work; experience, however, has shown that the stimulus of some remuneration, though it be small, is useful, and a source of profit rather than loss to the institution. There were 3 wet-beds this morning, but 15 patients are raised by the night attendants. One instance of seclusion for 56 hours is recorded since last visit; no patient, however, was found in seclusion, or under any form of restraint, or wearing any special form of dress. Great tranquillity prevailed among the inmates during the visit. The beds, bedding, day-rooms, and dormitories were clean and in excellent order.

Hot plates have been erected in both dining-rooms, and these will enable the attendants to serve the meals more comfortably to the patients. A general painting and papering of the various apartments has been begun. The erection of a verandah in each of the airing-courts would be an advantage to the patients, and is strongly recommended.

Pet animals are a source of much interest to the inmates; on the female side there are 2 starlings, a canary, a cat, a rabbit, and a kid; and on the male side 3 dogs, a crow, and a goat.

It was heard with satisfaction that the propriety of erecting a separate Asylum is again under consideration, and that efforts are being made to find a suitable site in the country from 10 to 15 miles from Glasgow. It is hoped that these efforts will soon be successful.

The orders, registers, and books were examined and found correct and well kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, May 17, 1870.

Since the visit of 11th August, the following changes have taken place among the patients:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	16	33	49
Discharges,	21	30	51
Deaths,	0	5	5

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Paisley
Parochial
Asylum.

Of the patients admitted, only 18 are chargeable to Paisley. Of those discharged, 29 had recovered, many of them after a few weeks' residence, and 22 were transferred to other establishments. Of the patients who died, only 1 was admitted before 1869. The causes of death were phthisis, convulsions, debility from diarrhoea, debility from mania, and phlegmonous erysipelas; and the ages at death were 28, 42, 58, 47, and 28 years. The accommodation retains the character so frequently described in previous reports. It is gloomy and inconvenient from its confined situation, want of space, and structural arrangements; and these evils are only partially overcome, and can only be partially overcome, by the liberal and kindly spirit of the management. At present a considerable number of the patients are chargeable to other parishes, but unless some fundamental alteration be undertaken in the accommodation, it is very certain that before long the license will be restricted to the admission and detention of Paisley patients only.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 11 males and 16 females, but owing to the state of the weather none of the males were at work; and as there is no shelter in the airing-courts, the patients of both sexes were confined to their day-rooms, which command no view save that of dead walls

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and the small enclosures of the courts. Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both departments, but 1 patient on each side was in bed on account of excitement.

Six entries of seclusion occur since last inspection, the longest period being 2 days.

The house was clean, comfortably warm, and well ventilated. The bedding and day-clothing were ample and in good condition, but the sea grass mattresses were occasionally hard and lumpy. Personal cleanliness is well attended to.

The sanitary state of the inmates is satisfactory, and the mortality has not been excessive.

Commendable attention continues to be given to amusements and recreation, but no efforts in this direction are capable of supplying the natural pleasure of fine views of an open country. It is probable that the results of treatment, which even under present disadvantages have not been unsatisfactory, would be materially improved by the transfer of the establishment to a more suitable locality, and no opportunity which should present itself for giving effect to this view should be neglected, especially if it be contemplated to renew the application for the extension of the license to the reception of patients chargeable to other parishes.

The various registers are carefully kept. There has been no change among the attendants, and no accident of a serious character.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY, *24th October 1870.*

Twenty-one men and 25 women constitute the present population. Since last visit there have been 23 admissions, 20 discharges, and 1 death. Thirteen of the patients discharged were cured. The death occurred in the case of an old residenter, whose age was 75.

Fourteen men and 14 women are entered as industrially employed; and from what was seen at the time of the visit, these numbers appear rather to understate than overstate the fact. On an average, 12 men work in the grounds, and 5 or 6 in the weavers' shop, where they tease hair.

A party of 5 men and 5 women go to a public concert in town two or three times weekly during the season; and there is a fortnightly dance in summer, and a weekly one in winter. Walking exercise beyond the grounds is taken by a large number of the patients. It is hoped that this will be continued during winter, and that the walks into the country will be frequent, and will be shared in by as large a number of patients as possible.

The inmates of this Institution are treated with liberality and kindness, and have many comforts; but the position of the house is a defect which good management may lessen, but cannot remove. No structural or other change is recommended, because the only proper change to make is the erection of a new asylum on a more suitable site.

The house was, as usual, clean, and the beds and bedding in excellent order. Much has been done to give the dormitories a cheerful aspect; and in some of them very successfully. The patients were remarkably quiet and orderly during the time of the visit; and their appearance indicated good feeding and a satisfactory state of bodily health.

Since last visit 1 patient has been in seclusion—for three days—in consequence of great excitement. No accident has taken place, and no change among the attendants; but the female attendant is to leave at the first term.

The registers, etc., are well and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *14th May 1870.*

Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

The inmates, who at the visit of 4th August were 60 men and 118 women, are at this date 63 men and 135 women, of whom 6 men and 16 women are regarded as curable. The increase in the number of women is owing to the now full occupation of the new wards.

The changes among the patients since last inspection are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	8	56	64
Discharges,	5	28	33
Deaths,	2	10	12

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These figures show that it is principally among the females that the changes have taken place.

Of the patients admitted, 20 were from Gartnavel, many of them in a weak condition from disease or old age.

Of those discharged, 16 had recovered, 8 were removed to special licensed houses at Balfour or elsewhere, 3 were transferred to other asylums, and 6 were confided to the care of friends by minute of Parochial Board.

Of those who died, 7 were admitted in 1869, and 1 in each of the years 1868, 1867, 1865, 1864, and 1862. It is probable, therefore, that in the majority of fatal cases, the origin of the disease producing death dated from before admission. The causes of death are registered as exhaustion from acute mania in 3 cases, acute and chronic bronchitis in 4, general paralysis in 2, and consumption, epilepsy, and disease of brain in 1 case respectively. The average age at death was about 49 years.

The alterations in the buildings for the accommodation of the females are now completed, and the result is very satisfactory. In the old buildings a large sick-room for the feeble and infirm has been provided, with an adjoining day-room. The matron's accommodation has been much improved, a visitors' room provided, and the structure modernized by enlarging the windows and other alterations. In the new buildings the day-rooms and dormitories are light, cheerful, and well ventilated, and the arrangements generally are convenient and appropriate. The new washing-house and laundry remove an evil which was long felt.

The various wards are fully and comfortably furnished, and the bedding was ample and in good condition. Hair mattresses and pillows are in general use for all the patients except those whose habits are not trustworthy.

The airing-courts are large and well kept, and are provided with extensive verandas for exercise in bad weather. A room in connection with the new female wards is also about to be fitted up as a gymnasium. Parties of both sexes take daily exercise beyond the Asylum bounds; and thus in various ways endeavours are made to overcome the evils of an urban situation and of a restricted extent of land. How far these endeavours will prove in the long-run successful will depend in a considerable degree on the class of patients under treatment.

As yet, from the recent importation of a large number of chronic cases, the community has not acquired what may be termed its normal constitution; and the proportion of epileptic, noisy, and excitable cases is probably greater than it will become when the new order of things is fairly established, and the improved appliances of the Asylum have had time to work. The physical condition of the patients is satisfactory. The dietary is good and ample, and the food is served in a very neat and orderly manner. The patients sit at meals in small groups of about 9. Each table has its own tureen, its water caraffe, tumblers, salt and pepper-dishes. The food is served in two distinct courses, and is helped by the patient who sits at the head of the table. The dishes are all of earthenware, and knives and forks are provided. The only difference made is that in the female refractory department the knives and forks are of bone instead of metal. This manner of serving the food is greatly preferable to that generally adopted. The practice of giving each patient a towel for his exclusive use is also one which deserves commendation. The means of industrial occupation have latterly been sufficient; but it is doubtful how far adequate employment for the men may in future be forthcoming. It might be well to consider how far net-making, basket-making, mat-making, or similar crafts, might be introduced. They might all be carried on in a common workshop.

Night attendance continues to be carried out as formerly stated, and with fairly satisfactory results.

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sioners'
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Parochial
Asylums.

Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

Seclusion has been resorted to on five occasions of a few hours each since last inspection; and the only special contrivances of dress in use are strong dresses worn by 4 females, and locked boots by 2. Several attendants have left voluntarily, and 1 was discharged for drunkenness.

Two or three accidents are recorded, the most serious being fracture of the ulna in a scuffle with an attendant.

The various registers are carefully kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
11th October 1870.

There have been 25 admissions, 22 discharges, and 8 deaths since the visit on the 14th of May. Of the patients discharged, 16 were cured, and 3 were removed to special licensed houses. Two of the deaths were caused by phthisis, 2 by cardiac disease, 1 by general paralysis, 1 by epilepsy, 1 by bronchitis, and 1 by disease of the brain. The average age at death was 43; and 6 of the 8 patients who died were admitted in 1869 or 1870.

Seclusion has been resorted to in 10 instances since last visit; but 8 of these refer to the case of one man, and the period was generally short, not exceeding six or seven hours. No patient was found in seclusion, or under any kind of restraint, or wearing any special form of dress.

During the visit great tranquillity prevailed in all parts of the house; and most of the day-rooms on the female side presented a pleasant picture of busy workers. There are 51 men and 115 women entered as industrially employed out of a population of 60 men and 133 women. This appears to be a satisfactory result of management, when it is remembered that among the inmates there are 19 epileptics, 17 paralytics, and not a few who are idiotic or deeply demented.

It would be a great advantage to this Institution to have a green-house, from which the wards might be supplied with plants in flower. These give the rooms a clothed and cheerful aspect; and by promoting contentment and tranquillity among the patients, tend to make the management easier, and the treatment more successful. In this Asylum, more than in others, the want of such a house is felt, because its situation in the heart of a manufacturing city makes it difficult, if not impossible, to rear flowers in the open air. It is hoped, therefore, that this suggestion will be acted on by the managers.

The boiler and stove in the general dining-room of the new wards for females constitute a disfigurement which should, if possible, be remedied. It would also be an improvement to this part of the establishment if the lobby were papered, and if in the dormitories a strip of carpeting were substituted for the linen, which must be cold under foot in winter, and which requires frequent washing. It is also suggested that, as the mugs now used as tea-cups are broken, they should be replaced by tea-cups of the ordinary form.

A neat and substantial summer-house has been erected in the female airing-yard, and a new veranda in the airing-yard for males. Few beds are now unsupplied with hair mattresses, and it is expected that all will have them soon. In the male wards the beds of the attendants have been separated from the other beds by wooden screens about seven feet high, which surround the beds, and have a door with fastenings. This change was made in consequence of complaints on the part of the attendants, which led to frequent changes among them.

All parts of the Institution were visited, and were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The sanitary condition of the patients was good, and their clothing tidy, sufficient, and comfortable. There was only 1 wet bed last night. About 12 of the infirm patients have bread and butter with a cup of tea every morning at half-past five, and at any time during the day the attendants can give bread and butter to any patient who complains of hunger.

Dr. Robertson has introduced gymnastic exercises as a source of healthy amusement. During the visit a number of female patients joined in them with evident interest, and it is hoped Dr. Robertson will give the experiment a full trial.

The condition in which the patients and the wards were found, and the pro-

vision made for securing the comfort and well-being of the inmates, in the face of the difficulties which necessarily result from the position of the Asylum, reflect much credit on all concerned in its management.

The orders, registers, and books were examined, and were found very carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix
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Commissioners'
Entries.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *January 24, 1870.*

Parochial
Asylums.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 12th August consist of 7 admissions, 5 discharges, and 5 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 5 were removed from Garngad Asylum, and 2 were received directly from the parish. Of those discharged, 2 were transferred to the Ayrshire District Asylum, 2 were taken home by minute of the Parochial Board, and 1 was placed under the care of friends with sanction of the Board of Lunacy. The registered causes of death in the five fatal cases are—softening of the brain, phthisis, apoplexy, paralysis, and bronchitis.

Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

The general aspect of the establishment has been considerably improved by the additions made to the furniture and to the objects of decoration; by the improvement of the baths and lavatories; and by the double sheets with which the beds are now supplied. Further progress in this direction is desirable, by the introduction of hair mattresses and pillows, and the furnishing of light valances to the windows of the day-rooms. The railing round the stoves should be reduced to the height of nursery fenders.

Only 1 patient was confined to bed, but the appearance of several of the females was suggestive of low vital powers. The clothing, bedding, and diet, however, seem adequate; and the appearance referred to is apparently more to be ascribed to the absence of such mental stimuli as varied exercise, varied occupation, and varied recreation are capable of affording, than to any deficiency of the necessaries of life. The proposal of the Parochial Board to take on a lease of ten years some six acres of the hill-side which rises abruptly from the plateau on which the Poorhouse is built, would not meet the exigencies of the case, and is accordingly to be discountenanced, as placing an additional impediment in the way of the adoption of a course which will be permanently satisfactory. For the same reason any enlargement or expensive alteration of the existing buildings is inexpedient.

Great tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female departments, and no entry of seclusion is reported since last inspection. Personal cleanliness is well seen to, but, as has been stated on former occasions, more variety is desirable in the dress of both sexes. Of the men, 11 were employed in picking oakum, which is at present, with the exception of scrubbing, the only means of occupation for the general community. Two, however, work regularly in the carpenter's shop. Of the women, about 10 engage in needlework. Those registered as attending prayers are 9 males and 13 females. These results are obtained in a population consisting of 23 males and 42 females, and cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Considerably more attention than was formerly the case is now given to providing recreation of a periodical or occasional kind, such as dances, social entertainments, and excursions; but no efforts of this nature can make up for the want of those natural and every-day recreations which depend on an open and cheerful site, and the possession of land.

Of the present inmates, 50 are chargeable to Greenock, and 15 to other parishes. The removal of the latter will follow on the opening of the Argyllshire District Asylum for Buteshire patients. There are besides, of Greenock patients, 2 at present in Longdales Asylum, 2 in Gartnavel, and 13 in the Burgh Parochial Asylum. These figures are given to enable the Board to decide on the application now made for the restoration of a first class license.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *29th September 1870.*

There are at present 42 female and 27 male patients in this Asylum. Since last visit, on the 24th of January, there have been 29 patients admitted, all of whom were chargeable to the parish of Greenock, except 3, and these were

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sioners'
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Parochial
Asylum.

removed to other Asylums when the parishes liable for their maintenance had been ascertained. During the same period, 21 discharges and 4 deaths have taken place. Of the discharges, 14 were transferences to Ireland or to other asylums. The 4 deaths were caused by general paralysis, pneumonia, heart-disease, and phthisis.

All the male and 38 of the female patients dine in association, and 16 men and 24 women are said to be industrially employed.

Both the airing-yards—which are about 36×26 paces in size, and which are surrounded by walls fourteen feet high—are extensively overlooked by the surrounding houses, and are in other respects ill-suited for their purpose. This, indeed, is true in a general sense of the whole establishment, which possesses a defect in its situation and want of land, which internal structural changes and good management may perhaps still further diminish, but cannot overcome. Patients in this Institution must be, and are, less advantageously circumstanced, both as regards care and treatment, than patients placed in other institutions of a like kind; and this consideration should have weight with those who are charged with providing for the needs of this class of the poor of Greenock, and should lead to further efforts to obtain a provision which would be satisfactory in all respects.

These remarks as to the general unsuitableness of the establishment are not weakened by having to record that since last visit many important changes have been made. Nearly all of the beds are now supplied with hair mattresses, and pillows of hair or feathers will soon be ready. A considerable number of the single rooms have been neatly papered and painted. Table-cloths have been introduced. Woollen jackets are taking the place of the moleskin ones as these wear out; and the women are to be provided with wincey gowns for winter. These and other such changes are in the right direction, and are noted with pleasure; and the hope is expressed that they will be followed by others, such, for instance, as the papering of the corridors, the placing of light valances over the windows of the single rooms and bits of carpeting beside the beds, and the increased use of mirrors.

There appear to be only 2 attendants on the female side, each having a wage of £12. With reference to this, it is thought that the remuneration is low, and the number of attendants small, especially as the patients now admitted are in all states of mental disease. It is recommended that this point should be carefully considered.

During the visit the patients were tranquil and orderly, and there were many evidences of a kindly management. All parts of the house were clean, and the patients were comfortably clothed.

The registers, etc., were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, 5th May 1870.

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

The present population consists of 30 females and 28 males. Since last inspection only one patient has been admitted. He was found unsuitable, and was sent to the Aberdeen Asylum, being the only patient discharged. One death has occurred.

The changes in the population have thus been few.

There are 3 wet patients. One of these is very ill, and has been supplied with a water bed. The other two have straw beds, which are refilled every day.

Of the 2 male attendants, one has been 9 years and the other 1 year in the service of the establishment. The wages of the first are £28, and of the second £18. Of the two female attendants, one has been 4 and the other 3 years in the service of the institution. The wages of the first are £18, and of the second £12. Trustworthy and respectable attendants are of the utmost consequence in the management of the insane, and efficiency of service should be fully considered and properly rewarded.

Means of amusement and recreation are well provided. The balls are attended by 40 patients. Fifteen men and 13 women are said to be industrially employed. The desirableness of developing industrial occupation should be carefully considered, and patients doing useful work might with advantage receive some sort of remuneration. The acquisition of more land would be an undoubted benefit to the male patients, and would also be a source of profit to the institution.

Since last visit several of the dormitories have been painted.

The railing at the head of the stairs has been raised, but in its construction there is a cross bar, which might be a source of danger if any of the patients had suicidal tendencies. All the beds are now supplied with good hair mattresses, made by one of the patients.

The wards were scrupulously clean and well ventilated. The patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, and were quiet, contented, and in good physical health. The general condition of the establishment continues to be very creditable to all concerned in its management.

J. W. seems to have made considerable progress towards recovery, and is most anxious to be discharged on probation. The governor and attendants think his wish might properly be granted, but the opinion of the medical officer was not obtained.

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missioners'
Entries.

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houses.

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, November 18, 1870.

The changes since the visit of 5th May are 5 admissions, all from the Asylum; 1 removal to the Asylum; and 1 death, that of a female, from heart disease, at the age of 53.

The establishment was found in a very satisfactory condition.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished; and their general aspect was one of cheerfulness, except in the female sick-room which from its position is dark and sunless.

The bedding was in excellent order and in sufficient quantity.

The patients were well clothed and clean in person.

All were perfectly tranquil, and several were industrially employed, the males in the grounds and the females in sewing. The means of occupation for the men is, however, too scanty; and it was therefore with satisfaction that it was learned that there is a prospect of a considerable portion of additional land being acquired. The acquisition of this land would be further beneficial by preventing the erection of houses, which are already hemming in the house and overlooking the airing-grounds.

The present numbers are 30 males and 30 females, of whom 4 males and 5 females are chargeable to other parishes.

Two males and 1 female are reported as of wet habits, and the same numbers as epileptic. They all meet with adequate attention.

The sanitary state of the establishment is satisfactory.

No male was in bed; on the female side there are 3 patients in the sick-room, but more from old age and frailty than positive disease.

Two patients, J. W. and M. G., are entered in the register as curable. They manifest no symptoms of insanity, but are not perhaps mentally strong. The case of W. is alluded to in last report, and as he is still anxious to be discharged, steps should be taken for giving him a trial under favourable circumstances. His detention as a lunatic is of questionable legality.

It is understood that M. G. is likely to be soon removed by her friends.

The supply of water is abundant.

There has been no change among the attendants. Their wages have been judiciously increased, and are now:—head male attendant £32, second male attendant £22, head female attendant £18, second female attendant £14.

Fair attention continues to be given to amusement and recreation.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 4th May 1870.

Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The suggestions made in the last report have not yet received attention, and they are here repeated. They refer (1.) to the papering of the walls; (2.) the

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sioners'
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houses.Buchan
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tion Poor-
house.

supplying of bonnets and shawls to the women ; (3.) the adequate remuneration of the attendants ; (4.) the providing of fuller means of occupation and amusement ; and (5.) the opening of doors of communication between the dormitories and sick-rooms.

It is in contemplation to extend the accommodation on the female side, but this should not be done till the present accommodation is rendered satisfactory, and such as it is in similar institutions.

The lobby of the day-room on the male side is already in need of repair, and so is much of the furniture in both day-rooms.

The male and female attendants have respectively £20 and £10 a year. In addition to this, each has £13 yearly, out of which food is provided. It is doubtful whether this is a satisfactory arrangement, and whether the remuneration is sufficient to secure the services of properly qualified persons.

The present population consists of 7 male and 11 female patients. Since last visit there have been 2 admissions and 2 discharges ; 1 by transference to the Aberdeen Asylum, and 1 by death from bronchitis.

One patient was in bed labouring under a severe bronchitic attack.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
November 19, 1870.

Since the visit of 4th May, 1 patient has been admitted, and 1 has been removed, having been found chargeable to a parish not in the Combination.

The house was in good order, and is gradually assuming a more clothed and comfortable aspect. Of the recommendations alluded to in last report, that of supplying bonnets and shawls to the females has been carried into effect, and arrangements have been made for papering the walls, and striking out a door of communication between the dormitory and sick-rooms. The adequate remuneration of the attendants, however, still claims attention. Unless they are liberally dealt with, it will be found impossible to retain the services of competent and trustworthy persons. The means of occupation are reported as sufficient, and some additions have been made to the objects of interest and decoration. The patients were comfortably clothed and clean in person. They were all free from excitement, and considerable improvement has taken place in their general condition. Their physical health is on the whole good ; no one was in bed, and there has been no death. The bedding was ample, clean, and comfortable, and the mattresses are protected by waterproof sheeting when necessary. At present 1 male and 2 females are reported as of wet habits. Attention should be given to the repair of the chairs in the day-rooms and of the broken plaster in the passages, etc. The airing-courts are neatly kept, but their appearance would be improved, and their amenity increased, by the introduction of shrubs of different kinds. It is understood that the proposal to extend the accommodation on the female side is renounced.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
*June 3, 1870.*Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

Since the visit of 16th August, the new accommodation has been completed and taken into occupation.

It consists on the ground floor of 2 day-rooms, 2 dormitories, and 3 single rooms, with lavatory, scullery, and water-closets ; and on the upper floor, of 1 large dormitory capable of being subdivided, 4 single rooms, and the necessary lavatories, water-closets, etc. This is the accommodation of each division. It is well planned, airy, and cheerful ; and although it will doubtless show some minor oversights—such as the omission of urinals within doors on the male side—it is very satisfactory and appropriate for the purpose for which it has been provided. When the walls are papered, the woodwork painted and varnished, and appropriate furniture, such as chairs, cushioned benches with backs, etc., introduced, all that is desirable will be accomplished. The patients with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy are at present 18 males and 21 females ; and there are besides 1 male, J. J., and 1 female, J. A., for whom sanction has not yet been granted.

Since last inspection 4 patients have been admitted under sanction, all chargeable to Dundonald, and 2 without sanction. Appendix
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There have been no discharges, but the deaths amount to 6, caused by apoplexy, paralysis, or epilepsy in 4 cases, by dropsy and chronic bronchitis in 1, and by debility and old age in 1; the mortality being thus ascribable mainly to causes beyond the reach of medicine. The average age at death was 56 years.

The house was in excellent order. Experienced attendants, 2 in each division, have been engaged, and their services are liberally remunerated, £30 per annum being the wages of the males, and £20 those of the females. Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Some doubts may be felt whether all the patients have been judiciously selected for the wards, seeing that 2 males and 1 female are epileptics, that 2 of each sex are of dirty habits, and that two or three are described as occasionally noisy; but as the attendants have experienced no difficulty in their management, as the bedding was in every case in perfect condition, and as the personal appearance and the clothing of the whole community was satisfactory, there is no cause at present to call for the removal of any one. Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

About 12 males and 15 females are industrially employed, and in accordance with a recommendation formerly made, the experiment is being made of taking in work from Glasgow warehouses. To insure the success of this experiment, all the money received should go into a separate fund, in the disposal of which the patients should be consulted, for the defrayment of the cost of articles of decoration for the wards, and of the expense of entertainments, excursions, or little treats of any kind.

For some time there has been a scarcity of water, but this will be remedied by a new well which is being sunk; should the supply then be ample, the privies in the airing-courts should be converted into water-closets on the M'Farlane principle. At present their condition is offensive. A good deal remains to be done to put the airing-courts in order.

The sanitary state of the establishment is satisfactory. Only 1 male was in bed from old age and debility, and the general aspect of the community is indicative of an adequate dietary. The bedding and day-clothing are ample in quantity, and of good and neat material; but it would be proper to procure a few capes for the more infirm of the men for out-door exercise in cold weather, on the same principle as shawls are provided for the women. The accommodation is much in excess of the present number of inmates.

The state of the establishment is very creditable to all concerned in its management.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 8th August 1870.

Since last visit, 2 patients have been admitted, and 1 death, from phthisis, has occurred.

There are at present 18 men and 23 women in the Institution, but there is now a prospect that these numbers will be increased. In view of this, a second female attendant should be engaged to take the place of the one recently discharged for cruelty to a patient.

It is hoped also that no time will be lost in completing the papering, painting, and furnishing of the various apartments. The airing-courts have already been laid out in grass.

Before the cold weather sets in, the men should be provided with overcoats, and the women with thick shawls, so that they may be sent out freely for exercise in the open air.

A considerable number both of the men and women are industrially employed, and the money received for their work is stored up, and is to be spent on pleasure excursions and other amusements.

This system of remunerating the patients is found to work well, and should be encouraged and developed.

With one exception all the patients dine in association, and their appearance indicates an adequate dietary.

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sioners'
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Poor-
houses.Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

All parts of the house were found clean and in excellent order.

The dress of a walking party of women, who were seen on their return, was very neat and tidy, but in further purchases of clothing uniformity of colour should be avoided.

The books and registers were examined, and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
May 21, 1870.

Since the visit of 13th August, 3 patients have been admitted, 1 was removed from the Asylum, having been found unmanageable, and 3 have died. The causes of death were dysentery, consumption, and paralysis, at the ages of 81, 40, and 70. The death from consumption took place at home, the patient having been discharged on probation.

The present inmates are 16 males and 14 females who appear to be all properly selected for the wards. Only 1 is of wet habits, but the bedding was in every case clean and comfortable. Seclusion for an hour or two seems to be occasionally resorted to on the female side to calm the temper, or for epilepsy; but not to such an extent as to indicate any necessity for removal.

Eight males and 7 females are habitually industrially employed, and the means of occupation for both sexes are as yet abundant. Exercise in the country is regularly taken by all physically able for the exertion, but the recommendation to provide the women with bonnets, and the more feeble of the men with capes, is again repeated.

From the appearance of the patients the diet seems ample and appropriate. Two cows are kept for the supply of new milk to the whole establishment; buttermilk comes from a neighbouring farm.

The day-clothing was in good order, and personal cleanliness is well seen to.

The airing-courts and grounds are neatly kept, and bowls have been provided for the bowling-green. Books and periodicals are said to be sufficiently supplied.

The general aspect of the wards was cheerful and pleasing, and their management is satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
20th August 1870.

No admission, death, or discharge has occurred since the date of last visit, and the population continues to consist of 14 female and 16 female patients.

A female patient was found in seclusion; she had only been there for an hour, and it did not appear that her case was an unsuitable one for management in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse. Instructions, however, should be given to the attendant never to resort to seclusion without the authority of the governor, who in this instance was not aware that the patient was secluded.

The registers Nos. 3, 4, and 5 required by the rules and regulations of the Board, of date 19th March 1870, have not as yet been procured, but it was stated that the omission was immediately to be repaired.

The airing-yards have had their walks covered with gravel since last visit. All parts of the establishment were in excellent order. The patients were neatly and comfortably clothed. The beds and bedding were scrupulously clean; but it is strongly recommended that, if hair mattresses are not at once supplied, they should at least take the place of the cocoa-nut fibre beds, as these last get worn out. In two or three instances patients beg to be and are allowed to sleep on straw beds, as being more comfortable than those filled with the fibre. The female attendant has a wool bed, and two wool pillows, and the male attendant has a chaff bed, and two wool pillows. When the inmates of an institution of this kind sleep soundly and refreshingly, they are more contented, more inclined to be industrious, and more easily managed; and it is hoped that the managers will bear this in mind when the foregoing remarks are under consideration.

The general aspect of the patients and of the establishment were satisfactory, and creditable to all concerned in the management.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, Appendix
12th May 1870. E.

Since last visit 10 patients have been admitted, all transfers from asylums, with one exception. Two deaths have taken place : 1 from bronchitis, and 1 from general debility, at the ages of 39 and 79. No patient has been discharged. The present number of inmates is 67, 31 males and 36 females. Of these, 65 dine in association, and during the visit a well-cooked substantial dinner was neatly served to them.

Forty-two patients are said to be industrially employed ; and this is not an over-estimate, for at the time of the visit 44 were found actually engaged in useful work. It would be a stimulus to the patients so employed, if they were to some extent remunerated, a plan which has been found to work admirably in similar institutions.

The sanitary condition of the patients appears to be good. Only 2 were found in bed, one the hypochondriac referred to in former reports, and another a delicate lad recently admitted. On an average there are 3 wet each morning.

The additions have now been completed, and the wards have been occupied for about 3 months. In carrying out the alterations the well-being of the patients seems to have been liberally considered, and there is reason to believe that this Institution will be behind none in those home-like arrangements and comforts which are so desirable. The day-rooms and dormitories have already been papered and painted. The airing-yards have been considerably enlarged, and are being neatly laid out. It is possible that their irregularity may render supervision difficult, but this will not be much felt, if the patients continue to be well selected. The walls have been pulled down, and light iron railing erected in their place, making the yards brighter and more pleasant. In the way of furniture and ornamentation, progress has also been made, but it is in contemplation to do more, and to give the wards a still more clothed and comfortable aspect. It is suggested that among other additions to the furniture a large mirror and some arm-chairs should be placed in each day-room, and that the heavy fire-guards should be removed. The substitution of hair for the straw mattresses now in use would have been here suggested, if it had not been stated that the change has already been properly resolved on. Few things promote tranquillity and ease of management more than sound sleep, which a comfortable bed tends to secure.

When the number of the patients is increased, as it is likely soon to be, a larger staff of attendants will be required, and every effort should be made to obtain the services of intelligent and trustworthy persons.

The wards and bed and bedding were thoroughly fresh and clean, and the clothing of the patients was suitable and in excellent order. Tranquillity and contentment everywhere prevailed. Altogether the visit left a very pleasant impression as to the way in which the Institution is managed.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
October 27, 1870.

The changes since the visit of 12th May consist of 24 admissions, all except 2 from the Dundee Asylum ; 1 removal to the care of friends, and 1 death from apoplexy at the age of 55. The number of inmates is at present 89, viz., 40 men and 49 women. The community has thus considerably increased since last visit, but it is still 10 within the numbers for which there is accommodation.

The patients have on the whole been judiciously selected, and perfect tranquillity prevailed in both divisions ; but it will be advisable to return A. B. to the Asylum, as she is restless and noisy during the night, and interferes with the comfort and sleep of those with whom she is associated. From the want of single rooms there is no means of isolating troublesome cases of this kind, which, moreover, are out of place in institutions which are intended to relieve, not to compete with, asylums.

Both sexes were well and comfortably clothed, and clean and tidy in person and dress. Their sanitary state is satisfactory, and their physical appearance betokens an adequate dietary. The meal served during the visit was abun-

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sioners'
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houses.Dundee
Poorhouse.

dant, and of excellent quality, but the patients should be supplied with knives and forks, and trained to use them. With the exception of 2 males and 1 female who were confined to bed, all were present at table, which was neatly laid out.

Industrial occupation meets with due consideration, but it appears doubtful how far the males, now that the grounds have been put in order, can be supplied with adequate out-door work. Several of them are employed in untwisting jute ropes for the manufacturers in town; and it is suggested, in accordance with the recommendation made in last report, that the remuneration obtained from this source should go into a separate fund to defray the cost of extra indulgences, or to provide objects of decoration for the wards.

The house was in excellent order, and is being gradually provided with articles of furniture and ornament, calculated to increase the comfort of the patients, and to add to the cheerful appearance of the wards. Mirrors have been placed in the day-rooms of both sides, and in the female division considerable progress has otherwise been made in giving the wards a home-like look. But the benches still want cushions, and none of the beds have been provided with hair mattresses. Walks beyond the premises are habitually taken by a large proportion of the patients of both sexes, and the well-kept and extensive airing-courts afford adequate exercise to those who are unfit for much exertion.

Three males and 7 females sleep on straw bags placed on stretchers on account of their wet habits, but their bedding was thoroughly sweet and clean.

The staff of attendants now consists of 2 males and 3 females, but assistance in various ways is derived from ordinary inmates.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
*April 29, 1870.*Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

The number of patients at this date is 84, all females. Since the Commissioner's last visit 9 have been admitted, 2 discharged, and 5 have died. The registered causes of death are:—1 diarrhoea, 1 epilepsy, 1 general debility, and 2 paralysis, one of these last being in a dying state when removed into these wards from the ordinary wards of the workhouse. The ages at death were respectively 39, 41, 56, 63, and 77. Of the 2 patients discharged, one was returned to her family improved, but not promising as to recovery, as she has more than once been an inmate of the wards. The other was transferred, not improved, to Morningside.

The house was found in a satisfactory condition, clean, well-kept, and sufficiently aired, the only exception being a closet in the passage leading from the refractory ward, where a patient was in bed, and the atmosphere somewhat tainted. At the hour of dinner 50 of the patients dined in association in the Darien House, and conducted themselves with great propriety and quietness. The bill of fare for the day consisted of broth, cold beef and bread, all wholesome and in sufficient quantity. A certain number of the paralytic, epileptic, and infirm patients, who are unable or unfit to dine with the rest, have dinner brought to them in their respective wards. The epileptics at present number 9, the paralytic 7, and 10 are reported as of wet or dirty habits. Three patients were keeping their beds, 2 only on account of bodily disease or debility. Exercise in the yards attached to the establishment is habitually taken by 66, and 16 are taken twice a week walks into the Meadows or country under the charge of an attendant. Thirty-six are industrially occupied, in sewing, scrubbing, and washing, or assisting in the kitchen, wash-house, and laundry, and 60 attend prayers daily in the house. The chief amusement appears to be a weekly dance, in which about 40 join.

There have been no instances of seclusion, restraint, or accident since last visit. One or two of the patients wear dresses of stronger material than the rest, but there are no special appliances in use in the way of dress. Two attendants have left, 1 to be married, and the other as being found unsuitable. Their places have been filled up, making the present number of attendants 4.

Nothing appears to have been yet determined with regard to accommodation for lunatic patients in the new buildings at Craiglockhart. Meanwhile,

with many disadvantages, structural and otherwise, attaching to the present lunatic wards, much credit continues to be due to those in charge for the generally satisfactory condition of the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
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According to the registers 4 patients have been admitted, and 4 have died since the visit of 29th April.

There has been no discharge. The cause of death is ascribed in all the fatal cases to general debility; the ages at death were—49, 81, 76, and 86. The accommodation of the house has undergone no modification since last inspection. The apartments of the modern portion are large, well lighted, and cheerful, but in the old Darien House the single rooms on the ground floor are gloomy and inappropriate. Cleanliness and ventilation are however well attended to; but the probability of the early removal of the patients is beginning to affect the general aspect of the wards, by limiting renewals of furniture, and restricting whitewashing and painting.

The day-clothing and bedding were in good order, and sufficient for comfort, but more taste might readily be displayed in choosing the material for the upper dress. An increase of comfortable furniture is desirable in the sick-room, which contains several patients advanced in years and of broken constitution.

During the summer, walks beyond the premises were habitually taken by a considerable number of the inmates, but latterly the illness of Miss Jack has greatly restricted exercise of this kind, as no attendant could be spared.

The general superintendence of the establishment is still carried out by Mr. Kemp, but it is desirable that the patients were placed more immediately under his supervision by removing them to the new poorhouse at Craiglockhart. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the house, and no seclusion is recorded since last inspection. Thirty-six are stated to be industrially employed. Four patients were found in bed—3 from disease or debility, and 1 from the effects of an epileptic attack. The general appearance of the community denoted an adequate dietary. Several accidents are recorded since last inspection, 4 being in consequence of falls during epileptic seizures. The number of epileptics is at present 9, and that of paralytics 7. The means of bathing are insufficient, and considerable inconvenience has for some time been experienced from a scarcity of water.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,
May 16, 1870.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 6th August have been as follows:—

Govan
Poorhouse.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions,	10	3	13
Discharges,	5	1	6
Deaths,	3	0	3

The movements have therefore been much more active among the males than the females. Of the patients admitted, 6 were chargeable to Govan, and 7 to other parishes; of those discharged, 5 were removed to other asylums, mostly from their settlements being elsewhere, and 1 was taken home. The causes of the 3 deaths were—softening of the brain, general paralysis, and chronic diarrhoea; and the age at death was respectively 51, 70, and 64 years.

The patients resident are at this date 47 males and 46 females, of whom 6 males and 7 females are congenital idiots, and 1 male and 3 females are epileptic. Of the males, 25 were out at work on the grounds of the new poorhouse at Merryflatts, and were afterwards seen on the road on their way home.

Altogether, 31 males and 35 females are industrially employed. The number of articles of dress made by the females amounted, in about nine months, to 2377, of which 1047 were shirts, 140 shifts, 28 drawers, 88 gowns, 3 slip-

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bodies, and 12 pinafores, for warehouses in town. The proceeds of this work continue to be set aside for purposes of amusement and decoration, and from the accumulated profits a grand piano has recently been purchased at a cost of £80.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement. No patient was in bed, and the sanitary state of the establishment was satisfactory. The day-clothing and the bedding were clean, ample, and in good condition, and hair is now the general material used, both for pillows and mattresses.

The wards were in good order, and their general aspect was one of cheerfulness and comfort.

There has been one change among the attendants since last visitation. The paid staff consists of 2 male and 2 female attendants; but some doubt may be entertained whether it is sufficient for the present numbers. There has however been no accident.

The new poorhouse at Merryflatts was also visited. The accommodation of the lunatic department promises to fulfil its purpose in a very satisfactory manner. Some of the arrangements, however, as for instance the urinals in the male department, and the drinking fountains in the wards of both sides, are objectionable. But the chief point for doubt is whether, after deduction of the site of the buildings, of the airing-courts, and of the ornamental grounds, sufficient land will remain for the adequate employment of the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,
28th September 1870.

No patient has been admitted into these wards since the last visit, on the 16th May. One patient has been discharged, by transference to Gartnavel, and 2 deaths have occurred, one of which was caused by epilepsy and diarrhoea, and the other by carbuncles. The present number of inmates is 90—45 males and 45 females.

It is expected that the new establishment at Merryflatts will be ready for occupation in about a year from this time, so that the present institution may be regarded as serving a temporary purpose, and it may therefore reasonably be expected that there will be an effort to avoid every outlay of money on it which is not absolutely necessary. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to be able to report favourably of the condition in which the establishment and the patients were found, and to be able to say that there is no indication of a desire to effect any saving, which would be even temporarily injurious to the comfort and well-being of the inmates. The sanitary condition of the patients was very good, and their appearance indicated a plentiful supply of nourishing food. They were all comfortably and tidily clothed, and their beds and bedding were in excellent order. Ample provision appears to be made for occupation and amusement. On the female side at the time of the visit the great majority of the patients were busily and profitably occupied with various kinds of needlework, suited to their different capacities. Their earnings, to a considerable extent, are laid out in the purchase of articles of dress and finery, but out of them they have also bought such things as a good piano and harmonium.

Many structural and other defects stood in the way of rendering these wards suitable for the purpose to which they are at present devoted; but a great deal has been done, and done successfully, to overcome these defects. There is every reason to hope that the same spirit and good sense will be carried into the management of the new establishment, and if this be the case, considering its many structural and other advantages, the proper care and treatment of the patients placed in it will be well secured.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
20th May 1870.Hamilton
Poorhouse.

The patients at this date are 15 males and 16 females, who are all properly selected for the wards. The changes amongst them since the visit of 10th

August consist of 6 admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death. Of the patients admitted 4 were from Gartnavel, to which one has since been returned as unsuitable. The two others discharged had ceased to be lunatics. The death which took place was sudden, but its cause is not entered in the register.

The house was in excellent order, and its general aspect was cheerful and comfortable; a few more articles of decoration, valances to the windows, etc., would increase its home-like look. The bedding was clean, abundant, and comfortable.

The patients were well clothed, and their appearance gave satisfactory evidence of the diet being ample and appropriate. Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both departments, and seclusion has only once been used, for a few hours, in a case which was at once transferred to Gartnavel. Several of both sexes are industrially employed, but from the state of the weather all the men were within doors. It was stated, however, that there is abundant work for them in trenching and reclaiming the land belonging to the poorhouse for a very considerable time.

Adequate attention is paid to personal cleanliness and neatness in dress. The supply of water is said to be abundant, and the patients are bathed once a fortnight. The sheets of the beds are changed every week. Books and periodicals are said to be sufficiently supplied, and considerable attention is given to amusements and recreation. It is hoped that next winter concerts will take place every month.

No one was in bed from sickness, and the sanitary condition of the establishment has been very satisfactory.

The management of the wards is very creditable to the governor, and there is every reason to think the attention hitherto given to insure the proper care and treatment of the patients will undergo no diminution.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE, 8th October 1870.

Since the last visit, on 20th May, 1 patient has been admitted, and 1 has died. No discharge is recorded. There are at present 31 inmates: 16 females and 15 males. Of these no less than 5 are epileptics.

All parts of the house were found scrupulously clean, and in excellent order. The beds and bedding are good, but it would add to the comfort of the patients if each had two pillows. It would also add to the home-like and cheerful aspect of the wards, if a mirror and a few more pictures were placed in the female day-room, and if valances, mirrors, and tables were supplied to the dormitories.

Only 6 men and 6 women are entered as industrially employed, but increasing attention is being given to the providing of occupation for the patients, and good results may be expected from this.

Altogether the condition of the patients and of the establishment reflects creditably both on the general and medical management. It is hoped that the suggestions in this report will receive attention, so that the Institution may continue to merit the approval it has hitherto received.

The papers and books were examined and found correct. The case-book of the medical officer was also seen, and was found fully written up, and well kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINESHIRE COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 3d May 1870.

The inmates at present consist of 9 women and 8 men. Since last visit one patient has been admitted, and no discharge has occurred, either by death or any other cause. Few of the patients are found capable of industrial occupation, and it is suggested that further efforts should be made to increase their number, which at present does not exceed 6. Three patients were found in bed—1 on account of a temporary ailment, and 2 as the result of general debility. The female attendant, who was a child's nurse, has been in the service of the establishment since its opening. Her wages, which at first were £10 per annum, were last year raised to £11. A further increase would be a

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reward for efficiency, and would tend also to secure its continuance. The male attendant, who was a farm-servant, has only been three months in his present position; his wages are £22 per annum.

The suggestion contained in the last report as to the papering of the dormitories has not been attended to, and is now repeated. The wards were in excellent order, the bedding was good and clean, and the patients tidily and comfortably clothed.

The house is licensed for 30 patients, and would give comfortable accommodation for 24, but the existing population is only 17. During the summer months it would be desirable that the patients should take exercise as frequently as possible beyond the airing-yards.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINESHIRE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, *November 19th, 1870.*

Since the visit of 3d May 1 patient has been admitted, and 1 has died, the numbers being now 8 males and 9 females. The house was in excellent order. Both departments were clean, free from offensive smells, and comfortably furnished. The walls have now been papered or painted; valances have been provided for the windows; and the general aspect of the wards produces a favourable impression.

Additional chairs for the dormitories, a strip of carpet down the middle, and a small piece by each bed, would tend materially to give them more of a home-like look. The patients, with perhaps the exception of E. G., appear to be all properly selected for the wards. They were all free from excitement, comfortably and neatly clothed, and clean in person. Their sanitary condition is satisfactory. Two females are generally confined to bed, but more from the frailty of old age than actual disease. Only 1 patient, a male, is of habitually wet habits. The bedding was abundant, and in good condition. The numbers industrially employed are 3 males and 4 females. The means of occupation are stated to be sufficient; but it would be very desirable to take advantage of any opportunity that might occur to increase the amount of land.

The male attendant has been again changed, the last one having left of his own accord. The female attendant has been in the house since it opened, and her wages have again been judiciously increased. They now amount to £12.

The supply of water during last summer was abundant. A small greenhouse would afford the means of supplying one of the best sources of interest and decoration at all seasons.

Walks beyond the premises continue to be taken in fine weather, and considerable attention is given in other ways to recreation and amusement.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
*April 30th, 1870.*South
Leith
Poorhouse.

These wards contain at the present date 20 patients, 10 males and 10 females, being their full complement. The only changes since the last visit consist in the admission of 2 male and 1 female patients. There have been no discharges, and no deaths.

The wards have an extremely comfortable and home-like aspect, and the cases are all of a quiet, tranquil description, well suited to the general character of the accommodation provided for them. Their dress and appearance were good and suitable, and there were no complaints of any description. One of the male patients was not seen, being out on his weekly parole. Males and females dine in association, each sex in its own day-room. Employment of various descriptions is found for the majority about the house and garden; and the male patients are taken out to walk by one of the attendants regularly twice a week. Three of the female patients are allowed to go occasionally on parole; but the majority do not appear to be so regularly taken out to walk beyond the walls as is the case with the men.

A portion of the male airing-yard was being laid out in grass, with a view of forming a bowling-green. It would be advisable to place new seats in the covered veranda,—those now in use appearing chiefly to consist of worn-out

chairs which have ceased to do duty in the interior of the house. The registers were examined, and found regularly kept, with the exceptions of the weekly and daily registers, of the existence of which forms the governor (who has newly entered upon his duties) appeared to be unaware. No such books were to be found among the registers kept in the house.

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Since the visit of 30th April, 1 patient has been admitted, and 2 have been discharged. Of these, 1 was transferred to Morningside, and the other was deemed recovered. There has been no death. The house was found in its usual quiet, orderly condition, and presenting a comfortable and cheerful aspect. It is recommended however that the benches in the male day-room should be provided with cushions, that one or two arm-chairs should be supplied, and that pieces of carpet should be placed by the bedsides. It is further recommended that some of the chairs in the female day-room should be provided with cushions; that all the beds should be furnished with hair mattresses; that the windows should be fitted with valances; and that some cheap prints or chromo-lithographs should be hung on the walls. By such means the comfort of the inmates would be much increased, and the house would assume still more the character of a home. A screen should likewise be provided for isolating any patient who may be seriously ill, and protecting him from draughts. The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, clean in person and dress, and remarkably quiet. Their physical appearance denotes an appropriate dietary, and no one was in bed from sickness. One female, however, appears to be seriously indisposed.

The bedding was in good order, but the number of blankets should now be increased.

Several of the patients walk out on parole, and most of them take exercise in the country under supervision. Only 1 male is unable to go beyond the premises. Newspapers and other periodicals are said to be sufficiently supplied. Such of the patients as were capable of expressing an opinion bore testimony to the care and attention with which they are treated.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
11th May 1870.

Since last visit 1 patient has been discharged recovered, 1 has been admitted, and 1 has died from epilepsy.

All the patients dine in association, and of the 27 at present in the house 23 are found capable of being more or less usefully occupied. This large proportion of the patients industrially employed is very satisfactory. There is every reason to believe that their comfortable and home-like surroundings induce contentment and ease of management. At the time of the visit, nearly all the patients were either engaged in useful work, or were taking exercise beyond the grounds. The last had returned to the poorhouse before the inspection was completed.

Liff and
Benvie
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Both day-rooms are now lighted by massive gasaliers. Though these rooms contain many ornamental objects easily broken, such as mirrors, glazed pictures, globes with gold fish, artificial flowers under glass shades, clocks, cage, etc., it is said that in no single instance has injury been done to any of them since the opening of the wards.

The airing-yard for females is now neatly laid out, and contains a good croquet-green. The male attendant has been for 5 years in his present position; his wages are £33. He was formerly a farm-servant. The female attendant has been 3 years in the service of the establishment, and her wages are £13. She was formerly a cook.

There is only one patient in the house who is of dirty habits, and he sleeps on a straw bed, which is changed every day.

The wards were scrupulously clean, and the beds and bedding in excellent order. The condition of the whole establishment is most creditable to all concerned in its management.

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*October 27, 1870.*Commis-
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The changes since last visit consist of 1 admission, and 2 removals to the ordinary wards. There has been no death. The present inmates are 14 males and 12 females.

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Both divisions of the house were found in excellent order. The day-rooms are fully and comfortably furnished, and provided with many objects of interest and ornament, which cannot fail to influence beneficially the condition of the patients. Both sexes were well clothed, clean in person, tranquil, and free from all excitement. This satisfactory state of matters must be ascribed partly to the abundant means of occupation, partly to the comfortable nature of the accommodation, and partly to the facilities which the patients enjoy of extended exercise, both in their own grounds and beyond the limits of the Poorhouse. In no case is exercise restricted to the airing-courts. Consequently the narrow extent of the male airing-court is not felt as an evil, which under other circumstances it could not fail to be.

The sanitary state of the inmates is and has been satisfactory. Their appearance is indicative of an adequate dietary, and altogether their condition is very satisfactory. When occasion offers it will be well to oil-paint the walls of the dormitories.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
*26th April 1870.*Linlithgow
Poorhouse.

Since the visit of 9th November, 4 patients have been admitted and 1 has died. Of the admissions, 2 were chargeable to parishes of the Combination, and 2 to parishes beyond it. With one exception all were brought from Asylums. The death was from phthisis, at the age of 53.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and in good order, and presented an aspect of considerable comfort. With two or three exceptions all the patients now sleep on hair mattresses, and the bedding was throughout in abundant quantity and excellent condition.

The patients were tranquil, clean in person and dress, and comfortably clothed. Considerable attention is given to industrial occupation, to exercise and recreation, and no one appears to be restricted to the airing-courts. For the women, shawls are provided for out-door exercise, but there is no distinction between the in-door and out-door clothing of the men. It is recommended that capes should be provided for the use of the more feeble in winter.

The amenity of the female airing-court has been greatly increased by its enlargement and other changes. Altogether, the condition of the patients and wards was very satisfactory.

No one was in bed from any cause, and there has been no necessity for seclusion.

There has been no change among the attendants.

The patients appear to be all properly selected for the wards, but it will be proper to bear in mind the suicidal attempt made some time ago by F. H., and to remove her to the District Asylum should her behaviour give ground for uneasiness.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
12th July 1870.

The present population of these wards is 25. Since the last visit in April there have been no admissions, discharges, or deaths.

The male patients were, with one exception, found in the open air, and nearly all of them were more or less usefully employed. A considerable proportion of the female patients were also found industrially employed. Several of them work steadily at white-seam and flowering, and what they earn in this way goes to defray the expense of summer excursions.

All the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed. Their sanitary condition appeared excellent. A substantial and well-cooked dinner was served during the visit. The beds and bedding were in good order, and the day-

rooms and dormitories were fresh and well ventilated, and presented a cheerful and homely aspect. Great tranquillity and contentment prevailed everywhere among the patients.

Since last visit both attendants have left, being about to marry. The new male attendant was in the service of the Asylum at Springfield, where he had £24 yearly. His present wages are £32. The new female attendant was a general house servant, and had £12 yearly. Some years ago, however, she was an attendant in the Perth Royal Asylum, having then £10 a year. Her present wages are £15.

F. H.'s bodily health is said to be improving. She now eats and sleeps well, but she has not resumed her work. It is understood that she is carefully watched.

A press for storing the sewed work is much wanted.

The registers and books were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

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LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, 5th May 1870.

The inmates at present consist of 23 males and 24 females. Since last visit 14 patients have been admitted, 3 of these being transfers from Baldovan, and 8 transfers from the Aberdeen Asylum. During the same period 3 patients have been discharged, and 6 have died; the causes of death were phthisis, apoplexy, and general debility, and the average age of those who died was about 50. Restraint or seclusion appear never to be resorted to, and no accident is recorded. There was no wet bed this morning. Nearly all the patients attend chapel, and join in the amusements. The weekly ball is popular, and is attended by friends and acquaintances of the patients from town.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse

Great tranquillity prevailed during the visit. The patients appeared to be in good physical health and well nourished. Their bedding and body-clothing were clean, tidy, and sufficient, and the wards were in excellent order and well ventilated. A pleasant impression was left by the visit, both as regards the management of the patients and the comforts supplied to them.

The day-rooms have been tastefully decorated, and it is creditable to the management that this has been done entirely by the governor, attendants, and patients. It is understood that the dormitories are soon to be papered, and the corridors painted. Locks have been put on the doors of the boiler-rooms, and in the airing-yard for males a bowling green is nearly completed. It is proposed to erect a second veranda on the north side of the airing-yard for females; and it is suggested that the south end of the present veranda should be railed off so as to facilitate supervision.

The desirability of extending and developing industrial occupation should be carefully considered. As regards the men, it is difficult to see how this can be done, except by the acquisition of more land. The patients should be encouraged and stimulated to do useful work by being remunerated for it to some extent,—a plan which in other institutions has been found to work well.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, 18th November 1870.

The patients at this date are 22 males and 24 females, of whom one of each sex is chargeable to other parishes. The changes since the visit of 5th May are 1 admission, 1 discharge, and 3 deaths. The mortality, taken in conjunction with that reported at last inspection, is heavy. The causes of death in the 3 cases now recorded were phthisis in 1, and disease of brain in the two others. The house was in good order, and its general aspect one of cheerfulness. The painting of the walls has now been completed, and considerable taste has been displayed in the manner in which this has been done. The beds were clean and comfortable. Some additional furniture in the day-rooms is still wanted, partly to do away with the necessity of carrying articles from one room to another, and partly to break up the formal grouping of the

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patients round the walls, especially on the male side. The supply of gas is insufficient to light up the rooms except very dimly, and after dark the impression produced from this cause, and the want of social grouping, was one of sadness.

Twelve males and 17 females are registered as industrially employed. Work for the females is obtained from the outside, but until additional land is procured for the occupation of the men, their condition will never be satisfactory; at present their industrial employment is merely nominal.

Both sexes were free from active excitement, but there was considerable discontent among the males, in a great degree the result of the want of proper occupation. At present no one is confined to bed from sickness.

There has been no change among the attendants. Their wages are £21 for each of the males, and £14 for each of the females. The former sum has not elsewhere been found sufficient to retain the services of efficient persons, and a recommendation is accordingly made to increase it with length of service.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
*May 11, 1870.*Perth
Poorhouse.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 27th July, are 2 discharges by minute of Parochial Boards, and 2 deaths, 1 from consumption at the age of 36, and 1 from general paralysis at the age of 57. There has been no admission, and the numbers have been reduced from 16 males and 20 females to 14 males and 18 females.

The wards are licensed for 20 of each sex, but as these numbers are fully large for supervision by 1 attendant, it is suggested that in future the license should be restricted to 18 of each sex, and that permission should be given to admit boarders from other parishes up to this limit.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and in good order. The bedding was comfortable and sufficient for the season of the year; and the general aspect of the wards was one of cheerfulness.

The patients, with the exception of R. A., are all properly selected for the wards, but this patient, from his confirmed and incurable dirty habits, would be more properly disposed of in an Asylum. His bedding and day-clothing were nevertheless found in a satisfactory state.

Both sexes were well clad, and were neat in person and dress. Dinner was served during the visit in a quiet and orderly manner, and the food was abundant and of excellent quality.

The numbers registered as industrially occupied are 9 males and 13 females, and pains seem to be taken to find work for all who are capable of industrial employment.

Something more might, however, be done in the way of recreation, and some social entertainments might be advantageously introduced. The restriction of exercise beyond the premises to the summer season is a custom which should be done away with, and walks should be taken in the country all the year round in favourable weather.

Only 1 patient, a male, was in bed, from disease of the foot.

There has been no change of attendants, no accident, and no necessity for seclusion since last inspection.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
2d August 1870.

The only changes since the visit of 11th May, are 2 admissions, both transferences from Murthly, and 1 death. The present population consists of 18 females and 15 males.

There is a continued desire to receive boarders from the 17 parishes which, with the sanction of the Board of Supervision, send their ordinary poor to the House; and it is said that the restriction to patients chargeable to Perth increases the difficulty in finding suitable cases. Indeed, two male patients whose suitability was doubtful were seen in the wards, namely, a dirty

and helpless general paralytic, needing constant nursing, and T. W., who shows a desire to escape. The house is licensed for 20 of each sex, and there are only two paid attendants, but they are assisted in their duties by two or more of the ordinary inmates, who can be trusted.

It is an evidence of good management that there has not been a wet bed in the female side for several months.

Eleven men and 12 women are said to be industrially employed. Two men work as shoemakers, and 5 make nets.

Every part of the house was remarkably clean and well ventilated. The beds and bedding were in excellent order. The general aspect of the wards was cheerful, and their occupants appeared to be well fed, and in good bodily health.

Appendix
E.
Commissioners'
Entries.
Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.
Perth
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
STRANRAER, *June 2, 1870.*

Since the visit of 9th October, 2 patients have been admitted, 1 from the Southern Counties Asylum; and 1 has died in consequence of fracture of the neck of the femur from an accidental fall. The inmates, at present 6 in number, are described as manageable and suitable for the wards, but J. D., at periodical intervals, requires to be kept apart from the others, and J. D. is occasionally troublesome at night. Their removal is not necessary, but more suitable cases might easily be selected in the Southern Counties Asylum. The wards were in good order, and presented an aspect of considerable comfort. No change has been made in the bedding, which was sufficient. None of the patients are of dirty habits, and their personal condition and the state of their clothing were satisfactory. Judging from their physical appearance, the diet is appropriate.

Owing to the small number of inmates, the paid attendant has been discharged, and her place taken by an ordinary inmate.

Hitherto this woman, who is about 50 years of age, has given satisfaction, but it is doubtful whether she could be trusted to walk with the patients beyond the poorhouse grounds, from a tendency to intemperance. Her remuneration is stated to be a shilling a week.

On the whole the state of the establishment was satisfactory, but from a dearth of water there was a perceptible drainage smell in one of the water-closets; and apparently from the scarcity of labour, the airing-court is not very tidily kept. A seat on the mound would enable the patients to enjoy a view of the surrounding country, and cushions to the seats in the day-room would add to their comfort.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
STRANRAER, *6th August 1870.*

No change has occurred among the inmates of these wards since last visit. The smallness of their number increases the cost of their maintenance, and it is suggested that a few properly selected cases might be removed from the Southern Counties Asylum. But no such transference of patients should be sanctioned till the services of a paid and trained attendant are secured. The need of this is sufficiently proved by the fact that the present attendant, who is practically an ordinary inmate of the poorhouse, cannot be trusted to take the patients beyond the Asylum grounds. But in many other respects the want of a good attendant is felt, and till it is supplied these wards cannot fulfil the object for which they were established.

A seat is to be erected on the mound in the airing-yard, and the walks are to be put into good order. The patients have a lamb and some fowls as pets, but they are greatly confined to the airing-courts, though most of them might properly walk beyond the grounds every day.

The house was clean and in good order, but chaff should replace the straw in the beds, and feather pillows should be given to all the inmates. The appearance of the inmates indicates that the diet is sufficient and suitable.

Wigton
Poorhouse.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Institu-
tions for
Imbeciles.Baldovan
Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 11th May 1870.

Four patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged, and 2 have died since the visit in December last. The causes of the 2 deaths were congestion of the lungs and marasmus. Eleven girls and 25 boys constitute the present population.

Many of the inmates are idiots of a low type, wholly ineducable, and so helpless as to require constant nursing. Indeed it can be said of few of them that they afford favourable subjects for special education. To all, however, the Institution affords a comfortable home, in which their various needs appear to be well considered, while those who give hope of improvement are placed in circumstances likely to secure a good result. But in a large proportion of the cases it would be a mistake, and certain disappointment, to look for any marked progress either in scholastic or industrial training.

The erection of a covered play-ground would beyond doubt tend to further the aims of the Institution.

The condition of the house was very satisfactory. The wards were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding and body-clothing of the patients sufficient and in good order.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, October 29, 1870.

Since the visit of 11th May, the numbers have been increased by the admission of 5 children, and the community now consists of 29 boys and 12 girls. No one has been discharged, or has died.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, the chief function of the Institution is to afford a home to the helpless beings with which it is filled. As a rule they are ineducable, and this fact should be clearly understood to prevent disappointment on the part of parents and parishes with the results obtained. Of the present inmates, only 1 boy and 3 girls are considered educable. Fourteen boys and 4 girls do not go to the school-room, and 4 boys and 3 girls are epileptic. Of both sexes only 10 are able to rise during the night, and keep themselves clean; the others require to be raised, and about a third of the whole give no indication of the wants of nature. Three are unable to walk, 17 are without language, 9 are unable to feed themselves, 18 are slovenly or gluttonous eaters, and only 14 are tidy at meals. These details will illustrate the hopeless condition of the material subjected to training, or sent for that purpose.

The staff consists of the superintendent and his wife, a governess, and 5 nurses, and is totally insufficient for any purpose beyond ensuring cleanliness, and ministering to the physical wants of the children. So irksome are the duties of the nurses, that great difficulty is experienced in finding persons willing to undertake them, and a considerable increase in the rate of wages has been found necessary. The duties of the governess are confined chiefly to the school-room, and have been discharged with much zeal, assiduity, and perseverance for several years by the same lady, who now, however, has given notice of her intention to leave from domestic causes. At present, from the want of a gymnasium, no physical training is attempted beyond what results from the employment of three or four workers in the garden.

As the children pass into puberty, some difficulty will from time to time be experienced as to their management and disposal. At present, 2 girls, M. K. and M. T., aged respectively 23 and 16, are reported as being excitable, destructive of clothing and bedding, and occasionally dangerous, to such an extent that the existing accommodation is not considered adequate for safety. It has accordingly been proposed to erect a room for the isolation of these 2 cases; but this proposal would introduce a system of treatment, of seclusion in fact, totally at variance with the principles on which institutions of this kind are expected to be conducted, and should on no account be sanctioned. The only course is to call for the removal of all cases in which any kind of coercion is found necessary.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, April 26, 1870.

Larbert
Institution.

The numerical changes among the pupils since the visit of 31st July consist of 17 admissions, 13 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 4 were at

the instance of their parishes. Of the discharges, 9 followed on the expiry of the period for which the children were elected; 1 was transferred to another institution; and 3 were removed by their friends. The cause of the single death was exhaustion from epilepsy. Of the present inmates, 39 are males and 25 females; and of the total numbers, 8 are maintained by their parishes.

The establishment was, as usual, found in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories were fresh and well ventilated; the bedding was in every instance clean and abundant; and there was a pervading aspect of careful supervision. Considering, however, the number of children of feeble constitution, it would be proper to supply in different parts of the house additional seats of a more comfortable character than mere benches.

Part of the new accommodation is now in use; but the want of an adequate supply of water is likely to interfere with the extension of the establishment. It is therefore of great importance that steps should immediately be taken to remove this impediment to progress.

The pupils of both sexes were comfortably clothed, clean in person, and neat in dress. Many of them are incapable of scholastic education; but all of them are susceptible of improvement, by training their senses, improving their habits, and directing the action of their muscles. The staff of teachers has been increased by an instructor, who drills and exercises the older boys, and superintends both their scholastic and industrial training. Beneficial results from this arrangement are already apparent; but it should be kept in view that about the only field for self-support which is open to imbeciles lies in the rough work of a farm, and that there is no instance of this end being achieved by tailoring, shoemaking, or any handicraft. A great deal of what is taught in the Institution is most useful in sharpening the senses and strengthening the enfeebled faculties; but it is only in rough labour that an imbecile will ever be made capable of work suited to his capacity without constant supervision.

The results of the training of the younger children testify to the great zeal, patience, and assiduity with which the governess discharges her duties.

The bodily health of all the inmates was very satisfactory.

LARBET INSTITUTION, 13th July 1870.

The inmates to-day consist of 36 males and 26 females. There have been 2 admissions and 4 discharges since the last visit. During that period no death has occurred, the rate of mortality thus continuing to be very low. The present sanitary condition of the pupils is excellent. No one was found sick or in bed, and the general aspect of the inmates indicated good feeding and judicious management. It must be gratifying to the directors, as well as to the medical superintendent, that so low a death-rate has been maintained over so many years, and that serious illness so rarely appears in the Institution.

The fact that there are only two epileptics in the establishment shows that care is exercised in the selection of the pupils; but, even when dealing with a selected class, too much should not be expected from a mere scholastic education. It is noted with satisfaction that great attention appears to be paid to the amusement and recreation of the children, to exercise in the open air, to industrial occupation, and to that training which begets habits of self-control. With reference to industrial occupation, experience shows that imbeciles may be most profitably employed in field or the rougher kinds of house work, and that it is extremely rare to find an imbecile working to any profit at a trade.

The unfinished and bare look of many parts of the house must arrest the attention of occasional visitors, and this perhaps, as regards paying pupils, may act injuriously on the Institution. All parts of the house, however, were clean, fresh, and well ventilated. The beds were in excellent order, and the children were tidily and comfortably clothed. The small carpets at the side of the beds are in some instances worn out. In selecting new ones, care should be taken to choose such as are thick and of a bright pattern.

Nothing has yet been done to obtain a more plentiful supply of water, and

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Larbert Institution.

Appendix
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sioners'
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tions for
Imbeciles.

to this matter the attention of the Directors is again strongly directed. The laundry and washing-house are not what such an institution would require, and it is hoped that no time will be lost in making the changes which are so clearly needed. At the same time a covered way should be erected between the north-east wing and the dining-hall; so that the children may pass from the one building to the other in wet and cold weather without injury.

It would be an advantage to the other inmates if E. M., a degraded, infirm, and ineducable epileptic idiot, chargeable to Carlisle, were removed.

No change has taken place among the servants or attendants.

COLUMBIA LODGE, 25th March 1870.

Columbia
Lodge.

Two vacancies have occurred in this Institution since the last visit of the Commissioner, by the death of one pupil and the return of another to her friends. There having been no admissions, the present numbers are thus reduced to 9, all of whom are boys. There is no material change to record in the condition of the pupils—their cases, as was stated in a previous report, not being of a peculiarly promising nature—and those who seem to possess more mental capacity than others being afflicted with physical defects, such as blindness or loss of hearing, which interfere with their power of receiving instruction. Still, the kindly care and attention they receive, the adaptation of means to meet their special infirmities, the provision made for their security and comfort, and the attention paid to physical training, cannot but be regarded as of inestimable value. Six pupils are said to be under tuition, and from two to four hours daily are devoted to instruction, chiefly in reading, writing, and worsted work. One or two appear to have a notion of music, and one pupil can play some simple tunes upon the piano, to which the others sing. All are tranquil and apparently happy, and evince attachment and confidence towards those in charge of them. The clothing, bedding, and accommodation of every description continue to be of excellent quality, and the general health of the community has been good.

COLUMBIA LODGE, November 14, 1870.

The inmates of this Institution at this date are 8 boys and 2 girls, of whom 3 boys and the 2 girls are considered educable; but of the former, two are epileptic. The changes since the visit of 25th March, are two admissions and one discharge. There has been no death. The staff consists of a lady governess and 6 nurses.

The house is fully and comfortably furnished, well lighted, well warmed and ventilated, cheerful and pleasant. The physical wants of the pupils are in all respects well seen to. Several of them are, however, utterly helpless, and unable to profit from the appliances of the Institution. One of these is at present suffering from dislocation of the hip joint, and another sustained a fracture of the femur about three months ago. In neither case could it be ascertained how the accident happened. The bone in the latter case is now thoroughly re-united, but the attempts made to reduce the dislocation have not yet been successful.

The grounds attached to the house are sufficiently extensive, and neatly and ornamentally kept.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, May 13, 1870.

General
Prison,
Perth.

I have to-day made the usual half-yearly inspection of the lunatic department of the General Prison. The accommodation has undergone no structural change since last report, but several of the rooms have suffered from the depraved habits of the patients, and require to be re-papered, or, what would in some instances be better, to be lined with wood.

The house was well ventilated, clean, and in good order, and the bedding was ample and in good condition. In several instances, however, the mattresses were hard and uneven, and the substitution of hair for cocoa-nut fibre, as the material for filling them, is again recommended.

The patients were well clothed, and their appearance indicates that their physical wants are properly supplied. The present numbers are 34 men and 13 women. No one was in bed from sickness, and there has been no death for a considerable time. Both sexes were free from excitement, but in the cases of two males mechanical restraint is in use as a precaution against impulsive violence. In many ways the condition of the patients has of late years been materially improved, both in accommodation and in general treatment; and it might now be considered whether the strict separation of the sexes should still be enforced, or whether their occasional social meeting might not be permitted.

Of the men, 21 are industrially occupied, but the means of occupation are again becoming scanty since the work on the land has been nearly completed. If the acquisition of additional land cannot be carried out, the propriety of erecting a workshop in which such occupations as weaving, net-making, basket-making, mat-making, or even oakum-picking, might be carried on, should be considered; and if effect were given to this suggestion, its successful development would be greatly aided by allowing the workers a certain interest in the proceeds of their labour. The treatment of the inmates should, as far as possible, be directed on the idea that they are not criminals, but sufferers from mental derangement; and from this point of view it is difficult to see why the discipline to which they are subjected should not be made in all possible respects that of an asylum. Much has been already done in this direction, with very satisfactory results, but more might fitly be accomplished.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 2d August 1870.

I have this day inspected the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth. They at present contain 34 men and 14 women, all of whom were seen.

The wards for the females were scrupulously clean, and the furniture in many of the sleeping-rooms was tastefully arranged. Nearly all the women knit, sew, or do household work. Music, singing, and reading are also encouraged. They were, without exception, neatly and comfortably clothed.

The wards for the men were also clean, but not so scrupulously so as those for the women. A considerable number of the males are now industrially employed in out-door work, but not yet to the extent desirable.

One man was found in a strait jacket, but great order and tranquillity prevailed in all parts of the establishment during the visit. On the female side, indeed, it was not readily apparent that the inmates were regarded and detained as insane. The existing condition of several men and women could scarcely be declared to be one of insanity.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man has been removed. No death has occurred.

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—
Commissioners' Entries.
—
General Prison, Perth.

APPENDIX F.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONERS.*

I.—REPORT BY DR. PATERSON.

Appendix F. Agreeably to the instructions of the board I herewith transmit a statement of the amount of visitation performed by me during the past year.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

I. NUMBER OF SINGLE PATIENTS VISITED.

1. Paupers,	691
2. Patients in Special Licensed Houses (chiefly Paupers)	43
3. Private Patients,	23
Total,	<u>757</u>

Report by Dr. Paterson.

II.—LIST OF COUNTIES, AND NUMBER OF SINGLE PATIENTS IN EACH, VISITED.

Aberdeen,	112
Argyll,	109
Ayr,	86
Dumbarton,	18
Forfar,	66
Kincardine,	19
Lanark,	81
Perth,	152
Ross and Cromarty,	77
Stirling,	37
Total,	<u>757</u>

III.—NUMBER AND SITUATION OF SPECIAL LICENSED HOUSES, IN THE DISTRICT, VISITED.

Aberdeenshire,	1
Argyllshire,	1
Ayrshire,	1
Kincardineshire,	1
Perthshire,	10
Stirlingshire,	12
Total,	<u>26</u>

In the majority of cases two visits on an average were paid to these houses in the course of the year. I also visited and examined, in company with Dr. Mitchell, 16 Special Licensed Houses beyond the district; viz, 5 in Edinburghshire, and 11 in Fifeshire.

* Owing to the recent appointment of Dr. Sibbald as one of the Deputy-Commissioners, he is not in a position to report fully on the condition of the single patients within his district. On this account, and also because Dr. Paterson's time and attention were, owing to Dr. Browne's long continued absence, diverted for a considerable time from his own special work, the Reports which we submit this year show merely the amount of visitation overtaken by each Deputy-Commissioner.

IV. Besides the usual number of special visitations and inquiries, the Deputy-Commissioners were called upon, in the early months of the year, owing to the illness and resignation of Dr. Browne and until the appointment of his successor, to perform a certain portion of the duties devolving upon him as one of the Medical Commissioners—such as the visitation of asylums, attendance at the office in the capacity of sitting Commissioner, etc. A considerable amount of extra labour, and sacrifice of the time allowed for rest and relaxation, was thus entailed upon them.

Appendix
F.
General
Reports on
Single
Patients
by the
Deputy-
Commis-
sioners.

Report
by Dr.
Paterson.

II.—REPORT BY DR. SIBBALD.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, contained in the Secretary's letter of 27th ult., I submit the following statement of work done by me since entering on my duties.

Report by
Dr. Sib-
bald.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Single Patients.	Pauper Patients in Special Licensed Houses.	Private Patients.	TOTAL.
Berwick,	16	...	3	19
Bute,	19	...	4	23
Edinburgh, . . . .	...	6	1	7
Fife,	46	17	4	67
Haddington,	22	...	4	26
Inverness,	52	4	...	56
Kirkcudbright,	38	...	7	45
Peebles,	5	...	2	7
Renfrew,	18	12	1	31
Roxburgh,	39	...	...	39
Selkirk,	8	...	...	8
Wigton,	43	...	3	46
TOTALS,	306	39	29	374

In the course of this visitation I was accompanied by Dr. Mitchell in visiting eight special licensed houses, 9 single pauper patients, and 2 private patients. And in addition to those mentioned in the table, I also accompanied Dr. Paterson in the visitation of eleven special licensed houses in Stirlingshire, and nine in Perthshire. I also accompanied him in visiting 30 single pauper patients in the county of Ross.

The Board is of course aware that I only entered on my duties as a Deputy-Commissioner last June. This has rendered it impossible for me to overtake more than a portion of the work allotted to me. Ten counties have in consequence received no visit from me during the past year, namely, Banff, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Elgin, Kinross, Nairn, Orkney, Shetland, and Sutherland; and the county of Edinburgh has been almost wholly omitted.

